





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2007 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation



THE  
STURGEON  
UNIVERSITY  
REVIEW





LE  
a

# THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW



VOLUME VIII

1920-21

171542<sup>a</sup>  
—  
18. 5. 22

Printed at

The Aberdeen University Press

1921



# "THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW."

## COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

*Convener:* \*The Very Rev. Principal Sir GEORGE ADAM SMITH  
(*Convener of Editorial Sub-Committee*).

*Vice-Convener:* \*Mr. P. J. ANDERSON.

*Secretary (and Assistant Editor):* \*Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON.

*Hon. Treasurer:* Mr. JAMES W. GARDEN, D.S.O.

Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER.

\*Professor J. B. BAILLIE, O.B.E.

\*Miss MAUD STORR BEST.

Mr. HENRY J. BUTCHART, D.S.O.

Dr. JAMES E. CROMBIE.

Professor WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON.

Rev. Professor JAMES GILROY.

\*Mr. WILLIAM GRANT.

Professor MATTHEW HAY.

\*Professor A. A. JACK.

Mr. J. F. KELLAS JOHNSTONE.

\*Mr. W. KEITH LEASK.

Professor ASHLEY W. MACKINTOSH.

Mr. DAVID M. M. MILLIGAN.

Mr. WILLIAM MURISON.

Rev. Dr. GORDON J. MURRAY.

\*Miss WILLIAMINA A. RAIT.

Professor R. W. REID.

Colonel J. SCOTT RIDDELL, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Rev. Professor JOHN A. SELBIE.

Dr. MACGREGOR SKENE.

Professor C. SANFORD TERRY.

\*Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON.

\*Mr. THEODORE WATT (*Convener of Business Sub-Committee*).

THE PRESIDENT OF THE S.R.C.

\*Members of the Editorial Sub-Committee.

LH  
5  
A3  
v. 8



# The Aberdeen University Review

VOL. VIII. NO. 22

NOVEMBER, 1920

## Labour—Its Problems and the Ideal Wage.<sup>1</sup>



AM proud to meet my constituents to-day in such strength and in such a magnificent hall. It is a pleasure that has been deferred, perhaps unduly, but the delay has in no way impaired my appreciation of the honour you conferred upon me when I was elected your Rector. I value that position most highly, and am most truly indebted to you for such a mark of your favour. Having regard to the prevailing upheaval of labour, not only in this country, but generally throughout the world, I have selected for my subject that of "Labour, its Problems, and the Ideal Wage," a subject that I venture to hope will not be considered as being inopportune.

It is also a subject on which I ought to be able to speak with knowledge, and that largely based on the experience I have gained in my own business. I may say I have been a day-by-day worker for almost fifty years, years spent in sustained effort in trying to live up to my motto—"Do it with thy might"—in fighting the battle for success against the forces of nature, in creating and controlling many varied and huge undertakings and enterprises, and always in competition with the world. My endeavours have been successful, because I definitely fixed, from time to time, very often years ahead, the goals I was striving for, and perhaps more so, because I have always enjoyed the loyal, devoted, and determined support of my partners, my staff, and of my co-workers, from the highest to the lowest. My experience in working with, and amongst, many tens of thousands of men has made me conversant with their needs and their ambitions, and my

<sup>1</sup> Being the Address delivered by the Right Honourable Viscount Cowdray on his Installation as Rector of the University, 22 October, 1920.



business knowledge tells me what can be done and what cannot be done, having regard to the general welfare. Whether or not I view labour and its problems with fairness and practicability, you can judge when I have finished. If I fail, it will not be because I have not tried to be as judicial and as sympathetic as existing world conditions permit. And now for my discourse.

The remuneration of labour may be taken either in the broad sense which raises the whole question of the methods of production and division of the product between different members of the community, or in the narrow sense which confines it to amendments or modifications of the existing wage-system. It is hardly possible to consider the one without the other, for either takes us eventually to the fundamentals—the different possible types of social organisation for the production and distribution of wealth, communistic, socialistic, individualistic, capitalistic, etc. Here the difficulty is that men are nowhere writing on a clean slate. They all, in modern times, have to start with a conception of wealth or property which is the growth of hundreds, even thousands, of years of gradually evolving tradition and custom, and which is an integral part of the structure of society as we know it.

When we are talking of dividing wealth, or apportioning the shares of wealth, the nature of the wealth we are thinking of must be defined. Property, as we know it, consists not merely of things tangible and material—such as land, houses, factories, minerals, shipping, etc.—but of an immense variety of claims, such as good-will, credits, anticipations of the future, estimates, hopes, and even fancies of what may be produced, which can be discounted and assessed at present values. A great part of these are mental and psychological, and all of them are bound up with the assumption that the present state of society will continue, and would perish if it perished. The wealth of the United Kingdom is frequently assessed at 24,000 millions, and it is said that, if it were divided up equally between the inhabitants, there would be £500 for every man, woman, and child. But the division is a total impossibility. The assumed wealth could not be realised in present values, and, if it could be, it would be largely destroyed in the process of dividing it, for it is all based on the capitalist system, which the division would extinguish. The idea of rewarding the proletariat by dividing the spoil is, therefore, not so wicked as it is illusory.

This the Bolsheviks have discovered in their attempt to apply communism to Russia. When they destroyed the capitalistic system,



## Labour—Its Problems and the Ideal Wage 3

that is to say accumulated wealth used in producing more, they inevitably also destroyed the values which it had created, and there was nothing to divide except what, so to speak, society stood on or stood up in, its lands and its houses, its clothes, its jewels and hard money, and the stock of eatables and drinkables which it had accumulated to carry it along for a few weeks or months. You may destroy capital, but you cannot at the same time exact a huge indemnity from it. This does not apply to what we call real property. You can divide land, and in a country where agriculture is primitive carry on without much disturbance of the ordinary life, except to the landowners who are dispossessed. Thus the peasantry of Russia suffer comparatively little from the Russian upheaval. But the town workers are thrown into confusion and starvation, since there is no wealth to compensate them for the disorganisation and paralysis of industry caused by the destruction of the system which has controlled and directed it.

Another system *may* be built up in time, but if so, and if it succeeds, it will not be because it has confiscated and divided the old wealth, but because it has discovered a way of producing new wealth. For this reason the idea that the proletariat can be benefited or the worker remunerated by the division of existing wealth must be dismissed as a veritable "will o' the wisp". If we are to make a new world on Communist lines, we must begin by writing off the values of the old world.

A great many Socialists realise this, and therefore what they propose is not the destruction of the present order, but the transfer of its control from the individual to the State. In most of the systems which they propose the capitalist system is to remain, subject to certain improvements which they think they can introduce into it, but the capitalist in future is to be the State and not the private individual working for his own profit. They constantly talk as if the worker would necessarily earn a better wage, have more security, and better conditions if he were working for the State than if he were working for a private employer.

I need only say that this claim is an unproven assumption. It assumes that the total product will be increased if private profit is extinguished, and that the creators, controllers, and directors of industry and commerce, the inventors and designers, will do better work for the State, though receiving a less remuneration, than they now do for themselves. This is an assumption which no impartial person

thinks of making in regard to the manual labourer, and there is no obvious reason why it should be true of other kinds of workers.

It is sometimes said that because certain great industries were temporarily nationalised or socialised in time of war, and worked with considerable efficiency, the same can be done in time of peace. As a condition of efficient Socialism it would be necessary to educate the civic motive to the point at which men will work with equal or greater zeal for the State than for themselves. One need not be so cynical as to say that human nature is totally incapable of this, but at least it must be a gradual process of evolution and not a sudden change or conversion imposed by law. In the actual socialistic experiments we have seen, there has invariably followed disorganisation and decline of efficiency and of output. Then the State, compelled to keep up nominal wages, with declining outputs and uneconomical production, is driven to fill the gap by printing paper money—the almost invariable recourse of revolutionary Governments.

But even if we suppose these obstacles overcome, none of the socialistic schemes which are presented to us attempt to solve the problem of the remuneration of labour. The transfer of the controlling and directing functions from one set of individuals called employers and capitalists to another set of individuals called the State leaves the question of the division of the product untouched. The wage-earners hold tenaciously to the position that they will not forego their right to strike, whether the State is controller or the private employer, and frequently reject moderate and most reasonable proposals for delay and arbitration. The present strike of the miners is a glaring example. So under the one system as under the other we are still faced with the problem of the just distribution of the product and the possibility of great strikes to decide it.

The Communists have the solution of forced labour, prohibition of strikes, and fixed legal remuneration decided, without appeal, by Government. But the Socialists and nationalisers reject these solutions and do not tell us how the division is to be effected, except by the present method of collective bargaining, with strikes as the last word. Yet no one can be satisfied with that solution. It has all the defects in the industrial world of war and war-like methods in the political world. It ranges workmen and employers in hostile camps—though their aims must be identical—it leads to a sharp diplomacy in which the two sides are under a perpetual temptation to outwit



## Labour—Its Problems and the Ideal Wage 5

each other, and not infrequently to ruinous conflicts, the cost of which to the trades concerned, and to the whole community, is out of all proportion to the questions in dispute and far greater than any advantage that either side can gain, even if it is completely victorious.

Since none of the political systems, whether socialistic or individualistic, now in debate appears to offer us any relief from this, would it not be well, for the time being at all events, to leave these debates on one side and attempt to discover what are the elements of a just distribution of the joint product of hands and brains, or what at least is expedient and politic as between man and man?

Here our hope lies in substituting the idea of partnership for the idea of war. This may be very difficult to achieve, but it is none the less the idea to bear in mind, and the ideal to aim at.

But the partnership unfortunately never can be on equal terms. Men are not equal either in hands or brains. One man works quicker than another, is handier than another; another has a genius for organising and inventing not shared by his fellow-men.

A former generation was content that the devil should take the hindmost and consoled itself with the thought that the hindmost deserved his fate. The present generation has got beyond that and judges, that it is both inhuman and impolitic that any considerable number of the community should be hopeless and derelict.

So we advance to the principle of the minimum wage, which endeavours to secure that no employed man or woman shall receive less than will enable him or her to maintain a relatively decent standard of existence. A minimum wage should necessarily carry with it the demand for a fair day's work in return.

We are also groping our way to some kind of unemployment insurance which will prevent him or her from being plunged into complete poverty by the fluctuation of the labour market. When we are considering the remuneration of the worker, we have always to bear both problems in mind. For it would be little use to invent an ideal wage, if for any considerable part of his time the worker had no opportunity of earning it.

Still for the moment we may take these problems separately, and ask what are the factors in the "ideal wage," if I may so speak of it. I think they are three. First, the guaranteed minimum of which I have just spoken; second, a variable quantity according to the output of the individual; third, a variable addition according to the result of

the undertaking—to put it shortly, *piecework with a guaranteed minimum and a bonus on profits*.

This, if realised, would secure the worker against falling below the poverty line, put a premium on his individual effort, and give him an interest in the results of his labour. It would follow logically from the last condition that he should, like other interested persons, have some voice in the management of the concern and the distribution of its profits. And this would be the great steadying factor. It should enlist him on the side of just and peaceful settlements and the avoidance of strife which would be plainly injurious to the industry.

The first factor, the guaranteed minimum wage, is now generally recognised and operative. The second factor, piecework—the payment by results—is realised over a wide field and is the accepted method in many industries.

But some of the Trade Unions are active in their endeavours to kill all piecework. This they cannot be allowed to do. In my opinion, without piecework few industries in this country can permanently flourish. One of the happinesses of life is the contentment arising from good work well done. This happiness is not so universal, unfortunately, as it should be. Those who indulge in “ca’ canny” must be entire strangers to it, and while we must utterly condemn and deplore their conduct, we cannot withhold our sympathy towards them on this loss.

We are only at the beginning of the third factor, the bonus on profits, and it presents considerable difficulties. The worker is generally not in a position to engage in the business as an ordinary shareholder. He cannot embark other capital than his own labour or run the risk of loss.

There have been many ingenious schemes for partnership, or as it is sometimes called, co-partnership, in industry. They range from experiments, which are partly successful, but cover a very small field, up to the big designs of what is called Guild-Socialism. This proposes, so far as I understand it, that each particular industry or workshop—the schemes vary in detail—shall be carried on by the craftsmen engaged in it for the benefit of the craftsmen and none others, whether the State or the Capitalist. To upheave all industry on the chance that one or other of these schemes would be successful would almost certainly be to court the results that we see in Bolshevik Russia. But there is no reason at all why experiments of this kind



## Labour—Its Problems and the Ideal Wage 7

should not be made on a moderate scale. The workmen in these days have command of a large amount of capital. Comparatively small levies would suffice to produce the amount needed to start workshops on these principles.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society has immense funds at its disposal, all of it workmen's money, and it might apply at least a part of them in fruitful and useful experiments in co-operative production of the foods and goods needed for its own stores, instead of relying almost wholly, as it does now, on ordinary capitalist methods. In these days when theories abound, and so many, that have never been verified in practice, are advanced by workmen, or those who speak for them, as panaceas for existing evils, I think it is reasonable to ask that they should use some of their own brains and money in showing that these theories are practicable. It is a mistake to suppose that the difficulties will be overcome, as some of these theorists appear to assume, by the simple expedient of giving the name "craftsmen" to all persons engaged in a particular industry, and concluding that a just division between the various classes—organisers, designers, inventors, mechanics and labourers—which must co-operate will thereby be automatically discovered.

Notwithstanding the many and difficult problems involved, I believe it is imperative, in the best interests of the country, its workers and its trade, that co-partnership should exist. I therefore submit to both employers and employed that in the position we have reached it is all important to make great efforts to develop this third factor, the bonus on results, with its corollary, the workman's voice in management.

I will mention, but not attempt to solve, some of the points that will arise in any co-partnership scheme: (a) The return that capital should receive for its use and the risk it runs. (b) The remuneration to be paid for brains, experience, and for special and exceptional services. (c) After providing for the foregoing how should the surplus, if any, be apportioned between the capital employed, the administration or management, and the workmen? The proper division of this surplus must necessarily vary with each trade. It should be divided so that each receives according to its contribution to the making of the surplus. (d) Provision should be made as to the providing of the additional capital that will be required from time to time. In the past most businesses have been built up, or largely so, out of their

profits, the soundest and best of all methods. (e) How are the workmen's representatives who are to assist the administration to be appointed? They must be satisfactory to both masters and men. I assume they must be old employees of the firm, and that their tenure of office must be for not less than two or three years. (f) How could the workmen's part in the administration of the business be determined or defined? In the early years it must be limited to advice, principally upon the details of operation and administration, and to seeing that the agreed-upon proportion of the surplus accruing to the workers is duly set forth. With experience and development co-partnership would show to what extent and how the workers' responsibilities might be increased.

It is the right solution of these points, the finding out of the way to the partnership and mutual understanding, which will alone bring peace and prevent the struggle for the division of the profits of industry being a blind tussle of forces.

But even if we suppose the wage question to be settled, there remains the question of unemployment, which is one of the chief if not *the* chief cause of Labour unrest. It is the lack of security, the fear that he may any day lose his job, which, more than anything else, leads the workman to question the existing social system. He has an idea that he will be secure if the State is his employer, and that the State will be obliged to take care that he is not suddenly deprived of his livelihood by the whim or arbitrary decree of an individual or by the fluctuations of supply and demand.

It is exactly the same feeling that sends large numbers of middle-class men to seek employment as civil servants. They believe that in the public service they are, at all events, safe from the changes and chances of the ordinary professional or business life. No one, as some of them discover, is safe, and it is almost certain that the security would diminish in proportion as the State extended its responsibilities. But the feeling is natural, and beyond all doubt the insecurity of large numbers of the working class is a very great evil and far in excess, in my opinion, of what it need be. At any given moment the number of employable, but unemployed, persons is a very small proportion of the total. For the organised trades the figure seldom exceeds 6 or 7 per cent. even in the greatly depressed times.

But a very little slackness in demand may throw a large number of men into a state of half-employment, which quickly reduces them







THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT COWDRAY  
RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY



## Labour—Its Problems and the Ideal Wage 9

below the poverty line, and inflicts great anxiety on others lest they should be brought into the same position or entirely thrown out of their job.

Trade-unionism cannot prevent men from being discharged or works shut down, and the remedy it seeks is the most dangerous and ruinous one of trying to get the largest amount of employment out of a given quantity of work, in the fear that there may not otherwise be enough work to go round.

This "ca' canny" policy lowers production and increases costs, with the inevitable result that demand is checked, and the total of employment diminishes, though, in one trade or in one area, it may be artificially maintained. Many remonstrances are being addressed to the working classes, in these times, on the subject of output, but mere lectures which do not realise their point of view are likely to be futile.

Until we seriously sit down to the question of unemployment and attempt to give to the working class life the security which it now lacks, these quack and extremely disastrous remedies will continue to be applied, and the economists will remonstrate in vain.

Partly it is a question of organisation. By pooling the resources which an industry needs to meet times of exceptional pressure, the number of casuals who are taken on when work is brisk, and discharged when it falls off, can be reduced to a minimum. For example, a great dock trust, which applies itself to this question, and mobilises its labour quickly from the points where work is slack to the points where it is brisk, can do with a far smaller reserve of casuals than a number of separate employers who each keep a reserve of casuals for moments of exceptional pressure. And if employers generally can be brought to feel a greater responsibility for maintaining continuous employment, similar measures in other trades may greatly abate the evil. But when all these measures have been taken, there will undoubtedly, in any time that we can foresee, remain a residuum who will be half or wholly unemployed in bad times.

The Government is endeavouring to solve this problem by a measure which combines all trades in a single scheme, and invokes the aid of Friendly and Insurance societies, as well as trade unions, in a common insurance.

The trade unions, on the other hand, maintain that each trade should be made responsible for its own unemployed, and the insurance

effected between the unions and the employers with Government aid but without the intervention of Friendly and Insurance Societies. The objection to this is that the heaviest burden might fall on the trades least able to bear it, while the wealthy trades with their small number of unemployed, made little or no contribution.

The subject, in my opinion, needs careful examination and trial; and so far we have only broken first ground. There are, of course, difficulties, but the amount of unemployment ought to be relatively so small that the financial problem of insuring against it ought not to be very formidable, and the psychological results of so doing would certainly be of the utmost importance.

To sum up, we have fallen into the habit of thinking and speaking as if the wages problem, the problem of the remuneration of the worker, were bound up with the revolutionary changes in the structure of society, the overthrow of capitalism, the establishment of Socialism, Communism, Syndicalism in its place. That is not really so. For these new forms of society, even if successfully established, would be faced with essentially the same difficulties as face us now in distributing the products of hands and brains justly between men and women of differing capacities.

If we reject the Bolshevik solution of forced labour and distribution, at the fiat of a small number of dictators, who suppress all protests, the controversy is merely transferred from one pair of disputants to another pair of disputants, from workmen and employers to workmen and the State, or the public. So whether we are individualists or socialists or communists or capitalists, we have to tackle this problem on its merits, and endeavour to solve it as a human problem raising elementary questions of justice and fairness between man and man.

No one can think the present solution satisfactory or final, and, since those who are called capitalists are in possession, it is for them especially to exert themselves to find remedies for evils which, however unfairly, will be laid at their doors. I suggest that if we could make the principles of what I have called the "ideal wage" our aim, and endeavour to adjust our machinery accordingly, and at the same time address ourselves seriously to the problem of unemployment, we should go a long way to compose strife and to open the road to the mutual partnership and co-operation which will alone make industry efficient, and increase the total wealth in the measure in which it can



## Labour—Its Problems and the Ideal Wage. 11

and should be increased. My own opinion is that if these problems were solved, or even appreciable progress made in their solution, it would become evident that the greatest advantage lay in leaving the widest liberty to individual endeavour, enterprise, and adventure. But even if I were wrong, a mutual effort to find their solution, in which Labour and Capital, and men of all shades of thought, honestly took part, could not at all prejudice the contrary opinions.

I have to thank the members of the University for the very patient, notwithstanding perhaps some suspicious evidence to the contrary, attempt to listen to my discourse. Those who have not been able to hear will, I hope, take the opportunity of carefully studying what I have said. I have given immense thought to the problem, and I believe the solution to the present grave labour unrest lies largely along the lines that I suggest.

COWDRAY.

## Beattie—as Poet, Philosopher, and Literary Critic.<sup>1</sup>

### I.



FIRST of all, I feel that I ought to explain why it is that I am here to-night, and, in particular, why it is that I am to discourse on Beattie—poet, philosopher, and literary critic. It all arises out of the recent publication of Professor Jack's striking and important book on Chaucer and Spenser. When I wrote to him expressing my high appreciation of his work, I happened to make some reference to Beattie and his style; not seeing, in the simplicity of my soul, that I was laying myself open to a request. Well, the request came that I should address you on the subject now. So here I am, and Beattie with me.

James Beattie, the son of a small farmer at Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, was born on 25 October, 1735. His early education was got at the Parish School of Laurencekirk, aided by the Parish Minister, Mr. Thomson, whose interest in the boy was great. In 1749, at the age of fourteen, he enrolled himself as a student at Marischal College, Aberdeen, having gained the first bursary at the annual Competition, and, after four years' study, graduated M.A. in the spring of 1753. That same year, he became schoolmaster of Fordoun, adjoining Laurencekirk—in which post he remained five years; prosecuting studies in Divinity, with a view to the Ministry (which he did not ultimately enter), at the same time. It was while schoolmaster of Fordoun that he began to reveal himself as a poet. In 1758, he left Fordoun for Aberdeen, having been appointed by the Magistrates of the City one of the Masters of the Grammar School.

<sup>1</sup> A Lecture on Beattie, delivered to the Aberdeen Branch of the English Association, in Marischal College (Botany Class-room), on the evening of Wednesday, 26 May, 1920.



This position he held for two years only; for, in 1760, he became a Professor in Marischal College. The Chair to which he was presented was that of Natural Philosophy; but, by a happy accident, before the session began, the Chair of Moral Philosophy fell vacant by the transference of Alexander Gerard to the Chair of Divinity. To Gerard's vacant Chair Beattie accordingly was appointed, where he found the work that was proper and congenial to him. In 1761, he was duly elected a member of the Aberdeen Philosophical Society (founded by Thomas Reid three years before)—to which he contributed Essays and Questions for discussion, like the rest of his colleagues; and he continued a member till the Society ceased.

In 1770 appeared the "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth,"—a work that, contrary to his own expectations, brought him immediate fame. It sold rapidly, reaching a third edition within two years, and was translated into French, German, Dutch, and Italian. It was praised by English statesmen and English men of letters—such as Lord Chatham, Burke, Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds—and won for Beattie the friendship of these distinguished men and that of many other English celebrities. It was eulogized by great Church dignitaries, including the two Archbishops and Dr. Porteous of Chester (afterwards Bishop of London), and brought forth offers of ecclesiastical preferment, on condition of his taking Holy Orders. Above all, it attracted the attention of George III., and led to Beattie's having interviews with the King, and to his obtaining a royal pension of £200 a year. Honours were now showered upon Beattie. Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and made his work a textbook; Sir Joshua Reynolds painted his portrait as part of the famous allegorical picture of the Angel of Truth pushing down the infidels and sceptics (Voltaire certainly, and probably Hume and Tom Paine also), who have been found wanting according to the balance of Justice held in her left hand—now the prized possession of our University and hung above the mantel-piece of the University Court-room in Marischal College; he was lionized and welcomed everywhere as the philosophical champion of the faith. That last phrase—"philosophical champion of the faith"—gives the main reason of the extraordinary popularity of the "Essay on Truth". The treatise was an exposition of the principles of Common Sense (Reid's philosophy) as a safeguard against sophistry and scepticism, accompanied with an unsparing and slashing criticism of David Hume's

philosophy—a philosophy that seemed to religiously-minded people to undermine by invincible logic the ground-work of morality and religion alike. That Beattie was in earnest in his onslaught there can be no question, for the religious seriousness of his writing is not its least striking characteristic.

The year 1771 saw the publication of the first book of "The Minstrel". This poem at once raised Beattie to a high place as a poet in the public estimation, and had, like the "Essay," a rapid circulation. It appeared in the month of March, and a second edition was called for in May, and a third edition in October. Beattie the poet now competed with Beattie the philosopher for the first place in the order of merit.

Other books of Beattie were: "Dissertations Moral and Critical," published in 1783; "Evidences of the Christian Religion," 1786; and "Elements of Moral Science," 1789. All of them were popular and commanded a wide circle of readers.

Beattie as a man of society makes a pleasing picture to the imagination; for, while moving in the highest social circles in the Kingdom and lauded by the leaders in thought and in letters, he never allowed himself to be carried away by the exceptional elevation. He remained to the end unassuming and humble (in the best sense of the term), being fully cognizant of his own limitations. His domestic life was clouded during many of his later years by the sad and long-continued illness of his wife (a daughter of Dr. Dun, Rector of the Grammar School), who suffered from mental derangement, and had ultimately to be parted from her husband and consigned to the special care of others. Meanwhile his own health gave way, and he had to carry on a struggle (and manfully he did it) against many physical infirmities. The situation was aggravated by the loss of his two sons—both of them very promising youths, and dear to his heart. The elder, James Hay, had the religious seriousness and the philosophical tastes and aptitudes of his father, and not a little of his father's humane and amiable disposition. So precocious was he that, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed his father's assistant and colleague in the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University. But, three years later, on 19 November, 1790, he died of lung complaint, at the age of twenty-two. The younger son, Montagu (named after Mrs. Montagu, leader of the "blue stockings" of the time, and an ardent admirer and patron of Beattie) was cut off even more pre-



maturely; dying of a fever, after a brief illness, on 14 March, 1796, aged eighteen. All this told severely on Beattie, and the strain could be borne no longer. His nerves became shattered, vertigo settled on him as his constant companion, and his memory began to give way. After Montagu's death, he would pathetically ask his niece, who now lived with him and attended on him—"You may think it very strange but I must ask you if I have a son, and where he is". Paralysis by and by overtook him; and, after repeated strokes, recurring at intervals over several years, he died in his house in Aberdeen, on the 18th of August, 1803.

Beattie lies buried in the Town Churchyard, off Union Street, on the left hand side of the walk leading up to the main entrance of the East Church, with his two sons near him, and not far from the grave of his distinguished colleague Principal George Campbell. The memory of him has been enshrined in two worthy biographies—one, written soon after his death, by Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo; and the other, almost a hundred years later, by his near relative, Miss Margaret Forbes.

We still have in Aberdeen one of the houses in which Beattie resided—that in which also he died. It is in Crown Court, off the Upperkirkgate, and was later used as the General Dispensary. This house is specially associated with the well-known experiment that Beattie made, in the garden of it, on his elder son when a boy of five or six so as to discover whether a boy, who had as yet been told little regarding God, would naturally rise from the perception of a work of design to the existence of a designer and thence, by definite steps, to the existence of a Great Supreme Being, the Author and Designer of the Universe. It was a kind of modern adaptation of the Socratic questioning of the slave-boy in the "Meno" of Plato, intended to prove the innate power of the human mind to apprehend the necessity of the elementary truths of geometry.

Of Beattie's prized possessions the University has its own share. The famous Allegorical picture of Truth and Beattie is, of course, the chief. That is almost of inestimable worth. But, a few years ago, there were handed over to the University, through my own agency, by one of the then two nearest surviving relatives of Beattie, Miss Mary Forbes—(her sister, Miss Helen Forbes, is still alive)—the whole of the manuscript letters and other documents that formed the basis of the two leading biographies of Beattie already referred to—Sir

William Forbes's "Life and Writings" and Miss Margaret Forbes's "Beattie and his Friends". They are now in King's College Library, under the careful custody of the Librarian. We have also in our possession Beattie's 'cello—which reminds us of the varied character of Beattie's accomplishments. He was an expert 'cellist and a lover of music. There are few things more pleasing in his biography than the picture of him during one of his visits to the Duke and Duchess of Gordon (with whom he was a prime favourite), at Gordon Castle ("The Bog o' Gight"), drawn by Mrs. Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock. "After tea," she says, "we got fiddles in order, and the Doctor played on the violincello, so we performed some trios very well; and between them, he and I sang Scotch songs in two different parts, which went delightfully with the violincello. . . . That evening we had music, as the night before. After supper Dr. Beattie sang some of Jackson's songs, one of which he has noted for me, and it will charm you. . . . Dr. Beattie's countenance seems the abode of tranquility, and his manners are plain and mild—his voice mellow, soft and deep" ("Beattie and his Friends," p. 140). The violincello is safely deposited in the Anthropological Museum in Marischal College, under Professor Reid's care.

## II.

Beattie's reputation as a poet rests mainly on "The Minstrel". This is a poem in Spenserian measure, in two Books (for the contemplated third book was never written), designed, as he himself expresses it, "to trace the progress of a Poetical Genius, born in a rude age, from the first dawning of fancy and reason, till that period at which he may be supposed capable of appearing in the world as a Minstrel, that is, as an itinerant Poet and Musician—a character which, according to the notions of our forefathers, was not only respectable, but sacred". And the reason why he adopted the Spenserian measure he tells us was, "that it pleases my ear, and seems, from its Gothic structure and original, to bear some relation to the subject and spirit of the Poem. It admits both simplicity and magnificence of sound and of language, beyond any other stanza that I am acquainted with. It allows the sententiousness of the couplet, as well as the more complex modulation of blank verse. What some critics have remarked, of its uniformity growing at last



tiresome to the ear, will be found to hold true, only when the Poetry is faulty in other respects” (Preface).

To his Minstrel he gives the name of Edwin, and Edwin stands very much for Beattie himself—in his thoughts and aspirations, and in the life setting and experiences of his youth.

The first book of the “The Minstrel” was published in 1771 *anonymously*, so that the vast popularity it immediately obtained was owing largely to its merits, and not because of its being the work of the author of the “Essay on Truth”. High literary authorities of the time praised it. Although there is no complex plot or plan in the poem, but simply the discursive handling of a youth’s mental and moral development in quiet country surroundings, there are in it many very beautiful and sometimes powerful descriptions of Nature and natural scenery, in smooth harmonious Spenserian stanza, which disclose the writer as a true lover of Nature and a man of genuine feeling, and at once led captive the reader and won his admiration. Beattie’s early upbringing and surroundings about Laurencekirk and his five years’ sojourn at Fordoun supplied the materials and evoked the impulse. And no one who, if acquainted with the glorious view from the hill-top of Strath-finella near Auchinblae (a favourite resort of Beattie, late and early in the day and often at night also), or the beauties of the Glen of Drumtochty (another of Beattie’s resorts), or the impressive sight of the far-stretching Grampian hills in all their majesty and varying moods, will fail to find the Howe o’ the Mearns stamped on many a stanza. The spirit in which the poem is bathed is this:—

O how canst thou renounce the boundless store  
Of charms which Nature to her votary yields!  
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,  
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields;  
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,  
And all that echoes to the song of even,  
All that the mountain’s sheltering bosom shields,  
And all the dread magnificence of Heaven,  
O how canst thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven?

These charms shall work thy soul’s eternal health,  
And love, and gentleness, and joy impart. (Stanzas 9 and 10.)

Only one or two examples of Beattie’s keen observation of Nature and his fine power of descriptive word-painting need be given. Take this:—

And oft the craggy cliff he loved to climb,  
 When all in mist the world below was lost.  
 What dreadful pleasure! there to stand sublime,  
 Like shipwreck'd mariner on desert coast,  
 And view th' enormous waste of vapour, tost  
 In billows, lengthening to th' horizon round,  
 Now scoop'd in gulfs, with mountains now emboss'd!  
 And hear the voice of mirth and song rebound,  
 Flocks, herds, and waterfalls, along the hoar profound! (Stanza 21.)

Again:—

For now the storm howls mournful thro' the brake,  
 And the dead foliage flies in many a shapeless flake.  
  
 Where now the rill, melodious, pure, and cool,  
 And meads, with life, and mirth, and beauty crown'd!  
 Ah! see, th' unsightly slime and sluggish pool,  
 Have all the solitary vale embrown'd;  
 Fled each fair form, and mute each melting sound,  
 The raven croaks forlorn on naked spray:  
 And, hark! the river, bursting every mound,  
 Down the vale thunders, and with wasteful sway  
 Uproots the grove, and rolls the shatter'd rocks away. (Stanzas 23 and 24.)

And yet again:—

But who the melodies of morn can tell?  
 The wild brook babbling down the mountain side;  
 The lowing herd; the sheepfold's simple bell;  
 The pipe of early shepherd dim descried  
 In the lone valley; echoing far and wide  
 The clamorous horn along the cliffs above;  
 The hollow murmur of the ocean-tide;  
 The hum of bees, the linnet's lay of love,  
 And the full choir that wakes the universal grove.

The cottage-curs at early pilgrim bark;  
 Crown'd with her pail the tripping milkmaid sings;  
 The whistling ploughman stalks afield; and, hark!  
 Down the rough slope the ponderous waggon rings;  
 Through rustling corn the hare astonish'd springs;  
 Slow tolls the village-clock the drowsy hour;  
 The partridge bursts away on whirring wings;  
 Deep mourns the turtle in sequester'd bower,  
 And shrill lark carols clear from her ærial tour. (Stanzas 38 and 39.)

These descriptions flow on in even harmonious numbers, without much artifice or sign of effort—freely, spontaneously, out of the very joy of Beattie's own soul—a soul attuned to rural scenery and sympathetic with rustic ways and life.

Nor is the first book of "The Minstrel" yet forgotten or yet dis-



credited. An incident in my own experience may explain. I was talking to Professor Bain at his bedside two days before he died, when his physical strength was clearly declining, and he was able to speak only in a whisper, but his intellect remained intact, and was telling him (as he desired) of the work I was specially engaged in at the moment. It so happened that I was putting through the press Miss Margaret Forbes's "Beattie and his Friends"; and I said, among other things, that closer contact with Beattie and his writings had made me form a considerably higher idea of Beattie's ability than I previously had, and that I was particularly struck with the smoothness of his style. I also alluded to Goldsmith's unworthy complaint, apropos of Beattie's obtaining a pension from the King: "Why should *he* have a pension?" he said; "For writing 'The Minstrel'? Then surely *I* have a better claim" ("Beattie and his Friends," p. 81). "Oh no," was Bain's prompt remark, made all the more impressive to me by the voice-whisper, "the first stanza of 'The Minstrel' will last as long as the English language." That first stanza is:—

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb  
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar;  
Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime  
Has felt the influence of malignant star,  
And waged with Fortune an eternal war;  
Check'd by the scoff of Pride, by Envy's frown,  
And Poverty's unconquerable bar,  
In life's low vale remote has pined alone,  
Then dropt into the grave, unpitied and unknown!

The first book of "The Minstrel" (and the same applies to the second) has this note of immortality that selected passages of it appear in every worthy Book of Quotations of the present day, and in every good modern Encyclopædia of English Literature.

In the *second* book of "The Minstrel," published in 1774, the subject of Edwin's development and education is pursued. It is now the awakening of the youth to the importance of individual character that is in hand, and to the due appreciation of ethical values and a realization of the snares and dangers of life. It has to be shown how he is brought to see that the true ambition is, not to aim at outward grandeur, wealth, and self-indulgence, but at pure and simple living, so as to enrich the mind, expand the sympathies, and produce nobility of soul and uprightness of conduct. This book is, therefore, conspicuously didactic, intended above all to edify the reader. From the

necessities of the case it must appear to us more artificial than the first book and somewhat laboured at points. How to help the youth in the development of his nature and especially of his character as he grows in years, is the question; and Beattie's mode of meeting the situation is by introducing a hermit, whose instructive voice is first overheard by Edwin in the solitude, without the listener being himself observed, and next after he has directly introduced himself to the Hermit and submitted himself to his instruction. There is no great originality in this conception; and the machinery (so to speak) is certainly commonplace and rather prosaic, especially when the personal introduction to the Hermit comes to take place—which is on this wise:—

At early dawn the youth his journey took,  
And many a mountain pass'd and valley wide,  
Then reached the wild; where, in a flowery nook,  
And seated on a mossy stone, he spied  
An ancient man: his harp lay him beside.  
A stag sprang from the pasture at his call,  
And, kneeling, lick'd the wither'd hand that tied  
A wreath of woodbine round his antlers tall,  
And hung his lofty neck with many a flow'ret small. (Stanza 25.)

That doubtless is meant to be symbolical: but is it felicitous? What he is aiming at is to show as in a parable the power of love and kindness to control the impulses and moderate the desires of a youth and to attract him, if possible, to the path of innocence and virtue. But it does appear to me that binding woodbine on his antlers and flow'rets on his neck is likely to be more gratifying to the Hermit than satisfying to the stag. In saying so, I may be simply revealing my own character, which is not well. Robuster stuff is needed for a youth than that.

Anyhow, the second part of "The Minstrel" has not to me the freshness and spontaneity of the first. Perhaps it is that we of the twentieth century are less sentimental and less sensitive to moralizing—or to put it another way, are more satisfied to *live* life actively than to preach, or be preached at, regarding it—than the readers of Beattie's day. But two things must be allowed to Beattie in his favour: *First*, that this part of "The Minstrel" does bring out exactly Beattie's pensive melancholy, the essentially serious and intensely ethical side of his nature—a side that is shown also in his philosophical writings. When he puts into the Hermit's mouth the words,



“If I one soul improve, I have not liv’d in vain” (stanza 32), he is speaking for himself. *Secondly*, that, although our indictment amounts to saying that in Book II. of “The Minstrel,” Beattie lacks freshness and originality, it does not in any way impugn the fact that poetic genius is here as there, and that the Spenserian stanza has been happily employed in either case.

The impossibility of adequately estimating Beattie’s “Minstrel” arises from lack of the Third Book. That lack is owing in part to Beattie’s continued indifferent health, and in part to the busy and varied life that he led. But it arises also in part, I think, from his not being able to satisfy himself as to the use to which he should put his Minstrel after he had got him fully matured in years and fitted for great things. We know that he had early in his thoughts the plan of developing his Third Book on the idea of a sudden invasion of the Country “by the Danes, or English borderers (I know not which),” when doubtless he would have sent his Minstrel through the land on the mission of rousing the nation to arms and inspiring the people with a lofty enthusiasm. Such a situation would have been complex enough and stirring enough. But how he would have carried out his design we can only conjecture; and thus we are left wondering whether he could have used the Spenserian measure as effectively as he had done in the two other parts.

Beattie as a poet is judged chiefly by “The Minstrel”. But there are other poems of his that do him credit—especially “The Hermit”.

With the first stanza of “The Hermit” I feel strangely familiar; so that I suppose it was taught me by the school reading-books of my boyhood:—

At the close of the day, when the hamlet is still,  
And mortals the sweets of forgetfulness prove,  
When nought but the torrent is heard on the hill,  
And nought but the nightingale’s song in the grove :  
’Twas thus, by the cave of the mountain afar,  
While his harp rung symphonious, a hermit began ;  
No more with himself or with nature at war,  
He thought as a sage, though he felt as a man.

But another of the stanzas has this merit, that, as Professor Jack notes in his book, it brought tears to the eyes of Samuel Johnson as he read it:—

'Tis night, and the landscape is lovely no more;  
 I mourn, but, ye woodlands, I mourn not for you;  
 For morn is approaching, your charms to restore,  
 Perfum'd with fresh fragrance, and glittering with dew,  
 Nor yet for the ravage of winter I mourn;  
 Kind Nature the embryo blossom will save.  
 But when shall Spring visit the mouldering urn!  
 O when shall it dawn on the night of the grave!

A word also is due on Beattie's poetic English renderings of the Classics. These Beattie himself rather prized—particularly his translations of the Pastorals of Virgil. In this sphere, however, he is by no means so happy as in the other spheres. His most successful efforts are indeed in connexion with Virgil's Pastorals, and his "Pollio" may compare favourably with that of most other poet-translators; but his achievements are diffuse and lack distinction. We may take for special analysis the first two stanzas of Horace's Ode 10 of Book II., on the Golden Mean as the rule for right living. *There* (you will remember) Horace first begins by counselling Licinius, if he would lead a better life, to avoid, on the one hand, constantly plying the sea, and, on the other hand, in cautious dread of storms, pressing too closely on the treacherous shore; and then goes on in stanza two to praise the middle course or Golden Mean. Whoever loves the golden mean (he says)—the middle course in life—finds himself *secure against* (*tutus caret*) the two extremes of (1) the sordidness of a dilapidated house, and (2) a palace—a palace *enviable*, yet not to be envied by a prudent man (*sobrius*). Beattie translates:—

Wouldst thou through life securely glide;  
 Nor boundless o'er the ocean ride;  
 Nor ply too near th' insidious shore,  
 Scar'd at the tempest's threatening roar.  
 The man who follows Wisdom's voice,  
 And makes the golden mean his choice,  
 Nor plung'd in antique gloomy cells  
 Midst hoary desolation dwells;  
 Nor to allure the envious eye  
 Rears his proud palace to the sky.

The rendering of the first stanza would pass quite well; but the rendering of the second is execrable. In the first place, it is prolix and verbose; whereas the characteristic of the original is compactness both of thought and of expression:—



Auream quisquis mediocritatem  
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti  
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda  
Sobrius aula.

In the next place, it drags forward ostentatiously a reference to "Wisdom's voice," which is not done by Horace. Certainly, Wisdom's voice is *implied* in Horace; but it is not obtruded, and thereby is left to work more effectively. Next, "plunged in antique gloomy cells, etc.," is no kind of translation of the original, but is simply a piece of grandiose writing. Moreover, by seizing on the *desolation*, it misses the *sordidness*, of the hovel. And, lastly, he fails to indicate the feelings of *security* and *peace* that the lover of the Golden Mean possesses, as indicated by the terms "tutus" (*safe, secure*) and "sobrius" with *moderated desires, prudent*.

I much prefer to Beattie's effort the most recent rendering into Scots of these two Horatian stanzas—that of Dr. Charles Murray in his "Hamewith":—

Tempt not the far oonchancie main,  
Nor fearin' blufferts, frien',  
Creep roon' fause headlan's; haud your ain  
Tack fair atween.

The gowden mids, wha aims at it  
Will shun the tinker's lair,  
Nor gantin' in a castle sit  
Whaur flunkeys stare.

That, I think, is much nearer the spirit of Horace, and both thought and expression are vivid and compact.

### III.

As a philosopher, Beattie has not attained the immortality that his contemporaries expected. And, indeed, it must be admitted that he did not equal in mental power his three great colleagues (all members of the Aberdeen Philosophical Society), Thomas Reid, George Campbell, and Alexander Gerard—each of whom was a very strong man. Reid's "Inquiry" originated the Scottish philosophy, which ruled in our Sottish Universities for three quarters of a century and more, and, for an equal time, in France (through Victor Cousin, Jouffroy, and others), and which Schopenhauer pronounced to be "ten times better worth reading than all that had been written since Kant". Campbell's "Philosophy of Rhetoric" held sway in England, as well

as in Scotland, till considerably after the first half of last century ; and I remember the late President of Corpus Christi College, Thomas Fowler, the logician, telling me, one time he paid me a visit in Aberdeen, that he was thoroughly grounded in it in his younger days at Oxford, and he expressed a high opinion of it. Gerard's "Essay on Taste" and his "Essay on Genius" fell into Kant's hands and to some extent determined Kant's treatment of Genius in the "Critik of Judgment". Beattie's influence, on the other hand, was less widely felt, and was most potent in England in circles that were not too rigidly philosophical. His treatment of philosophy was less weighty than that of Reid, Campbell, and Gerard. Yet his philosophical writings do not deserve the contemptuous neglect that has overtaken them. His principles are precisely those of Reid, though not so firmly held or so judiciously handled. They are expressed, however, in a harmonious Addisonian style, which was praised by the greatest of literary men of his day, including Samuel Johnson. The ultimate appeal with Beattie, as with Reid, is to Common Sense ; but the effect is spoiled by two defects—*first*, his tendency to identify the philosophical principle with the plain man's unsophisticated "intuition" (that is Beattie's favourite term), and by his setting it forth as a kind of "inner light" competent of itself to guide a man in any circumstances of life ; and, *secondly*, the occasional exaggeration and vehemence of his language in controversy, especially when he has Hume in view, thereby giving ground for Hume's complaint that "Beattie had not used him like a gentleman".

Now, vehement language in a philosopher, it must be acknowledged, is apt to arouse in one the suspicion of a lack, in the person who employs it, of that calmness and "indifferency to truth" (as Locke would put it) which is indispensable to clear thinking and to a due understanding and appreciation of an opponent's position. The truth is, that Beattie was out to slay Hume, and he thought the bludgeon was the proper instrument. On the other hand, the weakness of the conception of an inner light as infallible guide is manifest. The sceptic may reasonably enough feel that *his* doubt cannot be dispelled by *another* man's intuition ; nor is a criterion like Beattie's of very much use if, when a difference of opinion or belief arises between two men, each can appeal to the criterion as declaring in *his* favour. A criterion that does not decide decisively when contention arises is worthless. Nor is the application to the doubter of the generalized proposition



that “what *everybody* sees is indisputable” of very much avail, if the doubter can honestly say, “But *I* don’t see it”. That surely cannot rightly be said to be seen by *everybody* which even *one* man fails to see.

The weakness of the appeal was early felt in Beattie’s own day. In Aberdeenshire itself, the poet-parson of Linshart, John Skinner, author of “Tullochgorum” and a class-fellow of Beattie at Marischal College, turned the doctrine of the inward light into sprightly Latin verse, and treated it with pawky humour, the sting of which was taken away by the laudatory epithet applied to Beattie in the catching refrain of “Doctissime Doctorum”. Skinner twitted him with pulverizing Hume (“the astute dialectician”) and yet praising Rousseau (“a *pagan*, as we regard him, *nobis ethnicus*”); and he seriously demanded an answer to the question, How, if man has within him by nature an infallible guiding light, is there such diversity and contrariety of opinion among learned writers, and such variety of belief among men everywhere at the present moment, as we actually find, one person vehemently rejecting as false what another affirms to be true? The two stanzas (with four lines of the third) containing these difficulties are worth quoting in the author’s own catching latinity; and those of you who know the tune of “Tullochgorum” may “seuch” it as I go along:—

Nil nunc curamus Humium  
Astutum Dialecticum

Quem tu monstrâsti infidum  
Et pessimum virorum;

At bonâ fide quaerimus,  
Bonâ fide, bonâ fide,  
Bonâ fide quaerimus  
Permissu Dominorum;

At bonâ fide quaerimus  
Quid, iste nobis ethnicus  
Quem tu laudas Roussoius,  
Doctissime Doctorum?

Ignoscas ergo, Domine,  
Si in tam momentosâ re  
Examinemus candidè  
Sententias auctorum.

Dic quare tanta intersit,  
Quare tanta, quare tanta,  
Quare tanta intersit,  
Diversitas scriptorum;

Dic quare tanta intersit  
Quae nunc ubique accidit  
Varietas, et unde fit,  
Doctissime Doctorum.

Cur hic ut falsum respuat,  
 Quod ille verum praedicat,  
 Si lux interna dirigat,  
 Consensus animorum?

Skinner calls this poetical effusion "a Horatian Ode," and I do think that Horace would have appreciated both the sentiments and the metre of it.

On the other hand, Joseph Priestley (who had been criticized by Beattie, as by Reid and others of the School) seized the opportunity to write an "Examination of Reid's Inquiry, and Beattie's Essay on Truth, and Oswald's Appeal," and turn the Scottish Philosophy into ridicule, expending on it no little sarcasm and a good deal of asperity. Referring to Beattie in particular, he says: "When we see how miserably bewildered the bulk of mankind are, one would think that this principle of truth is like the god Baal, who when he was most wanted, and ought to have made a point of being present, to assist his worshippers, was asleep, or on a journey, or engaged some other way" ("Examination," p. 128).

Beattie's claims as a philosopher are usually tested by his "Essay on Truth" alone. But his other philosophical works ought to be taken into account also. In particular, the "Dissertations" and the three Essays in Literary Criticism appended to the quarto edition of the "Essay on Truth" issued in 1777, show keenness of psychological insight and sobriety of judgment that are far from common. They also show Beattie's style at its best, and put it beyond question that there is real critical power in the Scottish School of Literary Criticism (headed by Lord Kames), to which Beattie and Campbell and Gerard belonged, and which had sufficient merit to arouse the jealousy of Voltaire and to draw forth his scorn.

#### IV.

Let us turn, then, for a moment to Beattie as Literary Critic.

His criticism rests on his philosophy; and his philosophy was that of the Scottish School, as articulately expressed in the Aberdeen Philosophical Society, of which Beattie was a member. It is characteristic of this philosophy that it laid the validity of Truth in the constitution of the human mind (and thus it met the sceptic), and on the same basis reared its ethical system (thereby conserving morality and religion). We have seen in part how this comes out in Beattie's poetry, for the "Minstrel" is just his exposition of his idea and theory



of life ; and we should have seen it further if we had pursued the details of the *second* book of the “Minstrel,” where he elaborates his conception of what is contributed to man’s higher life and happiness by history, imagination, philosophy, and science respectively. We should see the same thing if we turned to his *philosophical* writings ; only in these there is a closer and fuller analysis of the phenomena, and a more systematic exposition of them.

And when we look at Beattie as himself a stylist and a critic of style, we find much that is interesting. Here he occupied a position somewhat different from that of his three colleagues—Reid, Campbell, and Gerard. He had the advantage of being himself both a poet and a philosopher ; so that in his *practice*, as well as in his *theory*, he conformed to Aristotle’s requirement of joining Poetics with Rhetoric. A good example of his critical acumen is found in the fact that, at the moment when the Ossianic poems were carrying people everywhere (critics included) off their heads, Beattie took an independent stand, made his own analysis, and formed his own judgment of their merits—a judgment that would now-a-days be generally regarded as absolutely correct, and the ground of it as sound.

Beattie’s prose style I have already designated *Addisonian*, and so indeed it is. Its characteristics are clearness and elegance (*argutè tam et lepidè*, as Skinner puts it in one of his lines); and very rarely do we hear the rasping of the file. Edmund Burke, among others, praised it ; and that is a compliment that he did not extend to other distinguished Scottish writers of the time. Robertson, the historian, he thought, “writes like a man who composes in a dead language which he understands but cannot speak” ; and he blames Hume “for being too much Frenchified, not only in particular phrases but also in the general structure” (“Beattie and his Friends,” p. 81). But of Beattie’s “Postscript” to the second edition of the “Essay on Truth” he said that “it is one of the most manly and most masterly pieces of eloquence he has ever seen” (*Id.*, p. 75). Of the same “Essay on Truth” Samuel Johnson said to Garrick, “Why, sir, there is in it a depth of reasoning and a splendour of language which make it one of the first-rate productions of the age” (*Id.*, p. 79).

Beattie’s style owes much to the keen psychological insight that the thoughts expressed disclose, and to Beattie’s general sanity of judgment. These, too, are characteristics of the Scottish School of philosophy. A few examples may suffice in illustration. I might

take them from his Essay on "Poetry and Music," or from his Essay on "Laughter, and Ludicrous Composition," or from many other parts of his writings. I select first—from the "Dissertations"—the brief compact exposition of the "Difference between Memory and Imagination," in his Dissertation "On Memory and Imagination". It exemplifies quite well (though not better than many another passage) the even flow of his sentences, the keenness of his psychological analysis, and the effectiveness of a pen dipped in the concrete. We see also, in the opening sentences, that he is still on the track of David Hume, though he does not mention him by name.

"Some philosophers refer to Memory all our livelier thoughts, and our fainter ones to Imagination: and so will have it, that the former faculty is distinguished from the latter by its superior vivacity. We believe, say they, in Memory; we believe not in Imagination: now we never believe anything, but what we distinctly comprehend; and that, of which our comprehension is indistinct, we disbelieve. But this is altogether false. The suggestions of Imagination are often so lively, in dreaming, and in some intellectual disorders, as to be mistaken for real things; and therefore cannot be said to be essentially fainter than the informations of Memory. We may be conscious too of remembering that whereof we have but a faint impression. I remember to have read books, of which I cannot now give any account; and to have seen persons, whose features and visible appearance I have totally forgotten. Nor is it true, that we believe, or disbelieve, according to the vivacity, or the faintness, of our ideas. No man will say that he has a distinct idea of eternity; and yet, every rational being must believe, that one eternity is past, and another to come. I have a livelier idea of Parson Adams than of the impostor Mahomet; and yet I believe the former to be an imaginary character, and the latter to have been a real man. I read not long ago, Vertot's 'Revolutions of Sweden,' and the 'Adventures of Tom Jones': I believe the history, and I disbelieve the novel; and yet, of the novel I have a more lively remembrance than of the history.

"Memory and Imagination, therefore, are not to be distinguished, according to the liveliness or faintness of the ideas suggested by the one, or by the other. The former may be faint, while the latter is lively: nay, a great Poet has observed, that—

Where beams of warm Imagination play,  
The Memory's soft figures melt away:

—Pope's "Essay on Criticism".



A maxim, which, though not always, will sometimes be found to hold true. Besides, belief may be said to imply disbelief. If I believe the existence of Julius Cæsar, I disbelieve his non-existence. If I admit the history of that commander to be true, I reject every suspicion of its being false. And yet, of Julius Cæsar, and his actions, my ideas are equally clear, whether I believe or disbelieve. The faculties in question I would therefore distinguish in the following manner:—

“ ‘I *remember* to have seen a lion; and I can *imagine* an elephant, or a centaur, which I have never seen’: he, who pronounces these words with understanding, *knows* the difference between the two faculties, though perhaps he may not be able to *explain* it. When we remember, we have always a view to real existence, and to our past experience; it occurs to our minds, in regard to this thing which we now remember, that we formerly heard it, or perceived it, or thought of it; ‘I remember to have seen a lion’: When we imagine, we contemplate a certain thought, or idea, simply as it is in itself, or as we conceive it to be, without referring it to past experience, or to real existence; ‘I can imagine such a figure as that of the elephant, though I have never seen one; or a centaur, with the head and shoulders of a man joined to the body of a horse though I know that there is no such animal on earth’. I remember what has actually happened, and what, in consequence of my remembering, I believe to have happened: I can imagine a series of adventures, which never did, or which never can, happen. He who writes the history of his own life, or who compiles a narrative from the books he has read, is guided by the information of Memory: he who composes a romance, puts those things in writing, which are suggested by his Imagination.

“ A friend describes an adventure, in which he says that he and I were engaged twenty years ago, and informs me of what I said and did on the occasion: I tell him, that I can distinctly imagine everything he relates, but that I remember nothing of it. He mentions a circumstance, which on a sudden brings the whole to my memory. You are right, I then say; for I now remember it perfectly well. At first, I could only imagine the facts he spoke of: but, though I might believe his word, I could not recall any experience of mine, by which, in this particular case, it might be verified. But now, my memory informs me, that the adventure was real, and that I was an agent in it, and an eye-witness. Hence it appears, that in some cases Imagination may become Remembrance. And it may be further observed,

that Remembrance will sometimes decay, till it be nothing more than Imagination: as when we retain the appearance of an object, without being able to affirm with certainty, where we perceived, or whether we ever perceived it: a state of mind, which one is conscious of, when he says, 'I either saw such a thing, or I dreamed of it'."

*There is Beattie the psychologist expounding.*

Let us test, next, his power of *description*. I take a few sentences from his "Essay on Poetry and Music"—accounting for the characteristics of our Scottish national music.

"The highlands of Scotland are a picturesque, but in general a melancholy country. Long tracts of mountainous desert, covered with dark heath, and often obscured by misty weather; narrow valleys, thinly inhabited, and bounded by precipices resounding with the fall of torrents; a soil so rugged, and a climate so dreary, as in many parts to admit neither the amusements of pasturage, nor the labours of agriculture; the mournful dashing of waves along the firths and lakes that intersect the country; the portentous noises which every change of the wind, and every increase and diminution of the waters, is apt to raise in a lonely region, full of echoes, and rocks, and caverns; the grotesque and ghastly appearance of such a landscape by the light of the moon: objects like these diffuse a gloom over the fancy, which may be compatible enough with occasional and social merriment, but cannot fail to tincture the thoughts of a native in the hour of silence and solitude. . . . Most of their superstitions are of a melancholy cast. . . . Nor is it wonderful, that persons of lively imagination, immured in deep solitude, and surrounded with the stupendous scenery of clouds, precipices, and torrents, should dream, even when they think themselves awake, of those few striking ideas with which their lonely lives are diversified; of corpses, funeral processions, and other objects of terror; or of marriages, and the arrival of strangers, and such like matter of more agreeable curiosity. Let it be observed also, that the ancient highlanders of Scotland had hardly any other way of supporting themselves, than by hunting, fishing, or war, professions that are continually exposed to fatal accidents. And hence, no doubt, additional horrors would often haunt their solitude, and a deeper gloom overshadow the imagination even of the hardiest native.

"What then would it be reasonable to expect from the fanciful tribe, from the musicians and poets of such a region? Strains expressive of joy, tranquillity or the softer passions? No: their style



must have been better suited to their circumstances. And so we find in fact that their music is. The wildest irregularity appears in its composition: the expression is warlike, and melancholy, and approaches even to the terrible. . . .

“Some of the southern provinces of Scotland present a very different prospect. Smooth and lofty hills covered with verdure; clear streams winding through long and beautiful valleys; trees produced without culture, here straggling or single, and there crowding into little groves and bowers; with other circumstances peculiar to the districts I allude to, render them fit for pasturage, and favourable to romantic leisure and tender passions. Several of the old Scotch Songs take their names from the rivulets, villages, and hills, adjoining to the Tweed near Melrose; a region distinguished by many charming varieties of rural scenery, and which, whether we consider the face of the country, or the genius of the people, may properly enough be termed the Arcadia of Scotland. And all these songs are sweetly and powerfully expressive of love and tenderness, and other emotions suited to the tranquillity of pastoral life.”

Once more, hear his *manly eloquence*, which so much impressed one of the greatest orators of the time, Edmund Burke, taken from the “Postscript” to the “Essay on Truth,” Beattie’s spirited defence against his detractors.

“I have been blamed for entering so warmly into this controversy. In order to prepossess the minds of those who had not read this performance, with an unfavourable opinion of it, and of its author, insinuations have been made, and carefully propagated, that it treats only of some abstruse points of speculative metaphysics; which, however, I am accused of having discussed, or attempted to discuss, with all the zeal of a bigot, indulging himself in an indecent vehemence of language, and uttering rancorous invectives against those who differ from me in opinion. Much, on this occasion, has been said in praise of moderation and scepticism; moderation, the source of candour, good-breeding, and good-nature; and scepticism, the child of impartiality, and the parent of humility. When men believe with full conviction, nothing, it seems, is to be expected from them but bigotry and bitterness: when they suffer themselves in their inquiries to be warmed with affection, they are philosophers no longer, but revilers and enthusiasts! . . . And so it seems that pride of understanding is inseparable from the disposition of those who believe, that they have a soul, that there

is a God, that virtue and vice are essentially different, and that men are in some cases permitted to discern the difference between truth and falsehood! . . . If zeal be warrantable on any occasion, it must be so in the present controversy: for I know of no doctrines more important in themselves, or more affecting to a sensible mind, than those which the scepticism I controvert tends to overturn. But why, it may be said, should zeal be warrantable on any occasion? The answer is easy: Because on some occasions it is decent and natural. When a man is deeply interested in his subject, it is not natural for him to keep up the appearance of as much coolness as if he were disputing about an indifferent matter: and whatever is not natural is offensive. Were he to hear his dearest friends branded with the appellation of knaves and ruffians, would it be natural, would it be decent, for him to preserve the same indifference in his look, and softness in his manner, as if he were investigating a truth in conic sections, arguing about the cause of *Aurora Borealis*, or settling a point of ancient history? Ought he not to show, by the sharpness as well as by the solidity of his reply, that he not only disavows, but detests the accusation? Is there a man whose indignation would not kindle at such an insult? Is there a man who would be so much overawed by any antagonist, as to conceal his indignation? Of such a man I shall only say, that I would not choose him for my friend."

So, then, however we may ultimately estimate Beattie in his various rôles of poet, philosopher, and literary critic, adjudging him a higher place here and a lower place there, we must admit that there was genius and genuine merit in him; and, apart altogether from happy accident (which certainly was operative in his life), he gives real justification for the place that he occupied in the estimation of that wonderful eighteenth century, when poetry and philosophy and criticism flourished with a vigour that is almost unprecedented, and to which, in these and in many other spheres of activity, we owe so much; and, though we are justly proud of the intellectual eminence of Reid and Campbell and Gerard in Aberdeen, we need not grudge to pay a tribute to Beattie also, who was singularly successful in making widely known the existence of the University of Aberdeen in his day, and in upholding its name and fame.

WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON.



## The Nicol Memorial.<sup>1</sup>



WE have met here to-day to do honour to Professor James Nicol, who for more than a quarter of a century was one of the teachers of natural science in this University, and whose contributions to Scottish geology were of the highest value. He was a remarkable example of the best traditions of Scottish university life, for, in addition to the prime duty of instructing students, he regarded the prosecution and encouragement of original research as an essential feature of the work to be done by a scientific department.

This Memorial is intended to be a permanent record of the value of his contributions to the solution of the problem of the geological structure of the North-West Highlands. In the first half of last century that region was visited by Macculloch, Murchison and Sedgwick, Hay Cunningham and Hugh Miller, who had described the picturesque mountains of red sandstone, overlain by quartzites and limestones in the west of the counties of Sutherland and Ross. They recorded that these unaltered strata rest upon a platform of crystalline gneiss and schist and are succeeded eastwards by metamorphic rocks that stretch across the Great Glen to the eastern border of the Highlands.

The discovery of fossils in the Durness limestones in the north of Sutherland in 1854 by Mr. Charles Peach raised questions of vital geological importance connected with the structure of that region and the age of the crystalline schists associated with these limestones.

Nicol's field work in the North-West Highlands began in 1855, not long after his appointment to the Professorship in this University. His first examination of the ground was carried out in association with his friend, Sir Roderick Murchison, but all his subsequent work was

<sup>1</sup> Address at the Unveiling of the Mural Tablet in memory of the late Professor James Nicol, F.R.S.E., F.G.S. (See REVIEW, Vol. VII., 269.)

done by himself, for they differed as to the interpretation of the structure.

Adopting the determination of the fossils made by Salter, the palaeontologist of the Geological Survey, Murchison referred the quartzites and limestones to the Silurian system. He further contended that as the fossiliferous limestones passed normally below the crystalline schists to the east, therefore these schists themselves must belong to the same system. Hence with one bold sweep of the brush, Murchison coloured as Silurian the extensive region stretching from near Durness to Stonehaven, and from Fraserburgh to the Mull of Kintyre. This interpretation involved a radical change in the Geological Map of Scotland.

Nicol's interpretation was fundamentally different. With untiring energy he continued his work in the field for several years and issued a series of papers containing the results of his researches. From time to time he modified his views, abandoning positions which he found to be untenable, and stating the evidence for changing his opinions. In the development of his researches he showed sterling honesty of purpose.

His work in the field may be summed up in two propositions. First, he showed that the red sandstone formation which he named the Torridon Sandstone was separated from the overlying quartzites and fossiliferous limestones by a great unconformity, implying a gap in the geological record. This important structural feature was traced by Nicol for a distance of 100 miles from the north of Sutherland to Loch Kishorn. Second, he contended that no conformable upward succession from the fossiliferous limestone to the overlying schists is to be found. To quote his own words: "The line of junction, where this conformable succession is said to occur, is clearly a line of fracture, everywhere indicated by proofs of fracture, contortion of the strata and powerful igneous action".

Such widely different interpretations gave rise to keen controversy. The progress of geology, like that of other sciences, is bound up with controversy. The brethren of the hammer fight keenly; indeed, the *odium geologicum* rivals at times the *odium theologicum*.

Murchison's order of succession, which was supported by Sir Andrew Ramsay, Professor Harkness and Sir Archibald Geikie, met with general acceptance because it furnished such a simple solution of the problem.



In 1878 the controversy was reopened and Murchison's position was shown to be untenable by several investigators, of whom the most prominent was the late Professor Lapworth, followed by Dr. Callaway, Professor Bonney, Dr. Hicks and others.

In 1883 the Geological Survey began the detailed mapping of that region. The results of their work completely confirmed Nicol's main conclusions. We now know that the structure of that mountain chain is intensely complicated, far more complicated than Nicol imagined. Under extreme lateral pressure the rocks have behaved like brittle rigid bodies; they have snapped and have been driven westward in successive slices, so that crystalline gneiss and schist are made to rest upon fossiliferous strata of Cambrian age. But Nicol's main contention was proved beyond doubt—that there is no conformable sequence in the North-West Highlands from the quartzites and limestones into the overlying schists. In grappling with the structure of this old mountain chain there can be no question that Nicol displayed the qualities of a great stratigraphist.

Since the publication of the results of the Geological Survey work, that region has been visited by many of the leading geologists in Europe and North America who have been profoundly impressed with the light which it throws on the building of an old mountain chain by folding and terrestrial displacements.

It is a source of genuine pleasure to me to present this Memorial on behalf of the subscribers to you, Mr. Principal, for the preliminary report on the Geology of the Durness-Eireboll district, published in "Nature" in 1884, by my old friend and colleague, Dr. Peach, and myself, led to the final abandonment of the Murchisonian hypothesis. In the custody of yourself and your successors it will recall the labours of one whose name is inseparably linked with the solution of one of the great problems in British geology.

JOHN HORNE.

Sophocles, "Antigone," 781.

Though man fight as he may  
Love conquereth alway,  
No pride of state or pomp of gold he spareth ;  
On dimpled cheek of maid  
His vigil late is laid,  
In triumph over wold and wave he fareth.  
Nor god nor man flees his control,  
And who is bond to Love hath madness in his soul.

Even such as righteous be  
To leasing warpeth he,  
And kin with kin in rack of strife embroileth ;  
To lure of love-lit eye  
He giveth mastery,  
And Justice on its awful throne he foileth.  
None may avail to break his rule,  
And man o'er all the world is Aphrodite's fool.

J HARROWER.



## Isle of Wight Bee Disease: the Aberdeen Discoveries.



HERE is good reason to congratulate Aberdeen University and the North of Scotland College of Agriculture on the discoveries that have been made by workers under their auspices in connection with what is badly called "Isle of Wight" Disease. This malady, which has not been proved to occur outside of Britain, has spread from the south to the north of the country, working havoc in many apiaries and discouraging hundreds of bee-keepers in the continuance of a wholesome and profitable industry. The bees become feeble and tremulous, they lose their grip, they exhibit locomotor disorders, they cease to be able to fly, they crawl about helplessly on the ground, and there is a strange disturbance of their normal social adjustments. It is not known that an individual bee can recover from the disease, and the survival of stocks appears to be due to the fact that a weak infection can be masked or circumvented by an abundant production of vigorous individuals. Hive-bees are subject to a number of diseases, as is not unnatural when we consider their position as semi-domesticated animals, artificially sheltered and coddled, and often artificially fed; but while five or more of the common bee diseases have been traced to the various intruding parasites which bring them about, the organism causally concerned with Isle of Wight disease has eluded all previous investigators.

A detailed history of the Bee Disease inquiry in Aberdeen—an intricate piece of team work—is beyond our scope, and the official statement of the results reached up to the end of October, 1920, must be waited for until the publication of the joint-paper and separate papers submitted to the Royal Society of Edinburgh on 1 November, by Dr. John Rennie, Mr. Philip Bruce White, and Miss Elsie N.

Harvey. But a brief matter-of-fact statement is necessary in order to appreciate what has happened.

In 1912, after prolonged investigations, there was published an elaborate Board of Agriculture Report on Isle of Wight Bee Disease. This contained the undoubtedly valuable results reached by expert investigators—Dr. Graham-Smith, Dr. Fantham, Dr. Annie Porter, Mr. Bullamore, and Dr. Malden, which elucidated the life-history of a Protozoan parasite, *Nosema apis*, common in bees, sometimes so abundantly that its crowded occurrence can be recognized with the naked eye blocking the alimentary canal. This parasite is undoubtedly deleterious and to be guarded against, but the conclusion reached by the English workers, that *Nosema apis* is the organism causally associated with Isle of Wight disease, has proved to be untenable. This was the first big step made in Aberdeen. It is due to Mr. John Anderson, B.Sc., now Lecturer on "Bee-Keeping" in the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, to point out that he began in 1909 a series of observations and experiments, expressing at an early stage the suspicion that the *Nosema* disease and the Isle of Wight disease were two entirely different phenomena. His initiative is to be recognized, but no marked progress was made until Mr. Anderson was joined by Dr. Rennie, to whose cautious scientific temper and patient pertinacity much of the subsequent success of the investigations has been due. Dr. Rennie and Mr. Anderson, working together, were able to prove incontestably that the specific disease known as "Isle of Wight" is not the result of the presence of *Nosema apis*, but must have some other quite distinct cause. In their papers, both conjoint and separate, it was shown that bees heavily infected with *Nosema*, may, nevertheless, work well and show no "Isle of Wight" symptoms, and contrariwise that bees showing the characteristic marks of "Isle of Wight" may be free from *Nosema*. Another important step was the more precise definition of the symptoms of the Isle of Wight disease, and its differentiation from other bee diseases. In the course of these investigations Mr. Anderson diverged on an interesting line of his own—experiments on the rearing of immune, or relatively immune stocks, especially in Lewis.

From 1913 onwards the Bee Disease investigations began to grow rapidly in extent and intensity. Grants in aid were obtained from the Development Commissioners, the University of Aberdeen, and the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. Many experiments were



started and the co-operation of interested bee-keepers was enlisted. Miss Harvey was engaged as Research-Assistant to Dr. Rennie, who had now become University Lecturer on Parasitology and Experimental Zoology, with a special laboratory under his charge. Later on, Mr. A. H. E. Wood of Glassel, a well-known bee-keeper—as far-sighted and generous as he is enthusiastic and expert—supplied money equal to the grant from the Development Commissioners, and thus made further developments possible. As the result of this the services of a skilful bacteriologist, Mr. P. Bruce White, were secured to make a thorough survey of the internal “flora” of the bee. This step led not only to an important bacteriological investigation, but to a notable discovery—now to be explained—which was away from bacteria altogether.

In May, 1920, when working in Professor Shennan’s Pathological Laboratory on the bacteria of bees, and on pathological conditions observable in “Isle of Wight” bees, Mr. White hit upon an animal occupying one of the air-tubes or tracheæ of the bee, and, with a quickness natural to him, recognized its possible pathogenic importance. He recognized the animal as an Acarine, thought it might be the cause of the disease, and proceeded to investigate. He found the Acarine in one diseased bee after another, and always in the same place, where a blocking of the air-tubes would presumably affect adjacent muscular and nervous tissues. As a matter of fact, pathological conditions in the muscle were observed. Mr. White did not find the parasite except in a very small percentage of the healthy bees he examined. He had unloosed the Gordian knot.

Mr. White reported his discovery to Dr. Rennie, who has been from the first the Director of the whole Inquiry, with the assistance of a small Advisory Committee of experts from the University and from the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, including Mr. Wood. Thus began the last chapter in the search for the causative organism of Isle of Wight disease, namely, the critical testing of Mr. White’s theory. It turned out, as slide and record show, that the organism Mr. White had discovered had been observed in the previous year by Miss Harvey, but in all such cases the honour belongs to the worker who sees and appreciates and follows up the clue.

At the request of the Advisory Committee, who were informed of Mr. White’s discovery, Dr. Rennie undertook the re-organization of

the inquiry so as to concentrate attention on the nature and distribution of the parasite. As the study of Acarines was not in Mr. White's line of work, and as the essential step of identification could only be profitably undertaken by an investigator experienced in dealing with these minute organisms, this task naturally fell to Dr. Rennie. The result of his difficult classificatory inquiry was to show that it was a new species of mite of the genus *Tarsonemus*, and it was proposed to call it *Tarsonemus woodi* n.sp. in recognition of Mr. Wood's keen interest in the whole investigation. A diligent search of the literature yielded no evidence of any previous record of a mite as an internal parasite in any insect, but it was found that some other species of the genus, e.g. *Tarsonemus hominis*, have very interesting modes of life, which demand further study.

But the other path of investigation which had to be followed up was the painstaking examination of large numbers of diseased and healthy bees from diverse areas, in order to discover whether the incidence of the mite was consistent with the theory suggested and adopted as a working hypothesis. It is difficult without apparent exaggeration to convey an idea of the assiduity with which Dr. Rennie, Miss Harvey, and Mr. White gave themselves up to the examination of bees during the months of June, July, August, and September. We wish to record our impression of it as in line with the best traditions of scientific devotion.

In these summer months the investigators examined over three thousand bees (a prodigious number when one knows what the microscopic examination of a bee means). These represented 250 stocks from different parts of Britain, and the result was that out of 110 stocks suffering from characteristic Isle of Wight disease, *every one* showed the mite within a certain proportion of the bees. Of at least seven hundred bees known from their stock history and individual symptoms to be sufferers from the disease, *every one* showed the mite. Thus the theory was verified and put in a form presentable to the scientific world.

Occupying a somewhat detached position, having no connection with the inquiry beyond having sheltered an infected hive in our garden, too slender a basis, we fear, for any share in the honour and glory, we have stated the main steps in a highly creditable piece of investigation with every desire to be scrupulously fair-minded as regards the contributions which each worker has made. It is not



altogether easy to fulfil that desire, for expert opinion may differ as to the comparative value of each step, and the whole inquiry has been from beginning to end an intricate piece of team-work. It has been a developing inquiry—an integral whole—in which the later steps were possible because of those that went before.

It is not well to think of the inquiry as ended. There is uncertainty in regard to the way in which the mite operates so disastrously, there is uncertainty as to the mode of infection, there is uncertainty in regard to the meaning of the crisis which often sets in somewhat suddenly in a stock where mite-infected bees have been present for weeks, there is uncertainty as to what other host the mite may have besides the hive-bee, and there are many other uncertainties. There is uncertainty whether there is some further clue in the fact of a *Tarsonemus hominis*! Finally, there is uncertainty—though we do not think it will last long—as to the most effective prophylactic measures to be taken in order to dispel from the bee-hive and the apiary the heavy cloud that has rested on them almost since the century began.

Meanwhile, Aberdeen University does well to be proud of its bee-disease investigators who collectively and individually have done well for Science and well for the nation.

J. ARTHUR THOMSON

*(Chairman of the Advisory Committee).*

## Robert Walker.



“strong soul, by what shore tarriest thou now?”

The thought came instinctively to one's mind when tidings arrived that on 26 October Dr. Robert Walker had died suddenly at his home of Tillydrone. Other men may die at the ripe age of seventy-eight, and we take it as a matter of course, uttering perhaps a few gentle platitudes

concerning rest and peace, and the natural end of man. But with Dr. Walker quiescence and peacefulness seem unthinkable, and our minds refuse to accept the idea of that vigorous personality lying passive. “Somewhere, surely, afar, in the sounding labour-house vast of being,” his vehement energy is at work: for in this world neither sickness, nor misfortune, nor old age, had succeeded in abating his fire or diminishing one jot of his indignation against wrong of any kind.

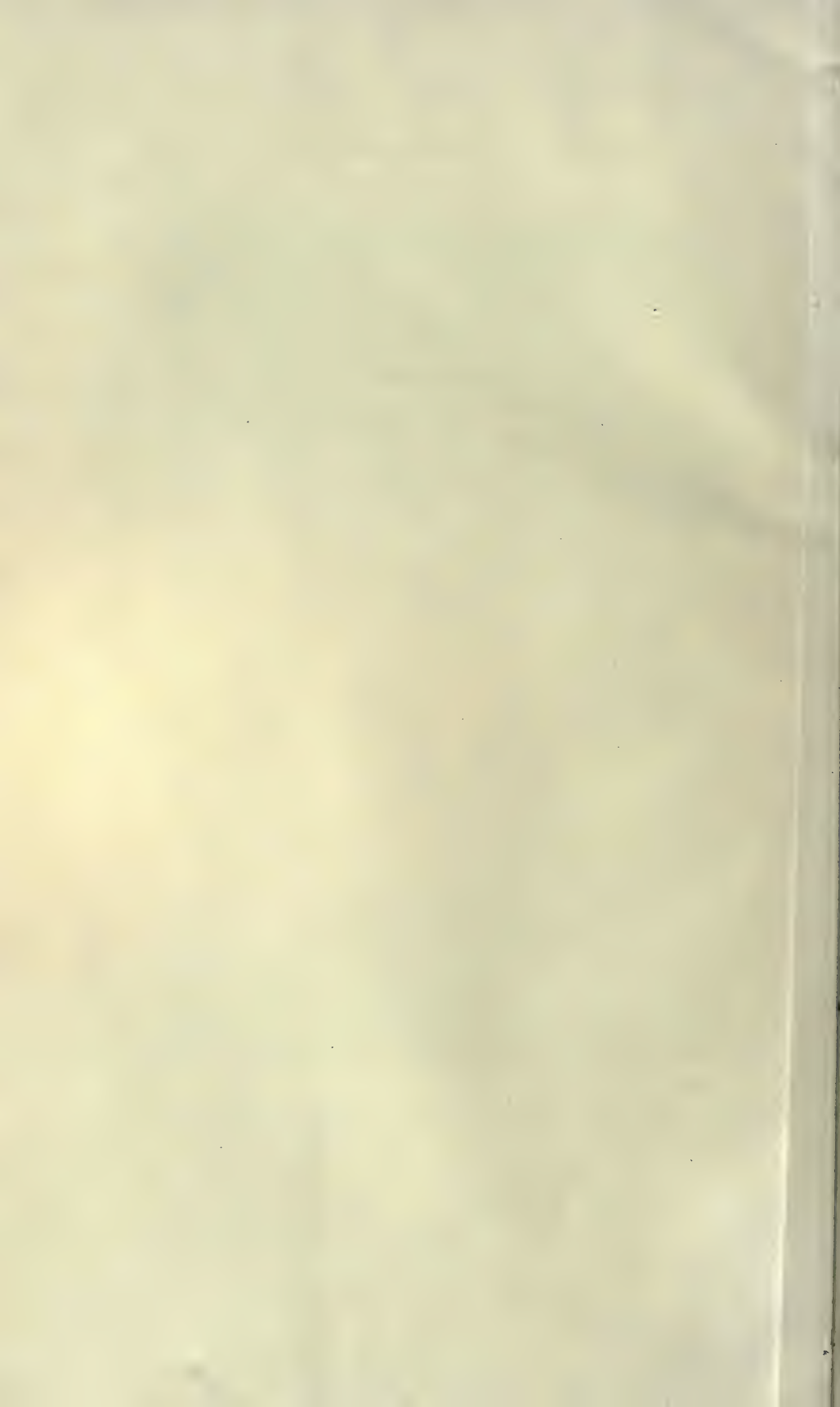
The memory of him will not easily fade—the outlines are too clear and sharp; but while it is at its freshest we would gather up some fragments of recollection of his long useful life, and put on record the debt that the University owes to him. It is not a slight one. He served her as Assistant Professor, as Examiner, as Librarian, as Registrar, as Secretary of the University Court, as Clerk of the General Council; and in each case served her well and truly, and with meticulous conscientiousness.

His connection with the Aberdeen Universities began in 1857, when he entered Marischal College as a bajan. It is a curious fact that although he spent three-fourths of his undergraduate days in the younger University, he transferred his allegiance to King's College with wholehearted zeal, as soon as the Fusion had made the Universities one. Yet perhaps after all it was natural, for if ever a man was stamped with the impress of old traditions it was he; and King's College gave him a hundred years more than Marischal College from which to collect them. But to Marischal College he owed one great





R. W.





influence in his life—that of Clerk Maxwell, Professor of Natural Philosophy. All his days his pride was that he not only had been the pupil of this great man, but had counted him among his personal friends; and so lately as 1916 he wrote an article for this REVIEW giving recollections of his hero, with all the deep admiration that years had served only to increase.

Robert Walker's name appears in the earliest list of graduates of the United University, and in the foremost rank, first among the honours men in Mathematics. From Aberdeen he went to Cambridge, and there also he distinguished himself, standing fifteenth Wrangler in the Mathematical tripos of 1865, and being chosen a Fellow of Clare College. Down in the south he imbibed theories of good manners and courtesy which never left him, in spite of the succession of shocks which they were bound to encounter in the rougher air of Aberdeen. This no doubt contributed to the fact that when he returned to our University in 1866, as assistant to Freddy Fuller, he was not entirely happy, and was ready after four years to accept a post in Edinburgh. But the call of his native city and the yearnings for his Alma Mater proved stronger in the end than his objection to unpolished granite in the academic halls, and in 1877 he returned—this time for good. In that year he was appointed Librarian, Registrar, Secretary of the University Court, and Clerk of the General Council, and he held these posts for sixteen years.

It was as assistant to Professor Fuller that he had received his nickname of "Function," and this had a curious development, unique probably in the annals of nicknames. He was called "Function" because of his frequent use in class of the phrase "function  $x$ " [ $f(x)$ ]; and after he had broken his connection with the University, left Aberdeen, and again returned, the name still clung to him, in spite of a blank in the students' minds as to any particular reason for it. Finally, in their natural abhorrence of a void, they evolved an improvement, and he became "Functions"—one who played many parts in University life. Among these was the collecting of fees, over which he presided as Registrar, holding his court in one of the Library side-rooms; and on entrance to the University, students signed their names in the Album which was kept by him with most scrupulous accuracy. One of these old students, remembering the days gone by and the loving care with which that volume was treated, exclaimed with affectionate humour on the evening of his death—"I can fancy

him even now, crying out to the Heavenly Registrar, about to use blotting paper, 'Stop, stop!—let the ink dry'".

Of his four academic posts, the Librarianship was least congenial to him, his mind being more satisfied with records that could be kept absolutely correct and spotless, than with books which might go amissing or be mishandled or grow unsightly. As a matter of course he carried out the duties of the office conscientiously; and he did good work in inducing the Government to extend the King's College Library hall in 1882, and also in securing for the Library a further Compensation Grant of £320 at the time of the Universities (Scotland) Act of 1889—making £640 in all. But when in 1893 the post of Librarian was separated from that of Secretary, no one was surprised when he elected to retain the latter and devote himself to the business of the University Court and the General Council. In his own admirable scrupulous manner he carried on these duties till the year 1907, when he began to find the strain of the rapidly expanding work too much for him. To the great regret of the Court, which minuted an expression of "its sincere respect and regard," he resigned the Secretaryship—in which he was succeeded by the late Mr. D. R. Thom—and contented himself with the care of the General Council Register. This work he resigned in 1918, when his friends hoped he would be able to enjoy a happy leisure among the roses of Tillydrone. But it was not to be.

His later life was harassed by financial troubles involving a suit before the South African courts, which unfortunately decided against him. This meant the loss of about £28,000, and many a man's spirit would have succumbed under such disaster: but never his. As it happened, he considered his honour was involved, and this was more precious to him than his money. In the face of every conceivable discouragement, he still kept fighting—appealing against the judgment, imploring M.P.'s to ask questions in the House, protesting against the venality of the South African administration—all with his characteristic vehemence and energy. It was to no effect, but nothing would induce him to cease his pursuit of justice, and his fine belief that it must ultimately stand forth vindicated, buoyed him up to the day of his death.

Such is a brief sketch of the career of an Aberdeen graduate, much respected and much loved by all who knew him intimately. Only a bald sketch, which can hardly convey anything of the unique character



of the man—the vigour of intellect, the vehemence of expression, the tenacity of will, and withal the kindly generosity and warm friendliness which discounted any seeming asperity. He might have stepped straight out of a page of Dickens. Boythorn, roaring anathemas against an objectionable neighbour, while he gently feeds the canary perched upon his shoulder, is but one remove from Dr. Walker shouting through the telephone vigorous objurgations against some “scoundrel and villain,” and in almost the same breath addressing dulcet tones of punctilious courtesy to the girl at the Exchange. He would worry the life out of the clerks working for him on the General Council Register, denouncing their inaccuracy, raging at their “incredible stupendous carelessness”—and in the midst of all there would arrive hot soup and delicious sandwiches, sent by his orders from Tillydrone, to revive their drooping spirits. Who could help laughing at his irascibility? Who could help loving him for it?

His funeral on 30 October was beautiful and impressive, for there in the old Chapel which he had loved and where he had so often worshipped, many friends congregated to take their last leave of him; and the solemn voice of the organ, to whose enrichment he had contributed so largely, seemed to give poignancy to that farewell. Most of the friends were of old standing, who had known him in his prime; but amongst them also were younger men, who, having perceptions keener than their fellows, had recognized in the broken, grey-haired veteran, a spirit as keen and fresh as their own, and beneath his eccentricities a generous warmth of kindly fellowship which kept him young to the last. Surely the world is richer that there has passed through it a character such as this—a man who was not afraid to think for himself, to express himself openly, to be himself.

One who has followed close in his footsteps, as Assistant Professor, as Examiner, as Librarian, as Clerk of General Council, as Registrar, may be permitted to pay this tribute of deep respect to his memory; and to chronicle the truth that whenever he looked for example to this figure on ahead, he always saw there a shining honesty of purpose, a fine uprightness of character, and a most deep love for the University which now mourns his loss.

P. J. ANDERSON.

---

## REFERENCE BY THE PRINCIPAL.

At the close of his sermon at the Service on All Saints' Eve, in memory of the Graduates and Students of the University who gave their lives in the Great War, the Principal said: "Only yesterday there was gathered to his fathers the oldest of the servants of the University and as much engaged as almost any one in the conduct of her affairs during the period of her greatest expansion. Others, more fitted than I, will record his long service and testify to the strength of his personality. But to-day I would offer the tribute of the University to his memory. For over fifty years his devotion to her interests has been as conspicuous as the integrity of his character, his largeness of heart, and his loyalty in friendship. His colleagues knew his honesty and painful accuracy in our business; his intimates the many wider interests, literary and personal, which he cultivated with a pure and sedulous heart. We could miss no figure more in Old Aberdeen—especially in this Chapel in which we kept holy-day with him, and have had such constant proof of his faith and piety, as well as of the large share, which, by counsel and by generous gifts, he took in its equipment for the public worship of God."



## Student Life at Aberdeen University in the Seventies.

"Eheu ! fugaces, Postume, Postume,  
Labuntur anni . . ."



THE history of the old University of our "Silver City by the Sea" covers a great tract of time. Four hundred years !

What has our Alma Mater done for her sons during all these four hundred years ? The answer is found in the mental discipline and development which is the secret of all true education—in the kind of sons she has sent forth, the way they have borne themselves in the battle of life, and the places they have filled in the world.

Our Professor of Humanity—the late Professor Black—used to render freely the lines with which I have headed these reminiscences—"Years glide away and are lost to me, lost to me". But though the swift years have sped on wings into the past, they are not lost : they remain in their abiding result—an ever-living active present in their teaching, their inspiration, their experience. This is especially true of the years of student life. My memory reverts to days at King's College in the Seventies—and reflection on what they were to us then, what they mean to us now. How does one now regard those student years ? Does one wish that the time had been otherwise spent, that the teaching and the teachers had been changed, that one's undergraduate life had been open to different influence and impression ? How vivid is the impression ! It was a stern and strenuous time, and has left a deep mark. The opening days of the Bursary Competition in the Hall at Marischal College—now almost hidden in the palatial grandeur of its modern magnificence—when one met the shy, rather uncouth, roughly-clad lads, with something of the stability and grit of their native soil in the surrounding counties, that were to be one's class-fellows ; the long anxious thought over the Latin Version, on which depended so much of the probability of success ; the awful discovery later of a "maxie" ; the announcement of the bursaries at the end of the week ; and the pride in handling the first earnings of one's own brains—how easily the life of that time comes back, for it was instinct with an earnestness and a reality that have left an indelible impression upon the memory and character.

The first day at King's ! The little red gown—still extant, with a tear here and there to recall the struggles of Bajans and Semis, and a bar of music and other adornment, the product of idle and mischievous fingers in the bench behind—then donned in all its fresh glow and colour ; the walk over to the Old Town by Mounthooly—so often to be repeated through sleet

and snow towards the end of the session, when examinations were looming and preparation was going on night after night till the early hours of the morning—and quickening towards its close to a run, when after a hurried breakfast there was scant time to reach the College by nine o'clock. But on that opening day there is a sense of newness and curiosity, of elevation and expectancy.

The Professors! How they rise up before one! Geddes—afterwards honoured Principal and Knight—with his white hair, his fine Greek features, as if they had been moulded by the Hellenic Spirit stirring and absorbing his mind and affection; his keen, searching eye, his calm, stately manner, his classical style, as he recited the opening prayer and gravely offered the necessary advice to the young student at the beginning of his career—that he should never, for example, prolong his studies beyond midnight—a rule almost invariably broken.

Black—large and cumbrous, with a kindly heart and much humanity in his unwieldy frame; a contrast to his co-Professor in the Classics in his freedom of style, his humaneness, his readiness to enjoy a joke.

Bain—who lectured to Bajans on English—with his somewhat shuffling gait, his quick movement, his broad, square head, over the top of which the scanty hair remaining was carefully taken to hide its baldness, his penetrating glance—who on that opening day swept suddenly upon us, noisily gathering in the class-room, from his retiring room, and, in tones of withering scorn and sarcasm, told us in never-to-be-forgotten words that we might be the off-scourings of the earth. These were our Professors in the First Year. The discipline in all their classes was excellent. At the vision of Geddes or Bain a crowd of students blocking stair or passage would melt like the morning cloud. Their teaching was equally effective. If inclined to spend too long a time on mere grammatical construction, Geddes was so imbued with the spirit of the Greek language that his students could not help feeling they were in the atmosphere, if not so much in the thought and meaning, of the great literature of Greece. In his translating, so quaint and exact, his references to parallel passages in the English Classics, and his suggestions of collateral reading and work, the Professor of Greek left the impression of a great teacher with a love and reverence for his subject supreme and irresistible.

English Literature was then attached to the Chair of Logic. Professor Bain's extraordinary mental ability and power of work had enabled him to write an English Grammar which was the dread of competitors for a bursary, and now he applied the principles of a volume on Rhetoric he had written to the formation of Style and the Criticism of our greatest English authors. Always interesting and original, Bain never failed to hold the attention of his students; but Style is not to be learnt by the use of rules of Rhetoric, and a merely artistic study of our best authors will not carry the student into the depth and spirit of their literature. I think it is Hazlitt who says that true criticism must reflect the colour, the light and shade, the soul and body of the work, and that you cannot treat a poem as if it were a piece of formal architecture. But our interest never waned because of the strong personality of the teacher and his thorough-going method.

As Semis we became acquainted with the clear, rapid teaching and the courteous manner of Professor Fuller, as day after day he covered the black-



## Student Life at Aberdeen in the Seventies 49

boards with notes and examples of Pure Mathematics, every now and again turning his ruddy, cheery face and bright eyes, looking through spectacles, to make the necessary explanations in a sharp English accent. The progress in this class seemed to be in keeping with the progressions of the subject—for Aberdeen was famous for Mathematics—and would have filled one with dismay but for the preparatory “coaching” of “Davie” Rennet, of whom Fuller used to say that he knew the Examination Paper that he (Fuller) was going to set better than he did himself.

In the Natural Philosophy Class the Lectures of Professor Thomson—who was absent in ill-health—were given with admirable lucidity to us as Tertians by Mr. P. J. Anderson, with some of his own added. This class, with its experiments (to show that the earth rotates, for example) was a welcome relief from the intricacies and seemingly barren results of Senior Mathematics.

In the Logic Class we again came face to face with Bain—now as the Psychologist of Continental, if not wider, fame, by his great books “The Senses and the Intellect,” and “The Emotions and the Will”. Here again the subject was dealt with by a Master, with a wealth and a freshness of illustration, a thoroughness of method and lucidity that made one forget that the whole course of Lectures was based upon a Philosophy of Materialism.

Time fails to speak of Professor Martin, who with all his faults—of which unfortunately undergraduates were apt to take full advantage—was an earnest and good man; and of Professor Nicol, who lectured to us in the fourth year in Marischal College on Natural History, with his tall gaunt figure, large brow, honest, gentle countenance (only once, so far as I remember, seen in anger, when a student’s hat was found upon the skull of a skeleton monkey), and his very husky voice, which beyond the front benches—for which there was a daily struggle—was hardly heard.

How the scenes of College life come back before one!—the crushes and good-humoured conflicts when Bajans and Semis met in opposing streams, the tearing of gowns, the carrying of a Bajan into the Semi Class, or vice versa. Then the Debating Society on Friday nights, when the students were masters of the occasion, when they could stamp and shout—no Professor saying them Nay, when to an audience of students one essayed to state, amid frequent interruption and merciless interjection, the argument in favour of the Women Novelists being greater than the Men. On the same night at a later hour the Literary Society—limited to forty members, chosen by ballot—of which Minto was in those days President, and Nicol Vice-President, between whom friendly and animated conflicts took place in the literary field as to George Eliot’s theory of life; and when essays were read on some of the Great Masters—well-known or less known—of English literature, or an original Poem was recited, or a Period was studied. “The Aberdeen University Gazette” originated in these years, and came out at irregular intervals in blue covers—with a struggle for existence as to cost—very different in every way from “Alma Mater” of the present day. I often turn over the complete set of the “Gazette” which I possess with wonder, interest, and some admiration for the contents and their authors.

How pleasant is the memory of the first “Aberdeen University Musical Society” under Herr Meid and their first concert, at which I sang with trepidation a solo before an audience filling the Music Hall.

The examinations at the end of the session, towards which all the work

tended to gravitate, meant incessant toil into the small hours of the morning, followed after a little sleep by the weary trudge in the chill wind of March to the early classes of the day. No wonder that faces became thin and blanched, and that in some cases the seeds of disease were laid—for some of the most brilliant students of Aberdeen University have died young. It was a mistake, perhaps, to tempt the student to cram beyond his strength by setting examinations covering so much work and so near together. Certainly, no student who wished to excel in his classes at King's College could do so without learning the quality and the method of hard, unremitting effort.

And so we come again to the question with which this reminiscence of student days opened—*Cui bono?* Would you, if you could, exchange the knowledge and life of these years for something different? Would you prefer for the student of a university the study of sciences more directly practical, of languages more modern, of subjects more technical, with a view to his occupation in life?

Probably not—if the aim of a University is education in the true sense—not merely to communicate exact knowledge, but to lead the student through a course of culture in which the highest faculties of his mind will be cultivated and trained in exact methods of thought and expression. If the powers of intellectual grasp, of philosophical thought, of reasoning, are brought into exercise; if in friendly competition these are tested and improved, “even as iron sharpeneth iron,” will the result not be education in the best sense, from which the student is able to make the most of himself and the most of life?

Is not this why, after a long interval, an Aberdeen graduate thinks of his Alma Mater with a thrill of affection, and why he still enters her gates with reverence and praise?

GEORGE HENDERSON.



## Correspondence.

### THE DEDICATION OF GEDDES' "GREEK GRAMMAR".

THE EDITOR, "ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW".

ABERDEEN,  
30 October, 1920.

SIR,

In turning over my copy of the 1860 edition of the above work, I found some notes on the fly leaf which I had made bearing on the Dedication, which may be of interest to many who may see for the first time that page, which does not appear in some editions and which has a little history of its own. I fancy I am the only person who knows the origin of the dedication, which embodies an immortal quotation which I really think it is time should be cleared up.

The Dedication runs as follows :—

JUVENTUTI SCOTICÆ PHILOGRÆCÆ  
QUORUM EST PIE PATRIÆ CONSULERE  
UT ANGLIAM ET GERMANIAM TANDEM ÆMULATA  
GRAIÆ CAMENÆ DOMICILIUM FIAT  
UTQUE INGENIUM ILLUD PRÆFERVIDUM  
REVIVISCENS EXARDESCAT  
LIBELLI HUIUSCE AUCTOR  
D. D. D.

"Where is that phrase from, *præfervidum ingenium Scotorum*?" he said to me one day. I said I believed it to be by Buchanan, and that it was a favourite tag of Professor Masson, who ever insisted that the words were the correct, and only correct, interpretation of our national characteristic, and that the idea of "pawky" being the mark was as absurd as it was historically false.

"I cannot find it in Buchanan," he replied. "Try and find it. The only time I was in the company of that great man, Sir William Hamilton, I used the words in the form in which they are always given, *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*. He at once corrected me, and assured me that Buchanan's actual text was *præfervidum*. I said I thought the form usually quoted might be defended by the analogy of *διαθερμός*. But he would not hear of it. Hunt it out. Try for it in the death in Spain of the good Sir James Douglas, 'Forward, thou gallant heart, etc.,' in his *perfervid* eagerness."

I failed to find it there or anywhere on my first search. I wrote the historiographer-royal, Skene, on the point, who at once replied: "I know

as a fact the words are in Buchanan, but where I cannot say offhand". I wrote Professor Robinson Ellis, who assured me that *præfervidum* was the real word in all the actual occurrences in MSS. known to him. Fortified by Skene's assurance, I tried again, and found the words in Buchanan's "History," xvi. 51. Hamilton and Ellis were right.

But is the famous phrase really by Buchanan, and is his text the real origin of the quotation? Scott (Note A to the "Bride of Lammermoor") gives it to "the law books," and seems ignorant of Buchanan's use. John Hill Burton ("Scot Abroad," ii. 291) gives it to Andrew Rivet of Poitou. That at least is an error, for Buchanan had used the words in his text when Rivet was only ten years of age. Scott in "Quentin Durward" (ch. 2) is on the correct track, when he writes "The proverb never fails—*fier comme un Ecossois*," and John Major says that form was familiar to him in France. I think it is almost certain that the Buchanan source, given in an obscure incident not likely to have caught on the memory or imagination of his hearers, is not the real one, and that the famous Latin phrase was one heard also by the historian in France, and that he consciously was translating the French proverb, in French Latin.

Curiously enough Andrew Rivet himself has a link of connection with Old Aberdeen. When John Forbes of Corse, Professor of Divinity, on 24 June, 1646, was at the Hague, he kept the fast day ordered in the Netherlands for the success of their army, along with his son George and Mr. William Keyth, and enters in his diary: "I did keepe the fast with the French church there, where I hard Mr. Andrew Rivetus preaching in French, upon the 58th chap. of Esai. vers. 5, 6, 7, 8".

There are not many dedications with such a chain of associations as the national and neat one by Geddes long ago in his "Grammar". I hope its reappearance to-day may not be in vain, in reminding the *Juventus Scotica* of the prayer of 1860.

Faithfully yours,  
WM. KEITH LEASK.

## BOTANICAL TEACHING IN THE 'SIXTIES.

LETTER BY PROFESSOR GEORGE DICKIE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: An Edinburgh doctor, a friend of mine, collecting books for his botanical library, recently bought in a second-hand bookshop in Edinburgh a copy of "Dickie's Guide," and found that it contained the following autograph letter of the Professor's:—

ABERDEEN,  
23 December, 1865.

DEAR DR. BIDIE,

I ought long ago to have written. In half an hour's interview I would have given you more information than I possibly can in a letter; however, the accompanying condensed syllabus of my first ten or twelve lectures will perhaps be useful.

I always have drawings and plans as well as actual specimens, and when



demonstrating parts of flowers each student is provided with a specimen. Having finished preliminary matter, I give a brief explanation of classification and meaning of terms, class, order, genus, species and variety. We then occupy two or three meetings in examining plants on the Linnæan system—many of its terms being in common use, though the system is obsolete, students ought to know it. After two or three such meetings I explain De Candolle's system. In doing so one must anticipate points in structure (e.g. exogen, etc.), which are fully described afterwards.

The rest of my course is carried on this way: first half-hour, practical examination of wild plants, each student provided with a specimen of each plant: I also with these give demonstration of natural orders, selecting the more important. Second half-hour (i.e., remainder of meeting), devoted to elementary tissues, showing under microscope and also by drawings structure of stem, leaf, etc., structure of axes and appendages, parts of the flower, etc., followed by physiology. That is to say, half of each meeting practical, other part theoretical so to speak. Five meetings in the week, four practical and theoretical and one examination on the subjects discussed in the previous four.

Books—Henfrey: Elementary Course of Botany;

Gray (Dr. A. of America): Structural and Systematic Botany, are the best I know.

Don't forget me for *Cryptogamia*.

Very sincerely yours,

G. DICKIE.

Dr. Bidie (adds our correspondent), to whom the above letter is addressed, was a medical graduate of Marischal College who entered the Indian Medical Service and rose to be a Surgeon-General and a C.I.E. He was Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in the Medical College, Madras, from 1865 to 1870. (See REVIEW, I., 106.) Dr. A. Gray is, of course, Asa Gray. Dr. Dickie was Professor of Botany in the University of Aberdeen from 1860 to 1877.

## Reviews.

THE ANTIGONE OF SOPHOCLES. Translated into English by John Harrower, LL.D. Aberdeen : The University Press, 1920.

IN one of his happiest moments, Jebb pointed the contrast between Sophocles and his inspired predecessor as follows : " Aeschylus was a great creator ; Sophocles pre-eminently a great artist. He took the legends, and presented them in a beautiful and harmonious form, suitable to the material, and intelligible to all men ". The beauty, harmony, and simplicity of Sophocles' art give it its lasting interest. If Aeschylus has greater power to impress the imagination, and Euripides makes a directer appeal to the universal heart of man, the drama of Sophocles is for all time the embodiment and the interpretation of that Trinity of Beauty, Harmony and Simplicity which came to life in the purest Greek art.

The Greek Dramatist was obliged, by a rigid convention, to select his characters and situations from the vast accretion of myth and legend which had grown up around the heroes of Aegean and early Greek history. His success with his audience depended primarily on the skill with which he selected and grouped events in a dramatic sequence. Sophocles was the " most Homeric " of the Greek tragedians ; he has never been surpassed in the skill with which he tells a dramatic story—makes a story tell itself in action. If Aeschylus leads us to brood, in pity and terror, over the great moral issues which determine human conduct, we are invited in the Drama of Sophocles to consider " what a piece of work is man," to contemplate the wonder and complexity, the light and shade of human life. The issue is simple and straightforward, the story moves naturally and convincingly from origin to climax ; the appeal is primarily to our artistic sense, rather than to our moral emotion as with Aeschylus, or to our intellect and passions as with Euripides.

And Sophocles is of the rare fellowship of the Lords of Language. The easy flow of his style half conceals the subtlety and supple force of his close-knit phrase, which bends and turns with every change of mood, and reflects all the colour of his streaming thought. In the telling of the story, the poet makes but little call on the resource of his translator. A translation of Euripides, and even—in a lesser degree—of Aeschylus, must *interpret* as well as *translate*. Gaps which had no existence for the fifth-century Greek, transitions which to him were easy and natural, must be bridged over and softened for the modern reader by the artifice of the translator. With Sophocles the story is the thing, and the story tells itself. To convey the story, fully and clearly, the translator need only translate. But to reproduce in English the strength and the charm of Sophocles' language is a task for a Master. The lively grace of his diction reflects the tone of cultured speech, but in dignity and power it rises a grade or two above the level of " the speech of Kings ". The characters of Euripides talk as men talk ; Sophocles presents men talk-



ing as the ideal man would talk. It is the office of the translator to carry over into English something of the elevation and liveliness of Sophocles' speech.

For the least reminiscent of his pupils, a rendering of the "Antigone" by Professor Harrower is an event. A man of fastidious scholarship and refined taste, with a nice sense of power and subtlety in language, with a restraint which (when he is at peace with the Scottish Education Department) is truly Greek, and with no leanings in the direction of romantic sentimentality, he is well equipped for translating Sophocles. Add that his translation has to undergo the ordeal of recital by a Dionysiac Thiasos in rehearsal after rehearsal, in the presence of its author, and that the author can modify and recast and adjust and eliminate, add a little here, subtract a little there, till the version conveys all the wonder of the story through modern lips to a modern audience. The conditions are ideal, and we expect a translation so produced to be scholarly and tasteful, but also natural and alive.

Distance deprived me of the privilege of seeing the "Antigone" acted, but I am now in a position to agree with those who held that the work of the translator was an essential contribution to the success of the performance. The language is dignified and restrained, and withal free and natural, and a skilful distribution of stress imprints on the blank verse of the translation much of the varied colour of the original. The close-knit "Stichomythia" of Sophocles, where point answers point with breathless rapidity, is deftly transferred into English in broken lines, which convey the correct impression of liveliness and speed. If I may be pardoned the use of a word with doubtful associations, this translation is very *readable*, whereby I mean to distinguish it from the majority of English versions of Greek plays.

But it is the business of a critic to find fault, and the translator has presented his critic with one handle which is so frankly displayed, and so easily manipulated, that it suggests booby-traps and hidden mines. But I will be foolhardy enough to lay hold of it. Professor Harrower, whose chief fault is a profound distrust of himself, has hesitated before the highest fences, and given us the choral odes in prose. The *Impresario* may have been right in his choice of a common medium for Sophocles' thought and Mendelssohn's music; on this point I have no opinion. But the reader—and especially the reader acquainted with Professor Harrower's technique in lyric composition, of which specimens cry aloud from back numbers of this REVIEW—may be allowed to nurse his regret that the pure poetry of the prose version was not clothed in verse.

Here and there, and now and then, it is given to a poet to pluck out the heart of Music, and embody it in a phrase which haunts the ears of generations. In all literature such achievement is rare; Homer, Vergil, Keats, and Shelley are of this exquisite company. Sophocles has a few such phrases, and none is finer than the first four lines of Antigone's address to her tomb:—

ὦ τύμβος, ὦ νυμφεῖον, ὦ κατασκαφῆς  
οἴκησις ἀείφρουρος οἱ πορεύομαι  
πρὸς τοὺς ἐμναυτῆς, ὦν ἄριθμον ἐν νεκροῖς  
πλεῖστον δέδεκται Φερσέφασσ' ὀλωλότων.

The third and fourth lines in this stanza are pure music, and haunt the memory along with the "lacrimæ rerum" and the "magic casements opening on the foam," and the "golden lightning of the sunken sun".

Here is a touchstone by which an English translation of the "Antigone" may be tried. I have by me five verse translations of the "Antigone," and I will compare their renderings of this passage, whose tone of sad and solemn restraint, and sheer beauty of language, make it the tenderest of flowers to uproot and transplant to an alien soil.

Antigone, condemned to be immured in the rock-tomb, approaches and addresses her prison-house, where she is to die and join the ghostly company of her tainted kinsfolk.

The donnish Whitelaw renders thus :—

O tomb! O nuptial chamber! O house deep-delved  
In earth, safe-guarded ever! To thee I come,  
And to my kin in thee, who many an one  
Are with Persephone, dead among the dead. . . .

This is flat, stale, and not very profitable. "In thee" is not in the Greek, and suggests a horror more concrete and physical than any present to the mind of Antigone. And the frigid "dead among the dead" is just exactly wrong as a rendering of ἐν νεκροῖς and ὁλωλότων; Sophocles uses this form of verbal apposition very effectively when he chooses, but he is too great an artist to use it here.

Lewis Campbell moves with stronger wing, and on a higher plane :—

O grave! my bridal chamber, prison-house  
Eternal, deep-hollowed, whither I am led  
To find mine own—of whom Persephone  
Hath now a mighty number housed in death. . . .

This is elevated and stately, but moves somewhat stiffly. And "now" in the last line offends one of my rooted prejudices as a translator. Can it be that Campbell has turned grammarian, and sacrificed cadence to an attempt to extract an extra grain of meaning from the perfect δέδεκται? I cannot believe it, and prefer to admonish him for the minor offence of padding.

Plumptre's verse is facile to the point of monotony :—

O tomb, my bridal chamber, vaulted home,  
Guarded right well for ever, where I go  
To join mine own, of whom the greater part  
Among the dead doth Persephassa hold; . . .

Here "greater part" is weak, and "hold" is a downright mistranslation. It conveys no hint that the goddess of the nether gloom, whose very name spelt desolation to the Greek, is the *hostess* of the dead Labdacidae.

Way is uncharacteristically harsh in his rendering of these lines :—

O tomb, O bride-bower, habitation hewn  
Deep, everlasting dungeon, whither I  
Pass to mine own, whereof Persephone  
Hath welcomed home the more part midst her dead, . . .

Here again "the more part" does no justice to that vision of a "vast number" which rises before the mind of Antigone, the whole multitude of her race, and not merely "Laius, her father and mother, and her two brothers," as Jebb thinks. And the last line moves haltingly, and loses all the effect of sad, slow majesty conveyed in the original.

Professor Harrower's rendering of this passage is in a class by itself :—

O grave, O bridal bower—my prison drear,  
Eternal in the caverned rock whither I go  
To join mine own—those many who have passed,  
And whom Persephone hath welcomed home.



I doubt if an English rendering could be closer or more sympathetic than this. I am grateful for it.

Quotation might be multiplied. But this is to stress only one merit of a really fine translation. The true judges of Professor Harrower's translation are the audiences who filled the Music Hall in November, 1919, and they have given their verdict.

W. M. CALDER.

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH, HIS LIFE, ART, AND WORK. Translated from the German of Johann Nikolaus Forkel by Charles Sanford Terry, Litt.D. Cantab. London: Constable & Company, Ltd., 1920. Pp. xxxii + 310.

THIS volume will add appreciably to the already high reputation of Professor Terry as an authority on Bach. In view of the exhaustive works by Spitta, Schweitzer, Parry, and others, the publication of another biography of the great composer may appear to require something in the nature of an apology. But Forkel's "Life" possesses several points of interest in virtue of which later works of greater pretensions have failed to supersede it. It was the first biography of Bach, published little more than half a century after his death. The writer was a thoroughly competent musician, a composer himself, and author of several works of music highly esteemed in their day. He had the further advantage that he must have known many who had been personally acquainted with the master, and had heard him play. With two of Bach's sons, Philipp Emanuel and Wilhelm Friedemann, he was on terms of intimate friendship, and in their conversation and correspondence with him their father's works were a frequent theme of discussion. If enthusiastic appreciation of the merits of his subject is to be accounted a virtue in a biographer, certainly Forkel's qualifications are indisputable. It is, indeed, his chief title to remembrance that he was the first to recognize the essential greatness of Bach as a musician, and thus to forestall by more than a century the estimate of the musical world of our own day. While to Europe outside of Germany Bach was practically unknown, and in Germany itself hardly distinguished from the common ruck of Court Kapellmeisters, whose function it was to turn out at stated intervals, for the delectation of their princely or grand-ducal employers, their statutory quota of motets or cantatas, to Forkel he was the object of a reverential admiration almost amounting to worship. In his pages Bach is lauded as "the prince of musicians, German or foreign, from the height of his superiority dwarfing all others, not to be named except in tones of rapture and even of devout awe, the glory of his family, the pride of his countrymen, the most gifted favourite of the Muse of music". We cannot wonder that such an ardent votary felt impelled to indite a book in honour of his divinity; but even had this motive been lacking, there was the further consideration that such an undertaking could not fail to redound to the glory of Germany. It is curious, especially in view of recent events, to note in Forkel the germs of that overstrained patriotism which in its glorification of everything German was to reach its climax in the twentieth century. "Bach's works," writes Herr Forkel, "are a priceless national patrimony: no other nation possesses a treasure comparable to it. Their publication will advance the art of music and enhance the honour of the German name. . . . This man," he concludes, "the greatest orator-poet that ever addressed

the world in the language of music, was a German! Let Germany be proud of him!"

It cannot be said that Forkel made the most of his opportunities. Regarded as musical criticism, his book is lop-sided, dealing as it does only with the organ and clavier compositions, and leaving almost unnoticed the great choral works of the Leipzig period. It is disfigured by inaccuracies which Professor Terry has frequent occasion to correct, and it is singularly devoid of that human interest which is the great charm of contemporary biography. We are told much that is interesting and illuminative about Bach as a musician—his methods of teaching, his innovations in the fingering of the clavier, and the like—but the man himself remains for the most part unrevealed. We sigh in vain for one such as have gathered so profusely round the names of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. It is indeed much to be regretted that Forkel did not avail himself of his intimacy with Bach's sons, especially with Friedemann, who seems to have shone as a *raconteur*, in order to enliven his rather dull pages with more abundant details as to the character and habits, the home life and *obiter dicta*, of the mighty genius whom he held in such reverence.

This is not the first English version of Forkel's monograph. An anonymous translation appeared in 1820, understood to have been written by a Mr. Stephenson. In several important respects the present translator has improved on his predecessor. He has illustrated Forkel's narrative with copious annotations, correcting errors, and furnishing additional matter derived from the most recent sources of information. It was a happy thought of Professor Terry to incorporate with his text an addendum of his own, supplementing Forkel's biography during the Leipzig period, in which it is most defective. From this, among other welcome particulars, we learn that Bach was qualified to teach Latin as well as music, that it was his habit to rise at five in summer and six in winter, that he dined at ten and supped at five, and that part of the emoluments of his office consisted in sixteen bushels of corn, two "cords" of firelogs, and six measures of wine! Service in Leipzig churches began at seven in the morning and went on till eleven.

Of the 342 pages forming the volume 152 are devoted to Forkel's biography, while the remainder is occupied with a chronological catalogue of Bach's compositions, a bibliography of Bach literature, a Bach genealogy, and other results of documentary research and collation. In this part of his work Professor Terry displays to the full his characteristic thoroughness and accuracy, making it indispensable to all serious students of the great John Sebastian.

Illustrations are a valuable feature. Three portraits of the composer are given—one of them a recent discovery—also photographs of the house at Eisenach in which he was born, of St. Thomas's, Leipzig, where for the last twenty-seven years of his life he was cantor, and of the statues erected to his memory at Eisenach and Leipzig.

H. W. WRIGHT.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF BOTANY. R. J. Harvey-Gibson, C.B.E., D.L., M.A. London: A. & C. Black Ltd. 1919.

PROFESSOR HARVEY-GIBSON has given us the most human account of the history of botany we possess. His book does not aim at the detail of Sach's



"Geschichte der Botanik," but it happily escapes the somewhat indigestible quality of that classic. It has, too, the attractive liveliness only to be attained by the author who frankly acknowledges his own preferences. The scientist who starts his career to-day has an almost impossible task in keeping abreast with current research; he has difficulty in finding time to obtain more than a superficial acquaintance with the original memoirs, which laid the foundation of his science, even if he has access to the periodicals in which these memoirs were published. The importance of a competent introduction to the pioneer work in botany is difficult to overestimate: Professor Harvey-Gibson's book is one which was really wanted. His liberal use of extensive quotations conveys something of the individual character of the work he discusses. Above all, he has accomplished the very difficult task of describing the simultaneous advance along the very diverse lines of botanical investigation, which sometimes coalesce and sometimes run alone.

It would be unfair to criticize the allocation of space to different themes, but the great name of Pasteur deserves more than a passing mention. His work and personality should be given equal prominence with Darwin's. We think too that Engler's services to the teacher of botany should be stressed, rather than the hypothetical rôle his system may play in obstructing future progress.

The bibliography includes English works only. An honours student who is expected to read all those mentioned, should be expected to read also French and German. It is a pity that Professor Harvey-Gibson loses an opportunity of emphasizing the fact that modern languages must be part of the equipment of the serious student of science. The book loses something by the retention of lecture form. Lectures are meant to be spoken to a particular audience, and it only irritates the reader of a book to be told what he has been studying in the laboratory during the past two years. Professor Harvey-Gibson's attractive style gains nothing from the unfortunate attempt to combine two incompatible forms of expression. Nor can we regard as adequate an index which is merely a list of names. But we must conclude by saying that our impression of the book's value is that given in the first paragraph of this notice.

MACGREGOR SKENE.

NEGLECTED ENGLISH CLASSICS. By the Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., B.D.  
Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son. Pp. viii + 296. 6s. net.

SIR ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH, in his recently published lectures "On the Art of Reading," complains that nine out of ten of his male students dislike the literary works of the eighteenth century, and that as for the women students they one and all "abominate" them. The grievance of Principal Robertson—a graduate of Aberdeen University, who is Professor of English Literature as well as Principal of the Gujarat College, Ahmadabad—is that, while students know much of what has been written or said about English classics, they know little or nothing of these classics themselves. He includes among his "Neglected Classics" Horace Walpole's "Letters," Richardson's novels ("Clarissa" and "Sir Charles Grandison"), and four popular plays of the eighteenth century—Otway's "Venice Preserved," Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," Addison's "Cato," and Gay's "Beggar's Opera". Probably most of

us, were we put to the test, would have to plead guilty to neglecting these classics. Probably also we might avail ourselves of the excuse suggested by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, "the increased and increasing unwieldiness of knowledge," or that put forward by Principal Robertson—that "time, or inclination, or opportunity is lacking, or all three causes together". The time required is certainly an important consideration; Richardson's novels are of ponderous length and Walpole's "Letters" extend to several volumes. But the inclination, it is to be feared, is the thing really lacking; the elaborate accounts of Clarissa Harlowe's lachrymose emotions and the stilted sentiments of Lovelace and Sir Charles Grandison do not fascinate readers of the present day. Nor do the plays attract. Principal Robertson, it is true, noting that "Venice Preserved," written at the end of the seventeenth century, was a popular favourite through the reigns of the Georges, adds that "there is no reason why it should not be so to-day". But, with regard to the "Beggar's Opera," he is obliged to confess that "one is still left to seek for reason why so crude a production should have caused such a stir," and he endorses Pope's opinion that "Cato" is a play to be read, not acted.

The purport of Principal Robertson's book is thus stated in the preface:—

During my experience of twenty-five years' teaching, next to the reading of the books themselves, the method which my students have found most fruitful in stimulating their interest is to give them a fairly full notion of the contents of any great work, with the addition of matter of a critical character or that relates the work under consideration to other classics in English literature. Simple, straightforward account and comment, without purple patches of over-wrought language, are called for in ordinary graduation classes.

The plan is well worked out in this volume. There is a good account of Horace Walpole and of his remarkable personality, and an admirable analysis of his Letters, attention being carefully directed to his merits as a raconteur, annalist, and critic, as a sound judge on literary matters, as a shrewd observer of men and events and a piquant commentator thereon. Principal Robertson successfully defends Walpole from Macaulay's unjustifiable depreciation, and points out several instances in which Macaulay's criticism was wrong. He does not ignore Walpole's many prejudices, particularly his prejudice against the Scots, as instanced by his denunciation of the founder of the Blackwell Prize in Marischal College as the "most impertinent literary coxcomb upon earth," but he lays stress as well on Walpole's advanced views—his sagacious and enlightened attitude on the revolt of the American colonies and his antipathy to the Anglo-Indian Nabobs of his day. The longest section in the book is devoted to Richardson's novels. We are given the "story" in "Clarissa" and "Sir Charles Grandison" at considerable length, coupled with much sensible criticism as to the plot and the characters, the style, its alleged prolixity, and other features. So thoroughly is the *précis* done and so excellent is the accompanying comment that there is a danger of these two classics being still further neglected and of the reader remaining content with Principal Robertson's exposition of them. Similar informative sketches of the four plays are given with corresponding dissertations on their designs and construction. Altogether, the book is to be highly commended as an introduction to the acknowledged masterpieces of English literature with which it deals and a stimulus to their perusal.



**MEMORANDUM ON THE PRICE OF SILVER.** By G. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics to the Government of India. Paper No. XIV. International Financial Conference. London: Harrison & Sons. Printed for the League of Nations, 1920. Pp. 18.

THIS memorandum was prepared by Mr. Findlay Shirras at the request of the Economic and Financial section of the League of Nations for the International Financial Conference which met at Brussels. Its aim was to show briefly (1) the fluctuations in the price of silver since 1913, (2) the causes of the fluctuations, (3) the effect upon the exchanges of silver-using countries, and (4) the reaction upon trade and prices in the world as a whole.

Mr. Shirras has collected much useful statistical material regarding the price and production of silver; he shows that silver prices reached their highest level in 1919 and in 1920, and he points out the importance of the Pitman Act of the United States Congress, April, 1918, which permitted the sale of silver up to 350 million silver dollars from the dollar reserve. This permission to export, under certain conditions, caused a veritable "shower of silver" to descend upon India.

The causes of the fluctuations were, on the one hand, the fall in production and, on the other hand, an increased demand for coinage and other purposes, especially in Asia. The three main considerations are (a) the mine production, the key to which is Mexico, (b) the world demand for silver, the demands of India and China predominating, and (c) the action of the United States Government. The effect upon the exchanges of silver-using countries is seen in the considerable rise in the Shanghai exchange, a less notable rise in the Hong-Kong rate, and the gradual rise in the Indian exchange.

The reaction upon trade and prices in the whole world of commerce is a difficult matter to estimate; Mr. Shirras states that India has gained by the adoption of the gold standard, and suggests that the time has come to remodel the currencies of silver standard countries; international action is, in his opinion, desirable with regard to the purchase and sale of silver and also so that a united policy of currency reform may be adopted.

R. B. FORRESTER.

**THE EARLY ENGLISH COTTON INDUSTRY, WITH SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF SAMUEL CROMPTON.** By George W. Daniels, M.A., Senior Lecturer in Economics in the University of Manchester. Introductory Chapter by George Unwin, M.A., Professor of Economic History in the University of Manchester. Manchester University Press: Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. Pp. xxxi+214. 8s. 6d.

THE cotton industry is classic ground, as Professor Unwin points out, for the illustration of certain main aspects of economic history. "In no other modern industry can the emergence and separate organization of a wage-earning class, the development of the factory system and the world market, the story of industrial legislation and of British commercial policy in the nineteenth century be so adequately studied," and Mr. Daniels succeeds admirably in this work in casting fresh light upon some of these outstanding features in economic development.

Taking 1770 as a dividing date, he describes the early history and organization of the industry at a period when "expansion had been comparatively slow and the domestic system of organization had prevailed". From

Chapter III onwards, he sketches the coming of machinery, the introduction of the great inventions in spinning and weaving associated with the names of Kay, Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Crompton, the general attitude and opposition to the patents; and the rise of the new cotton manufacture during the period commonly known as the "Industrial Revolution". From 1770 the growth "became conspicuous and the industry became definitely organized on the lines of the factory system".

Mr. Daniels has drawn upon many original sources of information in his study, notably upon the records of one of the oldest and largest firms in the cotton industry, that of Messrs. McConnell & Co., Ltd., and the complete set of books for the period 1795 to 1835 was at his disposal.

The book is full of suggestive ideas for the student of history and is representative of the best type of historical research; it adds to our knowledge and either challenges or amplifies many views of the period which have been current among historians.

This freshness of outlook finds examples in his treatment of the capitalistic basis of the industry before the days of the factory system, in his account of the Statute of Artificers of 1563, in his sketch of the influence of the wars after 1756, and more especially the bearing of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars upon the course of English social and economic history. These long-continued struggles, he maintains, were the primary cause of the economic degradation of the working classes between 1760 and 1830.

It is much to be hoped that Mr. Daniels will, as he suggests, use his material to cast further light upon the period which ended at Waterloo, as the current teaching of economic and social history is likely to be greatly modified by studies of this kind.

R. B. FORRESTER.

**LIFE AND LABOUR IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.** By C. R. Fay, M.A.,  
Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College, Cambridge. Cambridge:  
University Press, 1920. Pp. 319. 20s. net.

THIS volume upon nineteenth century social history consists of lectures delivered at Cambridge University in the year 1919, "to students of economics, among whom were officers of the Royal Navy and students from the Army of the United States". It is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the period from Waterloo to 1830, the second carrying forward the development to the present day; the method adopted is one often used by skilled teachers, the isolation of different strands of economic and social development in such a way that the separate treatment presents a vivid and interesting picture of the period, and at the same time gives an insight into the whole life of the time. Starting from a description of the international background between 1815 and 1830, where the three dominant figures are Castlereagh, Canning and Wellington, Mr. Fay gives some account of the old Colonial System, Repression and Reform at home, the influence of Jeremy Bentham, the growth of the spirit of association among the working classes, the life and work of Robert Owen and the origins of British Socialism, Cobbett and his efforts on behalf of the agricultural labourer, the old Poor Law, and the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834.

After 1830 Britain's foreign policy is mainly directed by three men, Palmerston, Salisbury and Grey; Mr. Fay characterizes it as a good begin-



ning and a good ending with a long and ambiguous middle. The survey includes a description of Cobden and his work; beginning life as a commercial traveller, he won for himself the title of "the international man," "the inspired bagman who believes in a cotton millenium," and he was specially identified with the Anti-Corn Law League.

The Chartist Movement ushers in the industrial scene of 1842, and in two chapters Mr. Fay sketches the historical basis of capitalism; other subjects are the growth of the co-operative movement since 1844, the revival of socialism, the efforts at social betterment during the nineteenth century seen in the growth of official publicity, a free press, and popular education, as well as in preventive and enabling legislation. Finally, the contributions which each decade of the century made to the corporate life of the community are passed in review.

It can be seen that Mr. Fay has undertaken a difficult task in attempting to cover so wide a field in the space at his disposal, and although he is always interesting, an impression of undue slightness of treatment and of inadequacy is conveyed at some points to the reader; one is too often reminded, by the presentation of the material, of the origin of the book in lecture notes.

On the other hand, the work has the great merit of full references to leading authorities upon the questions which are surveyed, and it should stimulate those engaged in the study of economic and social history to have recourse to primary authorities, as Mr. Fay hopes. It is a helpful contribution to the history of life and labour in the past century and a useful book for students of history.

R. B. FORRESTER.

FROM THE CASTLE TO HOLYROOD—"THE ROYAL MILE." By Robert T. Skinner, M.A., F.R.S.E. Edinburgh: Robert Grant & Son. Pp. 43 (double).

No street in the world has such historic importance or such civic and social associations as the thoroughfare which stretches from Edinburgh Castle to Holyrood Palace—that continuous line formed of the Lawnmarket, High Street, and the Canongate. Through it, as has been well said, "Scottish history has rushed like a stream". Its tall houses, with their many "lands" or tenements, were once the residences of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, and in a later period of judges and eminent lawyers, of civic dignitaries, and prominent and prosperous citizens, and they are redolent of the social and intellectual life of the Scottish capital in the eighteenth century. The thoroughfare has now fallen on evil days. Dingy and disreputable, it is given over to a section of the population woefully in contrast with its former denizens. But many of the buildings remain, with their imperishable memories, and Mr. Skinner, of Donaldson's Hospital, has rendered a service in preparing this handy little guide, which indexes these memories for us, as it were. Mr. Skinner has become in a way a cicerone to "The Royal Mile," and along it he has conducted many people, singly and in parties, directing attention, succinctly but with full and accurate knowledge, to the leading personages and incidents connected with the thoroughfare, its adjoining closes, and the notable houses along the route. Those who, like the present writer, have accompanied Mr. Skinner in this perambulation will welcome his brochure, and others will find it exceedingly useful.

The little book has been produced in a unique fashion. The places of interest on the north side of the historic thoroughfare are described on the left-hand pages, while those on the south side are described on the right-hand pages: the advantage of this arrangement is obvious. The descriptions are commendably brief—just sufficient to indicate the interest attaching to this or that building without being overloaded with amplitude of detail. Yet the wealth of allusion and of references is very considerable and it is evident that much time and trouble have been taken to secure exactitude of statement. It is a merit of the brochure that perusal of it stimulates interest in the thoroughfare and its numerous associations, and particularly in the many persons of eminence whose names are linked with it. Mr. Skinner is to be congratulated on furnishing a valuable guide to a highly interesting quarter of "Romantic Edinburgh".

THE CENTENARY VOLUME OF CHARLES GRIFFIN AND COMPANY Ltd.,  
PUBLISHERS, 1820-1920. 8vo. Pp. xxii + 290.

WHAT is unallowable for an individual may frequently be excusable in a corporate body, and though the blowing of one horn by its owner may be disagreeable several in harmony often prove quite musical. So it is in the case of this centenary volume of Charles Griffin & Co. It is right and natural that, after a hundred years of such excellent work as it has done, the Company should wish to pat itself on the back and ask its neighbours to say "Well done!" And few will refuse to say it in face of the record before us. The story is told by experts in those different subjects which Charles Griffin & Co. have helped to develop by their publications: thus their output of Engineering literature is appraised by the Professor of Engineering in Edinburgh, and that of Mining by the Professor of Mining in Durham. All with one voice bear testimony to the real assistance to science afforded by this firm, through the excellent textbooks issued by them and through the encouragement given to young or diffident specialists in producing their first works. In most cases, indeed, the method of the firm has been, not to wait for applicants, but boldly to approach experts and demand of them an exposition of the knowledge that is in them, promising all necessary assistance in proof revision, etc. Many a scientific man, deeply learned in his own subject, but perhaps a trifle weak on the literary side, has found himself gently piloted through the shoals of syntax, of split infinitives and mis-related participles, and landed safely on the shore of a clear readable volume, with his reputation greatly enhanced, and, what is more to the point, with the fruit of his labours made available to the thousands of readers who look to Charles Griffin & Co. for guidance in their studies. One notes that several Aberdeen graduates have entrusted their books to this firm—(far be the suggestion, however, that any breath of suspicion has ever fallen upon their powers of composition!)—among them being the late Dr. Albert Westland, whose book, "The Wife and Mother," is still an authority, and Colonel Scott Riddell, M.V.O., whose "Manual of Ambulance" has had a phenomenal success.

The whole appearance of this volume is most pleasing, and its interest is not confined to the insight it gives into a publishing company's procedure. So well are the different chapters written that one is left with the agreeable, if deceptive, impression that one knows quite a considerable amount about mining, textile industries, chemical technology or naval archi-



ture, and how much they owe to a good publisher. The firm seems fully justified in having invited this chorus of appreciation, and is to be congratulated on having provided for it so attractive a setting.

M. S. BEST.

THE CAPTIVITY AND DEATH OF EDWARD OF CARNARVON. By T. F. Tout, M.A., F.B.A., Professor of History in the University of Manchester. Manchester: The University Press. London, etc.: Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. 49 pp. 2s.

THIS learned study—reprinted from "The Bulletin of the John Rylands Library"—more than fulfils the promise of its title. Light is thrown on general politics in England in the first half of the fourteenth century. "It was easy for any strong combination of parties to seize the government. It was extremely difficult to retain for any long period the authority thus easily acquired." There was no genius nor devotion to business in any of the parties. Edward II is carefully described, with no change in the character hitherto constantly given to him.

He is still, as Stubbs truly said, the first king after the Norman conquest who was not a man of business . . . he had no serious purpose in life . . . one of the best mediæval examples of the brutal and brainless athlete established on a throne . . . not exceptionally vicious or depraved . . . just incompetent, idle, frivolous, and incurious. . . . Too idle to rule the country himself, he handed over the government to his personal friends and household servants . . . refused to associate with the nobles . . . and declined to share power with them. . . . This was the crime for which they could not forgive him.

Coming to his real subject, the King's captivity and death, Professor Tout warns us that the result of his investigations is "rather negative":—

It raises doubts; it explains hesitations; it gives some justification to those who believed that Edward did not meet violent death in his prison. Above all, it discredits the only detailed narrative of the sufferings of the wretched king. But it does not shake our faith in the essential truth of the accepted story. . . . We may well believe that Edward was murdered at Berkeley. . . . There is every probability that his unscrupulous enemies killed him "as a precaution". . . . We may agree with the chroniclers that Isabella and Mortimer had the primary responsibility. But they were shrewd enough to obscure the evidence of their complicity, and there is little evidence against the underlings who perpetrated the actual crime.

These conclusions are reached upon a careful and detailed examination of many contemporary documents, and of the chronicles of the time. Unless fresh evidence is found we should suppose that Professor Tout's essay will stand as the accepted summing up and verdict upon the mysterious tragedy. The whole is interesting and—except for occasional carelessness in the use of *it*—well-written.

SCOUTING AND THE ADOLESCENT—With special reference to Secondary Schools. By the late S. A. G. Dymond. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS book deals with the problem of the boy before and after leaving school. The author was a teacher at Manchester Grammar School, and a Scoutmaster of a troop of scouts run in connection with that school. In this booklet of some eighty pages he advocates the formation of troops of scouts in connection with both primary and secondary schools, and demonstrates the success of such troops. He realises that one of the weaknesses of the scouts is the dependency of the troop on the Scoutmaster, and proposes courses of instruction and certificates for teachers who should be employed on the staff of a

school as Scoutmasters. He points out that several American Universities have professors of play, e.g. Pittsburg University, where candidates for the degree in Education may take a one year's course in play.

He apparently thinks that troops should be connected with a school rather than with a church or mission, as is the case in the Boys' Brigade and Church Lads' Brigade, thereby raising an interesting point which is unfortunately not discussed.

The question of O.T.C. and Cadets as compared to Scouts is discussed, and some good reasons in favour of scouting are produced. The final chapter shows how scouting is helping the citizen army of the future. Another interesting point is raised and discussed as to whether drill is of use in training the boy. The author thinks not.

It is a short, cleverly-written book by a man who threw his life into his work. It is well worth reading, not only by Scoutmasters, but by school teachers, and those interested in boydom generally.

**THE BAIRNSFATHER CASE.** As tried before Mr. Justice Busby. Defence by Bruce Bairnsfather. Prosecution by W. A. Mutch. London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. xiv + 236. 7/6 net.

THIS book is, in effect, a biography of Captain Bairnsfather, who, during the war, furnished us with the exceedingly humorous sketches of "Old Bill" and "Alf" and "Bert," of "The Better 'Ole," and other comic situations—"the man who made the Empire laugh," he has been designated. The chapters are written alternately by Captain Bairnsfather himself and by Mr. Mutch, one of our younger graduates, who is now a journalist in London; the one supplies the biographical material, the other calls upon us to admire the manner in which the biographer overcame difficulties and secured the just recognition of his merits. The "prosecution" is evidently undertaken for the purpose of removing the mistaken popular conception that the soldier-artist was a product of the war, and of demonstrating that he is much more than a comic cartoonist dealing with a special event—that he is an artist with genius, and an author and dramatist to boot. The "case" is satisfactorily established, though Mr. Mutch's perfervid zeal on behalf of his client leads him to indulge in adulation that too often borders on extravagance.

**THE LAYMAN'S BOOK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND] OF 1920.** Edited by the Rev. Harry Smith, M.A., Old Kilpatrick. Edinburgh: R. & R. Clark, Ltd. Pp. vi + 197.

THE Assembly of 1920, says Mr. Smith, "cannot boast any of the great days, or even the great decisions, of its immediate predecessor, which was an *annus mirabilis*; but it has been distinctly, if uneventfully, useful". Its utility is abundantly exhibited in Mr. Smith's careful and serviceable summary of the reports and debates, and not least in the excellent editorial sketches with which he prefaces the account of each day's proceedings. Dr. Thomas Martin, of Peebles, was the Moderator, and, according to Mr. Smith, a feature of the Assembly was the number of individual speakers, not a few of them new speakers. "If no new reputations were made," he adds, "some old ones were confirmed, and there was good promise of reputations to come, one of the younger ministers in particular deepening the impression he made last year."



## University Topics.

### VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARY TO THE UNIVERSITY.



THE Queen and Princess Mary paid an informal visit to Aberdeen on Friday, 10 September, motoring to the city from Balmoral Castle. They were accompanied by Lady Joan Verney, Lady-in-Waiting; Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Keeper of the Privy Purse; and Sir Walter Lawrence, a member of the Council of India, who accompanied the King and Queen on their tour through India, and was at the time residing at Balmoral. After inspecting the Art Gallery, the Royal visitors drove to Marischal College by way of Schoolhill and the Upperkirkgate, and were received in the quadrangle by the Principal, who presented Professors R. W. Reid and J. Arthur Thomson, the curators of the two University museums. Mr. Henry J. Butchart, the Secretary of the University, was also in attendance. The Royal visitors were then conducted through the Anthropological and Natural History museums, which the Queen had specially asked to see. Among the interesting objects shown Her Majesty were a silver baton and chain belonging to Earl Marischal, founder of the College, and a ring which was worn by Napoleon, and which contains a lock of his hair. The Royal visitors were also shown through the Mitchell Hall and the Portrait Gallery by the Principal. The Queen was very much impressed with the great historical window at the end of the hall and was greatly interested in the pictures in the Gallery. Before leaving the building, Her Majesty took particular notice of the motto of the Earls Marischal—"Thay haif said : quhat say thay : lat yame say"—which is the only fragment of the ancient Marischal College, and is preserved in the staircase of the Mitchell Hall.

The Queen and Princess Mary then motored to Chanonry Lodge, Old Aberdeen, where they were the guests of the Principal at lunch, Lord Provost Meff and Mrs. Meff being also invited. Owing to the absence of Lady Adam Smith in America, Miss Adam Smith performed the duties of hostess.

After lunch, the Queen and the Princess motored to King's College, and were received there by Professors Harrower and Davidson and Mr. P. J. Anderson, the Librarian, who wore academical robes. Mr. Anderson conducted the Royal party through the Library, where they expressed great interest in the Geddes Room and in a number of ancient bindings and books, in which Princess Mary was especially interested. They were next shown through the Chapel and Senatus room by the Principal. In the Senatus

room the Queen took notice of the painting of the youthful Queen Victoria by Partridge, and said that King George had a duplicate in his own private room. Her Majesty also expressed great interest in the other portraits in the room, particularly those by Sir George Reid, *P.R.S.A.*, of Principal Geddes, the late Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Chancellor of the University; and Mr. Francis Edmond. Many questions were asked by Her Majesty about the various coats of arms which are carved on the walls of the Chapel, and she was especially interested in those of King James IV. and his Queen, Margaret Tudor. Mr. Anderson recalled to Her Majesty that she was the first Queen who had visited King's College since Mary Queen of Scots did so in 1562. The Queen lingered a long time on the lawn in front of the College looking up at the Crown and at the inscription at the western doorway of the chapel.

After visiting the Brig o' Balgownie at Her Majesty's special request, the party returned to Chanonry Lodge, where tea was served, at which, in addition to Lord Provost and Mrs. Meff, Professors Harrower and Davidson and Mr. Anderson were guests. The Queen and Princess Mary then motored, by way of King Street, Union Street, Holburn Street, and the Bridge of Dee, to Blairs College, where the famous portrait of Mary Queen of Scots and other portraits were inspected. Thereafter, the Royal visitors proceeded on the return journey to Balmoral Castle.

#### PREVIOUS ROYAL VISITS.

The "Aberdeen University Library Bulletin" for September had a brief article on "Royal Visits to King's College", by Miss Best, the Sub-Librarian. In 1511, Queen Margaret, consort of James IV., came on a Royal Progress to Aberdeen, and "it is not necessary to believe," says Miss Best, "that she was so ungracious as to ignore the struggling young University which the king, only seventeen years before, had called into being". James V. visited Old Aberdeen in 1541, and was entertained in the College buildings for fifteen days, "with diverse triumphes and playes . . . exercise and disputationes in all kind of sciences . . . with diverse oratiouns maid in Greke, Latine, and uther languages". In the University Library is preserved a most interesting manuscript—a Deed of Protection, which, with minute comprehensiveness, ordains the preservation of the College and all its belongings, "unhurt, unharmit, unmolestit". It is signed by Mary Queen of Scots, and is dated 2 November, 1562 (probably some days after her visit to Old Aberdeen). "The date is of sad significance, for on that very day Sir John Gordon, son of the Earl of Huntly, was hanged in the Castlegait of Aberdeen, and, as tradition asserts, the young Queen was dragged to the window of the Tolbooth to witness the death of her old comrade."

"The College," adds the article, "has no record of Queen Margaret save her coat of arms on the west wall of the Chapel; but it is fortunate in possessing the actual hand-writing of 'Marie R.' appended to the Deed of Protection, and of 'Mary R.' in the special Visitors' Book of the Library." [Both signatures, along with the Deed of Protection, were reproduced in the "Bulletin".] "Many historic treasures are deposited in the University archives, but few will have a greater attraction for most people than the signatures of these two Queens—separated by so great a gulf of time and circum-



stance, but here touching hands as it were in a common interest in King's College".

The article was preceded by the following sonnet :—

MARIE R. 2 November 1562.

MARY R. 10 September 1920.

#### KING'S COLLEGE.

Long, long ago in royal pomp she came  
 To this gray College when it still was young,  
 And she was young and happy—ere the tongue  
 Of cruel Rumour blasted her fair fame—  
 Mary the Queen of Scots, whose lovely name  
 Can yet arouse a passionate pity, sprung  
 From tales of wit and grace by poets sung,  
 That end on notes of tragedy and shame.

To-day another Mary rules our hearts,  
 A wiser Queen stands 'neath the old Crown tower,  
 One with no need of craft and subtle arts,  
 Who holds our fealty by a nobler power :  
 Yet are these two united by three things,  
 Their name, their charm, their graciousness to " King's ".

#### INSTALLATION OF THE LORD RECTOR.

The installation of Viscount Cowdray as Lord Rector of the University and the delivery of his lordship's Rectorial address took place on Friday, 22 October. The double event was almost of the nature of a novelty, as no Rectorial address had been delivered since that of Mr. Andrew Carnegie on 6 June, 1912. Mr. Winston Churchill was elected Rector in 1914, and had his term of office extended for a year, but never took up office or delivered an address. The ceremony of Lord Cowdray's installation was conducted in the Mitchell Hall. The Principal, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided, and intimated an apology from the Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who regretted his inability to attend owing to his having to be present at a meeting of the Morayshire Territorial Army Association. Mr. George M. Mitchell, President of the Students' Representative Council, welcomed Lord Cowdray, as did also the Principal, who vacated the chair in favour of his lordship. Lord Cowdray then delivered his Rectorial address (which is given elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW). At its conclusion Professor Craib proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Rector for his address, which was seconded by Mr. George Lees, Vice-President of the Students' Representative Council; and Lord Cowdray, in acknowledging, asked the Senatus to accord the students a holiday in recognition of that day. Lord Cowdray subsequently presided at a meeting of the University Court. The students had a torchlight procession on the previous evening.

## NEW SCIENCE DEGREE ORDINANCE.

At the half-yearly meeting of the General Council of the University on 16 October, Dr. Charles M'Leod submitted the report of a sub-committee of the Business Committee on a draft Ordinance respecting Science degrees. He said the draft Ordinance was ambiguous in several points and in some places had been so loosely framed as to leave doubt as to the intentions of the framers. He moved that it be remitted back to the University Court so that some of the doubtful points might be made a little clearer.

Professor Hendrick, Dean of the Science Faculty, moved that the draft Ordinance be approved. The old Ordinance, he said, made Science study a mere addendum to the Arts course. It made the Science degree depend upon the Arts degree on the old Arts standards. The Arts degree was intended to give a general cultural training in literary, philosophical, and scientific subjects, and, quite rightly, a man could take an Arts degree with a good deal of science in it. But in the Science course they were training men to be specialists in some branch or branches of science. Obviously for such a degree the standards and requirements were not those of the Arts degree, and the main object of the new Ordinance was to cut the Science degree clear from the hampering restrictions to which it was subjected. There was no intention of lowering the degree. The new Ordinance did not attempt to proceed upon the Arts standard, but sought to make a new degree so far as Science was concerned, and create other standards quite apart from the Arts standard. At the inter-university conference on the subject, all the four Scottish universities were agreed that it was necessary to set the Science degree free from the hampering and restrictive influences of being confined to Arts standards, and that it was necessary in Scotland, for the sake of their students, to have a real degree with honours in Science. So far from the Science degree having been regarded as an honours degree, their students found when they were candidates for posts that the degree was not accepted as an honours degree. Only the previous week, at the India Office, one of their students had that experience. They desired to prevent the overlapping between Arts and Science, and render it impossible, as far as they could, for a student to obtain two degrees—M.A. and B.Sc., both honours—upon the same work, which was greatly to the disadvantage of the reputation of Scottish degrees. It was sought to throw open the D.Sc. degree very widely to those who had no honours in the B.Sc., to students who had not taken honours or even a Science degree at all, but who developed and did work in science which was well worthy of the highest degree. The sub-committee had read into the Ordinance what was not there; the ordinance meant exactly what it said.

Professor Findlay seconded.

It was ultimately agreed, on the motion of Rev. Dr. Gordon Murray, to remit the draft Ordinance back to the Business Committee to consult with the Dean of the Science Faculty, and report in the name of the Council to the Court.

## CLASSES FOR TEACHERS.

Dr. Charles M'Leod moved that the Council urge upon the University Court the necessity of instituting classes for teachers in the different branches of University study during the academic terms of the University. Though



he could see many difficulties in the way, he could see many advantages from the University drawing upon its lecturers and professors to give some help to teachers. The classes need not be confined to graduate teachers, and attendance need not necessarily qualify for degrees, but teachers might get a diploma or certificate as to attendance, and if it was found that teachers got benefit from these classes, so much the better. It would be particularly helpful for teachers in science.

Mr. James Davidson, Aberdeen Grammar School, seconded.

Professor Findlay said the University teachers would welcome school teachers during the ordinary hours. The classes for the degree in education were to be held in the evening. That was an exceptional course, which it was not proposed to continue beyond the one or two years necessary to work off, so to speak, those who had never had the opportunity of studying for the degree. If the motion looked forward to the University instituting evening classes in other branches of study, he was afraid University teachers would scarcely be able to cope with the work they now carried out. He moved as an amendment that the Council urge the University Court to consider the possibility of instituting classes for teachers.

Rev. Dr. Gordon Murray seconded, and suggested that the matter go first to the Business Committee.

Professor Findlay accepted this suggestion, and Dr. McLeod withdrew his motion in favour of the amendment, which was agreed to.

#### WOMEN ON THE ENTRANCE BOARD.

Miss Jeannie Grant Thomson moved :—

That in view of the large numbers of women students who take a full graduation course at the Scottish Universities, and of the wide influence exercised on the secondary education of girls by the standard fixed for the University entrance, this Council urge upon the University Court the appointment of a woman representative on the Scottish Universities Entrance Board.

The number of women students at the University, she said, was more than large enough to justify such a claim. More than a quarter of the total number of students were women, about a half of those appearing in the bursary lists were women, and the idea that all teachers should be graduates would increase the number of women attending the University, and make a closer connection between the girls' schools and the University. The success of the women students was sufficient evidence that it was with no idea of lowering the standard that they wished a woman representative. The examination influenced the curriculum of the girls in the secondary schools because of the large number who aspired to go to the University to quite as great an extent as that of boys, and in fair justice one of the four representatives should be a woman.

Miss Annie Greig MacIntosh seconded.

Rev. J. T. Cox moved as an amendment that they pass to the next business, on the ground that women were eligible, as it was, for the Entrance Board, and that one might as well demand that a certain number of the professors should be women.

Mr. C. J. Davidson seconded.

The motion was carried by 33 votes to 11.

## HALLS OF RESIDENCE FOR STUDENTS.

The Business Committee of the Council submitted a report by the Joint Committee of the Council and the Senatus on Halls of Residence for students. The Joint Committee, after full enquiry and consultation with the Students' Representative Council, unanimously recommended :—

That the institution of Halls of Residence for both men and women students is most desirable, as the provision of such halls would be of great value from a general educational point of view and develop the social side of the student, which, in the opinion of the Committee, does not receive sufficient attention at this University.

That in the meantime two Halls of Residence should be erected, each to hold 50, one for men and the other for women, and that in selecting the sites, regard should be had to the possibility of future extension of the residential system as an integral part of the University.

That with a view to providing stability in the corporate life of these residences, members of the staff should be invited to reside there.

That the Halls and equipment, including furniture, should be provided from outside sources as otherwise it would be found impossible to fix charges which would be regarded as reasonable by the residents. In the event of this being done, the charge would be based on the actual cost of food, service, internal upkeep and repairs.

The estimated cost of the erection and equipment of a Hall of Residence to hold 50 is approximately £40,000, exclusive of site.

The Committee considered the question of the provision of temporary accommodation, particularly for women students, and it recommended that steps be taken in this direction if a suitable house or houses can be rented for the purpose. This proposal is not intended in any way to supersede or interfere with the larger scheme.

The University Court has generally approved of the steps taken by the Joint Committee towards determining the possibilities of a scheme, and have remitted the report to the Lands and Edilis Committees for consideration and report.

## NEW LECTURERS AND EXAMINERS.

The following new Lecturers have been appointed :—

Lecturer in English, vacant by the resignation of Mr. F. E. A. Campbell, Ph.D.—Mr. W. D. Taylor, M.A., Glasgow and Oxford, Assistant Professor of English Literature in Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Lecturer in German, vacant by the death of Dr. John Lees—Mr. William H. Bruford, M.A. Cantab., Lecturer in German at Nottingham University College.

Lecturer in Spanish (new Lectureship)—Mr. Charles Davidson (M.A., 1890), Spanish Master at the Aberdeen Grammar School.

Lecturer in Public Speaking (new Lectureship)—Rev. Walter Mursell, M.A., B.Ed., Coats Memorial Church, Paisley.

Research Lecturer in Physiology of Nutrition—Dr. J. B. Orr, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., Director of the Rowett Research Institute, Craibstone.

Research Lecturer in Applied Bio-Chemistry—Mr. R. H. A. Plimmer, chief bio-chemist, Craibstone.

Agricultural Botany—Mr. R. M. Clark, B.Sc., F.L.S.

Anatomy—Dr. Robert D. Lockhart (M.B., 1918).

British History—Mr. William D. Simpson (M.A., 1919).

Plant Physiology—Dr. Macgregor Skene (B.Sc., 1909 ; D.Sc.).



Assistant in the French department and Lecturer in Commercial French—vacant by the resignation of M. Jules Deisseguet—M. Eunemond Casati, Professor in the Lycée of St. Etienne, Paris.

Assistant Lecturer in English Literature—Mr. Peter Monro Jack (M.A., 1920).

Assistant Lecturer in History—Mr. John Kellas (M.A., 1920).

Mr. R. H. A. Whitelocke, F.R.C.S., Litchfield Lecturer on Surgery at Oxford, has been appointed external Examiner in Surgery.

Professor K. Breul, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., King's College, Cambridge, has been appointed external Examiner in German.

#### BEQUESTS AND GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

At a meeting of the University Court on 13 July, the secretary, Mr. Butchart, intimated receipt of a legacy of £250 from the representatives of the late Dr. Albert J. Venn, London, who graduated at Aberdeen University M.B. in 1872 and M.D. in 1875. He also reported receipt of a gift of £250 for the medical school from the executors of the estate of the late Mr. James Munday.

Receipt was reported of a sum of £17 from Dr. Mackie, Elgin, as the balance of the Professor James Nicol Memorial Fund, along with a request that it should be expended on works for the Library in the Department of Geology.

The offer was accepted of a stained glass window for the University, bequeathed by the late Mrs. Smith-Shand, widow of Professor Smith-Shand, of the Chair of Medicine in Aberdeen University, 1875-91. (Mrs. Smith-Shand also bequeathed £500 to the Theological College of the Episcopal Church in Scotland to found a bursary in memory of her husband.)

The late Dr. George James Robertson (M.B., 1872), of Oldham, latterly resident in Oldmeldrum (see "Obituary," p. 95), left property valued at £40,000, and directed his trustees, after paying a number of legacies and on the death of certain life-renters, to pay over the residue of his estate to the Aberdeen University Court, the free income to be derived therefrom to be applied for the advancement of the science and practice of surgery in the University. The fund is to be known as the "George James Robertson Trust Fund". The revenue of the fund may be applied for such purposes as the appointment of a lecturer or lecturers, the appointment of a research fellow or fellows, or for research in surgery or any cognate subject, such as surgical pathology and bacteriology.

Lady Troup, wife of Sir EDWARD TROUP, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office (M.A., 1876; LL.D., 1912) has presented Munro's medallion of Dr. George MacDonald, the poet and novelist, to the University. The medallion is to be placed in the vestibule of the Library, King's College.

Mr. R. Hay Fenton, London, has just completed his gift of British birds' eggs to the Natural History Museum, having forwarded recently an exceptionally fine collection of cuckoos' eggs. The collection is said to be one of the finest in the United Kingdom.

#### VALUABLE COLLECTIONS FOR THE LIBRARY.

Mr. J. M. Bulloch recently presented to the University Library a large mass of newspaper cuttings, etc., bearing on the work done by the eleven

battalions of the Gordon Highlanders during the Great War. The material runs into twenty-six octavo volumes, the expense of binding which was borne by Sir John Fleming, the Rector's Assessor. In an article in the "University Bulletin," Mr. Bulloch says the twenty-six volumes represent 70 lb., or 9,955 pages, or 68,409 inches, or 1,900 yards of printed matter—"which would stretch along Union Street from the Castlegate to past Bawbie Law (1,396 yards) and well up Albyn Place".

The material (he adds) was collected from every available source: notably from the Aberdeen daily papers, from weekly papers in Peterhead, Huntly, Keith, Buckie, and Banff; from the "Glasgow Evening News" which was strong on the 9th Gordons (many of whom were recruited in mining districts); and also from London newspapers, which have always been attracted by the Gordons. A valuable number of portraits was also taken from the large photogravured sheets prepared by a War Prisoners' organisation in Geneva. These sheets, which were sent all over Germany to help to identify prisoners, contained, by a curious irony, certain information, such as the number of a man's battalion, which was absurdly barred (like so much else) by "Dora" in our own newspapers. German "comic" journals were also placed under tribute, for the German caricaturists suddenly created the convention of picturing the entire British Empire army, even the coloured portion of it, in Highland costume. John Bull's traditional "lum" hat was replaced by the "cockit" bonnet, his roomy riding breeches by a kilt, and his capacious top-boots by gaiters and hose tops. Luckily, I was able to get a good selection of these comic papers, which came regularly to my office ["The Graphic"] under license from the Board of Trade.

Mr. Bulloch's indefatigable industry in making collections of newspaper cuttings is well illustrated in these volumes. The material, he tells us, was cut out and pasted up day by day, from the declaration of war to the conclusion of the armistice, and even after. The task often bored him to extinction, he says; "but I stuck to the job, feeling that if I could not go and fight myself, I could at least do something to preserve a record of those who performed that vicarious sacrifice". The University Library has benefited by his zeal and patience and perseverance.

The late Mr. Alexander Webster, advocate, Aberdeen (see "Obituary," p. 96), bequeathed to the University all the books belonging to him in his library at Edgehill, Milltimber, at the time of his death, including especially the bound volumes of letters and correspondence between his father (Mr. John Webster, Rector's Assessor in the University Court, 1860-90), and many men distinguished in literature, science, politics, art, etc., with the view that the University authorities may select such of the books as they may think desirable to be retained in the University library.

#### PRESENTATION OF OLD GRADUATION THESES TO THE LIBRARY.

Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., of Leys, has presented to the University Library the only known copies of the King's College graduation "Theses" of 1691 and the Marischal College graduation "Theses" of 1693—both dedicated to his great-great-great-grandfather, Sir Thomas Burnett, the 3rd baronet, who was Rector of King's College *circa* 1690-1700. This most valuable and interesting gift is the outcome of the attention directed to the value of such Theses (as containing additions to the known list of graduates) by a member of the University Library Committee, Mr. Kellas Johnstone, in his "Lost Aberdeen Theses," which appeared in the "Aberdeen University Library Bulletin" in June, 1915. To the next number of the "Bulletin" Mr. Johnstone will contribute a supplementary article dealing with the two Theses now acquired.



## STEWART THOMSON BURSARY IN DIVINITY.

Mrs. Stewart Thomson, 41 Rubislaw Den South, Aberdeen, widow of Rev. William Stewart Thomson (M.A., 1885), has given £700 for the establishment of a bursary in the Divinity Faculty in memory of her late husband (see obituary notice in the REVIEW, vi., 86-7). The bursary will consist of the free annual income of the sum donated, and will be called the Stewart Thomson bursary. It will be awarded, after competition determined by the Faculty of Divinity, to a graduate in Arts beginning his study of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen with a view to entering the ministry of the Church of Scotland. The bursary will be held by him during his course of Divinity, but not for more than three years in all. It will be competent for the Faculty of Divinity, in the event of a suitable candidate not presenting himself in any year, to nominate a student of the second or third year who has entered for the bursary competition at the beginning of his course in Divinity.

## THE JOHN FARQUHAR THOMSON LECTURESHIP.

The University Court has approved a scheme for the institution of the John Farquhar Thomson (Aberdeen) Lectureship on the Structure and Functions of the Human Body. The Lectures are to be delivered by members of the University teaching staff and to be open to the public without fee. They will be delivered for the first time at the beginning of 1921.

## INCREASE OF UNIVERSITY FEES.

At a meeting of representatives of the four Scottish Universities at Perth on 6 November, it was unanimously agreed to recommend to the University Court that the matriculation and degree examination fees be doubled, and that the tuition fees in Arts and Science be increased by 50 per cent., in Divinity and Law by  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent., and in Medicine by not less than  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. and not more than 50 per cent. on the aggregate amount.

## CARNEGIE TRUST CLASS FEE PAYMENTS REDUCED.

The annual allowances towards payment of class fees offered to beneficiaries under the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland have been slightly reduced for the current session on account of the unusual demand arising out of the circumstances of the war. The annual allowances in the various faculties are now as follows: In Arts (Ordinary), £8 for three years, and (Honours) £8 for four years, in all £24 and £32 respectively; in Science, £17 for three years, in all £51; in Medicine, £19 for four years, in all £76; in Divinity, Music, Law (LL.B.), and Commerce, £6 for three years, in all £18; and in Law (B.L.), £4 for three years, in all £12. The allowances for last year were: In Arts, £9; in Science, £18; in Medicine, £20; in Divinity, Music, Law, and Commerce, £7.

## THE MEDICAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The last preliminary examination for admission to the Medical classes under the old system has been held. The Scottish Universities Entrance

Board decided a year ago to raise the standard of the examination, and after 1 January every medical student must pass the Arts preliminary examination or the preliminary examination for degrees in pure Science, or an examination recognised by the Board as equivalent to one or other of these.

#### THE SUMMER GRADUATION.

At the summer graduation—at which the Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, presided—the degree of M.A. was conferred on 100 students (on six of these with first-class honours, on twelve with second-class honours, and on three with third-class honours); B.Sc. on nine; B.Sc. Agr. on three; B.Sc. For. on one; B.D. on four; and M.B. on twenty-eight (on two of these with second-class honours)—145 in all. Of the Arts graduates forty-six were men and fifty-four women; of the Science graduates eight were men and five women; the four Divinity graduates were men; and of the Medical graduates fifteen were men and thirteen were women—total, seventy-three men and seventy-two women. The degree of D.Sc. was conferred on GORDON CECIL LAWSON, Ayr; ARTHUR LANSBOROUGH THOMSON, Old Aberdeen; and ALEXANDER PRINGLE JAMESON, Pusa, Bihar, India. The degree of M.D. was conferred on ERNEST W. H. CRUICKSHANK, Union Medical College, Peking; HUGH ROSS SOUPER, Newcastle-on-Tyne; JAMES GEORGE COPLAND, Huddersfield; and JOHN LEWIS MENZIES, Croydon. The diploma in Public Health was awarded to seventeen candidates, and the diploma in Agriculture to four.

Mr. WILLIAM SOUTER, Newmachar, carried off the Hutton Prize and the Bain Gold Medal in Mental Philosophy; Mr. PETER M. JACK, Peterhead, the Seafield Gold Medal and the Minto Memorial Prize in English, and the Senatus Prize in English Literature; Miss RUTH C. JAMIESON, Aberdeen, the Kay Prize in Education; Mr. CHARLES B. DI VERI, Huntly, the Senatus Medal in Modern Languages; and Mr. JOHN KELLAS, Lonmay, the Town Council Prize in Economic Science. There was no candidate for the Caithness Prize in History and the Archibald Forbes Gold Medal in History. The John Murray Medal and Scholarship were gained by Mr. MURRAY YOUNG GARDEN, Portsoy; and the Lizars Medal in Anatomy by Mr. ALEXANDER LYALL, Aberdeen. The Straits Settlement Gold Medal, for the best thesis on a subject dealing with tropical medicine, handed in during 1918, 1919, or 1920, was awarded to Mr. WILLIAM LINTON MILLAR (M.D., 1918), Fortes (since deceased). The Edmond Prize (Law) was won by Mr. JAMES PATTERSON, Aberdeen; and the Lyon Prize (Law) by Mr. DOUGLAS JOHN CORMACK, Lossiemouth. The Collie Prize in Botany fell to Mr. ALEXANDER SMITH, St. Fergus; and the Sutherland Gold Medal in Forestry to Mr. ERNEST V. LAING, Aberdeen. Mr. JOHN KELLAS, Rathen, was awarded the Town Council Prize in Economic Science.

#### THE BURSARY COMPETITION.

At the Bursary competition this year the first place was gained by ALASTAIR C. MACKENZIE, who was dux of the Inverness Royal Academy last year; he is the son of a crofter near Inverness who was formerly a policeman in Glasgow. The second bursar was EDWARD A. SMITH, Westbank, Bieldside, a student of Robert Gordon's College. LAWRENCE B. GRANT, the third



bursar, is the son of Rev. William Grant, parish minister, Drumblade, and has had a most successful course—first, at Drumblade public school; then at the Gordon Schools, Huntly; and finally at the Aberdeen Grammar School, where he was the winner of three gold medals this year and dux of the modern side. BESSIE I. BARCLAY, the fourth bursar, is the daughter of Mr. William Barclay, Stripeside, Botriphnie, and distinguished herself at Botriphnie Public School, and at Keith Grammar School, of the latter of which she was dux last year. ROBERT F. CRABB, the fifth bursar, is a son of Mr. R. L. Crabb, bank agent, Auchinblae; he was dux medallist at the Mackie Academy, Stonehaven, this year. The sixth bursar, MARGARET C. BEATTIE, daughter of a saddler in Banchory, was a pupil of the Girls' High School, Aberdeen.

#### CLASS REUNIONS.

ARTS CLASS, 1870-74 (JUBILEE REUNION).—The jubilee reunion of this class was held in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on the evening of 27 October, the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the class. Twelve members of the class met under the chairmanship of Dr. William Henry, Kemnay, Rev. James Smith, St. George's-in-the-West Parish Church, being croupier. There were present—Rev. Duncan Macgregor, Inverallochy; Councillor Beveridge, Aberdeen; Dr. James Allan, medical superintendent, Leeds Infirmary; Dr. Andrew Fowler, Ellon; Dr. William Fergusson, Banff; Mr. Lachlan Mackinnon, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr. James A. Stewart, agent, North of Scotland and Town and County Bank, Macduff; Mr. George G. Whyte, C.A., Aberdeen; Mr. Charles Michie Smith, C.I.E., late Government Astronomer, Madras; and Mr. John F. Cruickshank, F.E.I.S., late headmaster, Mile-end School, Aberdeen, the secretary of the class. Apologies were intimated from thirteen members.

The Chairman gave the loyal toasts, and Colonel Mackinnon replied for the Imperial Forces. Dr. Allan proposed "Alma Mater," Mr. Charles Michie Smith, C.I.E., responding.

"The Class" was proposed in reminiscent and eloquent terms by Rev. James Smith, and Mr. John F. Cruickshank, in replying, gave an interesting history of the class. He said there were 137 in the class, and there had been at least 69 deaths, 14 whose recent history had not been got, and 55 were alive. There had been 14 re-unions of the class, at which twelve was the average number present. Their membership included Sir James Porter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., LL.D.; two D.D.'s, one LL.D., one V.D., one O.B.E., one Sheriff-Principal, one Honorary Sheriff-Substitute, one C.I.E., and one C.R.V.O.

Dr. Fergusson, Banff, gave "The Memory of the Professors," with illustrations, and his reminiscences were keenly enjoyed. Mr. G. G. Whyte, C.A., proposed "The Unwed," and Rev. James Smith replied. "The Chairman," proposed by Rev. Duncan Macgregor, Inverallochy, concluded a most enjoyable gathering.

The class, which was a record one for size, numbered among its members the following, in addition to those present: The late Dr. Alexander Bruce, Edinburgh, first bursar; Vice-Admiral Sir James Porter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., LL.D., late Director-General of the Navy Medical Department, second bursar; the late Dr. Mackenzie Booth, Aberdeen; Dr. Cran, Banchory;

the late Colonel Tonnochy, 3rd Sikhs; the late Rev. J. H. Anderson, M.A., rector of Tooting, and Mayor of Wandsworth; Mr. George Watt, M.A., K.C., Sheriff of Inverness, Moray and Nairn; Rev. Dr. Mackie, Alexandria; Rev. Professor Scott, D.D., Bombay; Rev. Dr. Alexander, Liverpool; the late Rev. George Cockburn, M.A., first missionary of the Church of Scotland to China; Sir R. W. Burnet, C.R.V.O., physician to the Royal Household, London; Mr. Andrew B. Dickie, Aberdeen; Mr. James Forbes, M.A., Schoolhouse, Tarland; Rev. A. W. Frater, M.A., Courtrai, Belgium; Rev. G. H. Grassick, M.A., Leochel-Cushnie; Mr. George Harvey, M.A., J.P., Grantown-on Spey, late classical master, Aberdeen Grammar School; Mr. Alexander Lobban, M.A., late rector of Nairn Academy; Rev. James Hendry, M.A., Forres; Rev. David Lillie, B.D., Watten; Rev. A. R. Taylor, M.A., Grahamstown; Provost Thomson, Stirling; Canon Wakeham, Campbeltown; the late Mr. James Wood, M.A., Glasgow Academy; the late Mr. R. H. Sinclair, M.A., Ceylon Civil Service; Dr. Allan, Leeds; Rev. A. Ferrier, M.A., late army chaplain, Melrose; Rev. Thomas Anderson, M.A., Arbroath.

The Class Record was published in 1896, and a supplementary volume is anticipated.

#### ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The sixty-fourth half-yearly dinner of the Aberdeen University Club, London—of which Mr. John Hall Barron, B.C.L., and Dr. W. A. Milligan, of 11 Upper Brook Street, W., are the Secretaries—was held at the Criterion Restaurant, London, on 18 November—Sir Francis Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D., in the Chair. The guest of honour was to have been General Sir George Francis Milne, K.C.B. (Arts Student, 1881-83), Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Salonika Campaign, but he was unable to be present. Among the guests were Viscount Cowdray, Rector of the University, and Sir William M'Cormick, Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

The annual dinner of the Aberdeen University Club, Manchester—of which Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Notman, of the Victoria Park School, are the Secretaries—was held on 24 November—Sir William Milligan in the Chair. The Principal of the University was the chief guest, and replied to the toast of "The University," proposed from the Chair. The other toasts were "Sister Universities," proposed by Professor Anderson and replied to by Professors Tout and Donald; and "Our Guests," proposed by Dr. Reid, and replied to by Dr. Craig and Lord Meston, who joined the company at the close of a lecture he was giving in the city.

The twenty-second annual dinner of the North-East Lancashire Aberdeen University Graduates' Association—of which Dr. Thomas Snowball, of Burnley, is the Secretary—was held on 26 November—as usual, in the Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn. The chief guest was Sir Henry M. W. Gray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (M.B., 1895).

Nothing could be more stimulating to those who have charge of the administration of the University and of the conduct of its studies than the evidence, afforded by the records of these and other Aberdeen University Clubs and Associations, and by the names and careers of their members, of the value of the training given in the University for so many professions, and of the sustained power and perseverance of the students whom the University sends forth to the world.



## Personalia.

Viscount COWDRAY, the Lord Rector of the University, delivered an address on "Economy in Regard to National Expenditure" to the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce on 24 August. He advocated a drastic reduction of expenditure and an extensive curtailment of the responsibilities of the Government, both at home and abroad.

Lady ADAM SMITH's name appeared in the first list of women added to the Commission of the Peace by the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead). Her ladyship was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of the city of Aberdeen.

Professor BAILLIE recently, at the request of the Ministry of Labour, conducted an exhaustive inquiry into allegations made by the Glasgow branch of the National League of the Blind against the management of the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. The inquiry occupied thirteen days in the taking of evidence alone, and the Professor's report has been published.

Professor HARROWER has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford. This was the College the Professor entered after graduating at Aberdeen in 1876.

Professor JACK has been reappointed representative of the Aberdeen University Court on the Scottish Universities Entrance Board.

Professor C. R. MARSHALL has been appointed additional examiner for Materia Medica at St. Andrew's University.

Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON is a member of an Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to advise him on matters connected with the administration of the Wild Birds Protection Acts.

The University Court has appointed Mr. JOHN CLARKE, the Lecturer in Education, to the Scottish Universities Entrance Board for the remainder of the term of office of the late Dr. Lees.

Mr. JOHN M'FARLANE, the Lecturer in Geography at the University, was President of the Geography section at the recent meeting of the British Association at Cardiff. In his opening address he discussed the new frontiers of Europe as arranged since the war, criticizing some of them unfavourably. The address—entitled "The Reconstruction of Europe"—was published in the October number of the "Scottish Geographical Magazine".

Mr. WILLIAM H. BRUFORD, M.A. (Cantab.), who succeeds Dr. Lees as Lecturer in German at the University, has been elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, for writings on German literature and economics. Mr. Bruford entered St. John's College in 1912 with an open scholarship in modern languages, and passed with distinction in written and spoken German and French.

M. JULES DESSEIGNET, Assistant Lecturer in French at the University, has been appointed to the Chair of French Language and Literature at the

University College, Reading. M. Desseignet, who is a "Licencié-ès-Lettres" of Lyons University, came to Aberdeen University in 1911 as Assistant in French, and served in that capacity until the outbreak of war, when he was called back to France to serve with the French army. After serving for two years as a private, he was summoned from his regiment (then in the Balkans) to the Allied Grand Headquarters, where he was employed as an interpreter in connection with the British army. He was granted a commission in 1917, and was finally sent to Constantinople as French liaison officer at the British Headquarters, where he remained until demobilised.

M. Desseignet is succeeded as assistant in the French department and Lecturer in Commercial French by M. EUNEMOND CASATI, who in 1914 graduated at Lyons University as Licencié-ès-Lettres in Ancient and Modern Languages, with honours in English. While teaching as French master at Plymouth College in the autumn of that year, he was called to the colours. He served in the French army from December, 1914, to July, 1916, when he was transferred to the British army as an interpreter, and he acted as such until he was demobilised in March, 1919. He was awarded the British Military Medal. M. Casati subsequently taught for a year as Professor in the Lycée of Chambéry, and was lately promoted to the staff of the larger Lycée of St. Etienne, Paris. He was brought up in a business atmosphere, and has assisted at intervals in the management of a large French firm, chiefly with French, English, and Italian correspondence. On the strength of this experience he was appointed to conduct classes in Commercial French at the Institute of Bankers in London.

Rev. WILLIAM ADAM (M.A., 1902; B.D.), minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Dalbeattie, who, in June last, was elected minister of St. Clement's Parish Church, Aberdeen, in succession to the late Rev. Dr. C. C. Macdonald, resigned the appointment in July before being translated. His resignation was due, he said, to the fear that his permanent physical infirmity would prevent his full usefulness in such a charge.

Rev. EDWARD ERSKINE ANDERSON (M.A., 1893), minister of Newton-on-Ayr United Free Church since 1899, has been elected Principal of St. Andrew's College, Sydney, New South Wales. He is one of the nine children (seven sons and two daughters) of the late Rev. ALEXANDER ANDERSON (M.A., King's College, 1858; D.D. Aberdeen, 1910), minister of the United Free Church at Edinkillie, Morayshire, all of whom passed through the University course at Aberdeen and most of whom have had distinguished careers. The new Principal has acted as examiner in Greek for the Exit Board of the United Free Church, conducted classes at the School for Christian Workers in Glasgow, written a Commentary on Matthew, and contributed articles and reviews on theological and literary subjects to various publications.

Mr. JOHN THOMSON BAXTER (M.A., 1898), Mr. JOHN W. G. CAMERON (M.A., 1909), and Mr. WILLIAM HENDRY (M.A., 1900) have been appointed by the Aberdeen Education Authority headmasters in the evening schools. Mr. Hendry has also been appointed to supervise the five play centres instituted by the Authority.

Mr. HUGH BREBNER (M.A., Hons., 1905; B.Sc., 1906), principal teacher of mathematics and geography at Peterhead Academy, has been appointed Headmaster of the Gordon Schools, Huntly, in succession to Mr. DAVID M.T. JAMES (M.A., 1876), retired.



Mr. GEORGE BURNETT (M.A., 1920) has been appointed principal teacher of English in Selkirk High School.

Mr. JAMES BURR (M.A., 1911), assistant in Dyce Public School, has been appointed Headmaster of Ardallie Public School, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. NEIL CANTLIE (M.B., 1914) and Dr. JOHN FREDERIC GILL (M.B., 1906; B.Sc.) have been admitted Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Dr. JAMES CHALMERS (M.B., 1912), resident physician at the Aberdeen City Hospital, has resigned, and Dr. VINCENT T. B. YULE (M.A., 1912; M.B., 1917; D.P.H., 1920) has been appointed in his stead.

Rev. ALEXANDER CHEYNE (M.A., 1912) has been ordained minister of the United Free Church, Maryculter, Kincardineshire, in succession to Rev. SIDNEY K. FINLAYSON (M.A., 1913).

Dr. JOHN F. CHRISTIE (M.A., 1891; M.B., 1895) has been appointed honorary physician for diseases of the skin at the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children.

Mr. JAMES CLARK (M.A., 1888), Headmaster of Fintry Public School, Turriff, has been transferred to the Headmastership of Meiklefolia Public School, Fyvie.

Rev. ALFRED AUGUSTUS COOPER (M.A., 1887), minister of the United Free High Church, Inverness, has resigned the charge on account of ill health.

Mr. PATRICK COOPER (M.A., 1879), advocate in Aberdeen, has been re-elected President of the Incorporated Society of Law Agents in Scotland.

Mr. WILLIAM GORDON CRAIGEN (M.A., 1905; LL.B.), Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER NICOL (M.A., 1902; B.L.), and Mr. EDWIN REZIN (M.A., 1900; B.L.) have been admitted members of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen.

Dr. BRODIE CRUICKSHANK (M.A., 1866; M.B., 1869; M.D., 1877) has retired after forty years' practice in Nairn, and has been presented with a solid silver tea and coffee service as a mark of appreciation of his valuable services to the community. In the course of acknowledging the presentation, Dr. Cruickshank said he had walked, ridden, driven, cycled, or motored well over 400,000 miles on the roads of Nairnshire, and he claimed to know the roads better than any other man in the county.

Mr. GEORGE CRUICKSHANK (M.A., 1913; B.Sc., 1920; B.A. [Cantab.]) has been appointed teacher of Mathematics and Physics at Robert Gordon's College (Secondary School).

Mr. ALBERT A. DIACK, student in Divinity, has been awarded the Burgess Prize—a prize awarded for the best English essay on a subject connected with religion and morality. The subject this year was—"How can the Church become more effective in advancing the Kingdom of God?"

Mr. PETER DOW (M.A., 1884), Headmaster of the West-End School, Elgin, has retired under the age limit, and has been succeeded by Mr. GEORGE THOMSON (M.A., 1905), Headmaster, Urquhart Public School.

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR DRUMMOND (M.A., 1907), minister of the Congregational Church, Airdrie, has been elected minister of Belmont Street Congregational Church, Aberdeen.

Major JAMES HASTINGS EDWARDS (M.A., 1903; LL.B.), Territorial Force Reserve—Artillery; and Major EDWARD WILLIAM WATT (M.A., 1898), 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, have been awarded the Territorial Decoration.

In consequence of a dispute at Speir's School, Beith, Ayrshire, which resulted in the resignation of six members of the staff, the Ayrshire Education Authority has dismissed the Headmaster, Mr. ALEXANDER EMSLIE (M.A., 1895).

Captain DAVID FETTES, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1914) has been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services in the operations against Afghanistan.

Mr. HENRY JAMES FINDLAY (M.A., 1898), English master, George Watson's College, Edinburgh, has supervised the compilation of the Watsonian War Record.

Rev. WILLIAM WALLACE GAULD (M.A., 1902), minister of the United Free Church, Callander, has been appointed minister of Langside Hill United Free Church, Glasgow, in succession to Rev. R. H. STRACHAN (M.A., 1893), now of St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh.

Mr. ALEXANDER GEDDIE (M.A., 1878), Headmaster of Balnacoul School, near Fochabers, has been retired under the age regulation.

Mr. MACPHERSON GRANT GERRARD (M.A., 1884), Headmaster of Bucksburn Public School, Aberdeenshire, and Mr. JAMES FORBES (M.A., 1879), Headmaster of Tarland Public School, Aberdeenshire, are retiring at the end of the year.

Dr. JAMES GIBB (D.D., 1903), minister of the Presbyterian Church at Wellington, New Zealand, concluded in August a visit to this country on an official mission to get ministers for the Presbyterian Church in New Zealand. He was authorized to select twenty licentiates and twenty lay preachers or missionaries, and he secured thirty-four men in all.

Mr. JOSEPH EVANS GORDON (B.Sc. Agr., 1920; B.Sc. For., 1920) has been appointed county lecturer for West Lothian under the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Professor H. J. C. GRIERSON, Edinburgh (M.A., 1887; LL.D. [St. And.]), was selected to deliver the annual Wharton Lecture on Poetry to the British Academy. The lecture was delivered on 17 November, the subject being "Lord Byron, Arnold, and Swinburne".

The Theological College of the Canadian Church at Halifax has conferred the degree of D.D. upon Rev. JAMES HASTINGS (M.A., 1876; D.D., 1897) and Rev. Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL (M.A., 1870; LL.D., 1890).

A marble tablet has been erected in Rosskeen Parish Church, Invergordon, as a memorial to Major JAMES MACDONALD HENDERSON, M.C. (M.A., 1912), 4th Gordon Highlanders (attached 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), who was killed in action at Locon, France, 11 April, 1918 (See REVIEW, v., 285).

Mr. DAVID MCINTYRE JAMES (M.A., 1876), on the occasion of his retirement from the Headmastership of the Gordon Schools, Huntly, on reaching the age limit, was presented with parting gifts from the staff and the pupils, and also from former pupils. Mr. James was appointed Headmaster of the Gordon Schools in 1889. Prior thereto, he was for seven years Headmaster of the Public School at Forres.

Mr. WILLIAM JOLLY (B.Sc., 1913) has been appointed Science Master at Mackie Academy, Stonehaven.

Mr. DAVID GLASS LARG (M.A., 1915) has been appointed Lecturer in French Literature at Sheffield University.

A "National Collection of Type Cultures," for providing a complete



store of bacteria available for medical, veterinary, or economic purposes, recently established by the Medical Research Council, has been placed under the direction of Dr. JOHN C. G. LEDINGHAM, C.M.G. (M.A., 1895; M.B., 1902; D.Sc.), bacteriologist at the Lister Institute, Chelsea.

Mr. ROBERT MACKAY LEDINGHAM (M.A., 1913; LL.B., 1920) and Mr. JAMES PATTERSON (M.A., 1915; LL.B., 1920) have been admitted members of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen.

The Gladstone Memorial Prize has been awarded to Mr. WILLIAM LILLIE, Arts student, Mr. JAMES MACKIE being *proxime accessit*.

Dr. HUGH MACLEAN (M.B., Hons., 1903; M.D., Hons., 1904; D.Sc. [Lond.]; M.Sc. [Liverpool]), who was recently appointed Professor of Bio-Chemistry at London University, has been appointed by the Senatus of London University, for a period of five years, to the University Chair of Medicine tenable at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School. Dr. MacLean, who is also Professor of Chemical Pathology, thus becomes director of the Clinical Medical Unit at St. Thomas's Hospital. "The appointment of a physiologist and bio-chemist to be director of a clinical medical unit illustrates the trend of medical thought" (says the medical correspondent of the *Times*.) "The scientist is now coming to the wards to have charge of cases. The tendency, so far as it goes, is good."

Rev. GEORGE COOK MACPHERSON (M.A., 1900; B.D., 1904), one of the Church of Scotland's chaplains in India, in conjunction with Mrs. Sangster, gave a novel "At Home" at Murree on 21 September. The day was the anniversary of the battle of Prestonpans; and after tea had been served Mr. Macpherson gave a sketch of the life-story of Prince Charlie, illustrated by Jacobite songs rendered by him and by Mrs. Sangster.

Rev. DOUGLAS M'RTCHIE (M.A., 1908; B.D.), late minister of the United Free Church, Leslie, Fife, has been elected minister of the United Free Church, Cromarty, to succeed Rev. ALEXANDER M'LEAN (M.A., 1903), lately translated to East Park, Glasgow.

Rev. CHARLES KEITH MCWILLIAM (M.A., 1919; B.D., 1920), assistant, Holburn Parish Church, Aberdeen, has been elected minister of Leadhills Parish Church, Lanarkshire.

Mr. WILLIAM PETERKIN MASSON (M.A., 1914) has been appointed Headmaster of Craigievar Public School, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. GEORGE STRATHDEE MATHER (M.B., 1916) has taken the D.P.H. at Cambridge University.

Sir WILLIAM MILLIGAN (M.B., 1886; M.D., 1892), who has specialized in diseases of the ear and throat, accompanied Mr. Lloyd George professionally to Spa during the Conference of the representatives of the Allied Powers held in July.

Dr. ARTHUR DAWSON MILNE, C.M.G. (M.B., 1892), has just relinquished the post of Principal Medical Officer of the East African Protectorate after twenty-two years' service in the Protectorate. Dr. Milne, who is a son of the late Very Rev. Dr. Andrew J. Milne, minister of Fyvie, went out to Uganda in 1898 and almost at once was enrolled in the forces which suppressed the Uganda mutiny. He travelled from Uganda to Egypt down the Nile to join the Nile Expeditionary Force, and the journey was both arduous and hazardous. So completely was the river blocked by weeds that on some days only 300 yards' progress could be made. In 1904 Dr. Milne became Deputy

Principal Medical Officer of the East African Protectorate. He laid the foundation of the present medical service in what is now the Kenya Colony, and was appointed Principal Medical Officer in 1908. During the war he was for a time Assistant Director of Medical Services with the East Africa Protectorate Forces, and was twice mentioned in dispatches. Dr. Milne married Miss Alison Balfour, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Eustace Balfour (brother of Mr. A. J. Balfour) and of Lady Frances Balfour (daughter of the 8th Duke of Argyll).

Lieutenant-General Sir GEORGE MILNE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O. (Arts student, 1881-83; LL.D., 1919), has relinquished the post of General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Army of the Black Sea. The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople paid a high tribute to Sir George Milne on his retirement. The Army of the Black Sea, he pointed out, was the lineal descendant of the British Salonika Force, which

General Milne has led since the spring of 1916, through good fortune and ill, with resolute courage and patience. The force which General Milne commanded was relatively somewhat neglected by the home authorities, and its morale might easily have been sapped by malaria, which thinned its ranks, but the General, who never took home leave during his two and a half years' field service in Macedonia, maintained its discipline and efficiency at a high level. Both during the war and since the armistice he had to contend with obstacles which seem inevitably to attend the operations of allied armies, obstacles which he surmounted by his uniformly correct attitude.

Dr. JAMES MATHEWSON MILNE (M.A., 1906; D.Litt. [Rennes]), principal teacher of Classics in the Bell-Baxter School, Cupar-Fife, has been appointed Rector of Nairn Academy.

Dr. PETER CHALMERS MITCHELL, C.B.E. (M.A., 1884; LL.D., 1914), Secretary to the Zoological Society, has been appointed a member of the Council of the British Association.

Dr. WILLIAM MOIR (M.B., 1892; M.D., 1897; D.P.H. Camb., 1903), Darwen, Lancashire, has been selected for appointment as whole-time medical officer for duties in connection with the National Health Insurance Medical Service.

Dr. WILLIAM JOHN MOIR (M.B., 1916) has had conferred on him the Diploma of Public Health by the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr. DONALD GEORGE MUNRO (B.Sc. Agr., 1915), county organiser, Ross-shire (Western Seaboard), has been appointed a Deputy Director in the Indian Agricultural Service.

Rev. Dr. JAMES MURRAY (M.A., 1883; B.D., 1886; D.D., 1919), who for over thirty years has been Church of Scotland missionary to the Jews in Smyrna, has resigned.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY, M.P. (M.A., 1900), has become private Parliamentary secretary to Mr. Arthur Neal, the Secretary to the Ministry of Transport. He has also been appointed Chairman of the Central Committee under the Profiteering Acts, in succession to Mr. C. A. M'Curdy, K.C., M.P.

The Very Rev. Dr. JAMES NICOLL OGILVIE (M.A., 1881; D.D., 1911) has taken ill on his missionary tour and has been obliged to return home. After visiting South Africa and Blantyre, Dr. Ogilvie proceeded to Kikuyu, famous in recent ecclesiastical controversy, where he became so ill that he was compelled, on medical advice, to abandon his journey to India, the former scene of his own life-work. Happily, he has now almost recovered his health and he is expected home in Scotland almost immediately.



Rev. Professor GEORGE PITTENDRIGH (M.A., 1880), late of the Madras Christian College, but now retired and resident in Aberdeen, has been appointed a member of the Aberdeen Education Authority in place of the late Dr. John Lees.

Rev. CORNELIUS THOMSON RAE (M.A., 1910), minister of the Congregational Church, Otley, has accepted the pastorate of St. George's Congregational Church, Middlesbrough.

Captain DONALD ERIC REID (M.A., 1907) has just published a novel entitled "Spears of Deliverance," a tale of white men and brown women in Siam. In the year he graduated, Captain Reid was appointed student interpreter in Siam, and soon became British Vice-Consul at Bangkok. He resigned this post in May, 1912, and till the outbreak of war was editor of the "Siam Observer." He afterwards joined the Army, attaining the rank of captain, and served in Waziristan and in German East Africa. He is now district political officer at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

In addition to his share in the discovery of the cause of the Isle of Wight bee disease (described in an article elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW), Dr. JOHN RENNIE (B.Sc., 1898; D.Sc., 1903), the University Lecturer on Parasitology, has collaborated in the discovery of a parasite of the agricultural pest known as the grub or "tory-worm". To a recent number of "Parasitology" Dr. Rennie and Miss CHRISTINA SUTHERLAND (M.A., 1916; B.Sc., 1918) contributed an account of the life history of a tachnid fly parasite which infests the grub, controls its numbers, and renders it a much less formidable pest than it would otherwise be.

Dr. ROBERT RICHARDS, Aberdeen (M.A., 1907; M.D.), has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Mr. FRANCIS M'DONALD ROBERTSON (M.A., 1906), Headmaster of Craigievar Public School, has been appointed Headmaster of New Pitsligo Public School, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. HARRY EDWARD SHAND (M.A., 1913; B.Sc. Agr.), who, as manager of the Northern Agricultural Co-operative Society, Newcastle, has done much to develop that organisation, has resigned his position to take up the management of several farms in Northamptonshire.

Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY SHIRRAS (M.A., 1907), Director of Statistics, India, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, "in consideration of eminent services rendered to statistics".

Mr. EDMOND SINCLAIR (M.A., 1891), solicitor, has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the vestry of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Aberdeen.

Mr. WILLIAM DUNCAN VIVIAN SLESSER (M.A., 1908), Superintendent of Mounted Police at Bannu, North-West Frontier Province, India, has been promoted and is now Superintendent of Indian Police at Quetta.

Mr. ALEXANDER SMITH (M.A., 1902), Principal of the High School, Victoria, British Columbia, has been appointed head of the Collegiate department of the Sprott-Shaw School, which has four branches in British Columbia and fifteen in Canada, Mr. Smith having the supervision of all these schools.

Rev. GAVIN SMITH (M.A., 1906) has been appointed Theological Tutor in the Tiger Kloof Institution, South Africa, belonging to the London Missionary Society.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH (M.A., 1912; B.Sc. Agr., 1914), organiser of

agricultural education in the Lindsey division of Lincolnshire, has been appointed Director of county work under the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Captain THOMAS R. SPILLER (M.A., 1912) has just been demobilised after six years' service. He has been in Mesopotamia for five years, and saw most of the fighting in that country. It will be remembered that he contributed an interesting article, "On the March in Mesopotamia," to a recent number of the REVIEW. Captain Spiller has not returned home, but has proceeded to India, to take over the headmastership of the Collegiate School, Patna.

Mr. WILLIAM STRATH (M.A., 1888) has been appointed Headmaster of Millbren School, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. GEORGE ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND (M.A., 1882; M.D., 1893; F.R.C.P. [Lond.]), of the North-West London Hospital, has received the honour of C.B.E.

Rev. GEORGE LESLIE THOMPSON (M.A., 1913; B.D., 1917), Congregational Minister, Perth, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Gilfillan Memorial Church, Dundee.

Dr. GEORGE THOMSON (M.B., 1916) has been appointed junior eye surgeon to the General Hospital, Brisbane.

Mr. WILLIAM GRANT THOMSON (M.A., 1911), High School, Stirling, has been appointed teacher of Mathematics and Physics at Robert Gordon's Technical College.

The late Mr. JOHN ARBUTHNOTT TRAIL, W.S., Edinburgh (M.A., 1866; LL.D., 1902), who died on 11 June, in his will directed his trustees to carry out his offer made to Rev. Dr. Dickey, minister of Harray, Orkney, in 1919, that, should the congregation of the parish church of Harray approve, the windows be properly treated and fitted with cathedral glass in memory of his father and mother—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL TRAIL, minister of Harray and Birsay from 1843 to 1867 and subsequently Professor of Systematic Theology in Aberdeen University (1867-87); and Helen Scott, daughter of Dr. Hercules Scott, Professor of Moral Philosophy at King's College (1821-60). He left to Edinburgh University Library Rev. George Low's MSS. on the History of Orkney, etc.

Mr. ROBERT W. URQUHART (alumnus), of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Levant Consular service with the rank of Probationer Vice-Consul. He is at present in Cambridge for training in Arabic and Turkish.

Rev. GORDON BEATTIE WATT (M.A., 1888), minister of Forres Parish Church, has resigned the charge.

Mr. WILLIAM WEIR (M.A., 1911; B.Sc. Agr., 1913), Senior Assistant Lecturer in Principles of Agriculture in the University, has been appointed Inspector in the Education Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mr. JAMES WILL (M.A., 1883) has retired, owing to the age limit, from the Headmastership of New Pitsligo Public School, to which he was appointed soon after his graduation. To mark the occasion, Mr. Will was entertained to luncheon at the Station Hotel, Maud, by about forty ladies and gentlemen, representative of the Deer branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, of which Mr. Will is a Fellow.



The King of the Hellenes has conferred the Greek Military Medal (third class) on Major ALEXANDER MORICE WILSON, O.B.E., 4th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1909; LL.B.).

Mr. GEORGE WILSON (M.A., 1913), who has been on the staff of the West End School, Elgin, for the past five years and a half, has been appointed Headmaster of Forglen Public School, Banffshire.

It is satisfactory to know that Professor WILLIAM SHARPE WILSON, Petrograd (M.A., 1884), a brother of Dr. ROBERT M. WILSON, of Tarty, Ellon, who was arrested by the Soviet Government (see REVIEW, vol. vii., 281), was released from prison on 20 August. He was arrested on 6 March, because he knew two Englishmen who were regarded as spies, and he was subsequently condemned to one year's hard labour. He was incarcerated in the Shpalernaya Prison for three months and a half, and then for nine weeks at the Chesminsky Camp, a less disagreeable place, which, until two years ago, was an asylum for invalid soldiers. The food in the first prison was wretched in the extreme, and Professor Wilson is of opinion that he should have left it—if living—a mere skeleton and physical wreck had he not been supplied with nourishing food by four lady doctors, former pupils of his at the University of Petrograd, and also by Mrs. Froom, of the British Red Cross. When released, he was still very weak, and he estimated that he would require a year's rest to regain his strength.

Dr. JOHN WISHART (B.Sc., 1900; M.B., 1901; M.D., 1903; D.Sc., 1908) has been elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

Dr. BURTON YULE (M.B., 1919; D.P.H., 1920) has been appointed resident assistant Medical Officer to the Westmorland Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands, and assistant tuberculous officer for the county of Westmorland.

Miss LUCY MAUD BARRON (M.A., 1907) has recently been chosen for the post of Assistant Superintendent of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills School, Madras. The school is for the half-time boys in the mills, and is staffed by Indian men and women, whose work Miss Barron will have to partly organise.

Mrs. JANET B. BINNS (*née* Rankine) (M.A., 1912) has just been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Kensington Fellowship Branch of the League of Nations Union. Mrs. Binns is secretary of the Aberdeen University Women's London Association—a body that meets from time to time during the winter in the Chantecler Restaurant, Firth Street, London, W 1.

Miss GEORGINA BISSET (M.A., Hons. Hist., 1919) has been appointed senior history mistress in the Royal Grammar School, Clitheroe.

Miss EMILY BROWN (M.A., 1914) is teaching in Elgin Academy.

Miss MARGARET MACPHERSON GRANT (M.A., 1918) has been appointed a teacher at the Laurencekirk Intermediate School.

Miss AGNES MURIEL MACKENZIE (M.A., 1912) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in English at the Birkbeck College, London.

Miss JEAN MACKENZIE MACKENZIE (M.A., 1918; Birmingham University Diploma in Social Science) has taken the Diploma in Sociology of the London School of Economics, and has been appointed an assistant organiser of After-Care work under the London County Council.

Dr. MAGGIE F. J. MOIR (M.A., 1909; M.B.) is resident surgeon in the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate—a sanatorium for tubercular patients.

The recently-published list of successful candidates in the intermediate examination in the Faculty of Laws of London University contained the name of Miss EDITH DOUGLAS MORRISON (M.A., 1909). Miss Morrison has been, since 1912, an Inspector in the Ministry of Health (Insurance Department).

Miss MARION BROCK RICHARDS (M.A., 1907; B.Sc., 1909; D.Sc., 1916), who has been senior assistant in the Chemistry Department at the University since 1918, has been appointed Assistant to Dr. R. H. A. Plimmer, of the Bio-Chemical Department, Rowett Research Institute in Animal Nutrition at the Craibstone Experimental Farm. Miss Richards was granted the D.Sc. degree for a thesis on "The Basic Properties of Oxygen in Organic Acids and Phenols, and the Tetravalency of Oxygen". This paper was published in the "Journal of the Chemical Society" last year and received a review of a page and a half in "Science Progress," under the heading "Recent Advances in Science".

Miss ELIZA HAY SOUTER (M.A., 1911) has been appointed assistant Mathematical teacher at Mackie Academy, Stonehaven.

Miss KATHERINE M. B. WATTIE (M.A., 1917) has been appointed by the Senatus Examiner for the Fullerton Classical Scholarship.

Miss WILLIAMINA CHARLOTTE WILLIAMSON (M.A., 1910) has been appointed to the staff of the Inverurie Academy.

Dr. HILDA SUTHERLAND YOUNG (M.B., 1920) has become assistant to a doctor in Nottingham.

Among recently-published works by Aberdeen University men are:—

"Johann Sebastian Bach—His Life, Art and Work," translated from the German of Johann Nikolaus Forkel. With notes and appendices by Professor Terry; "The System of Animate Nature" (2 vols.), by Professor J. Arthur Thomson (the Gifford Lectures at St. Andrews University, 1915-16); "The Influence of Man on Animal Life in Scotland," by James Ritchie, M.A., D.Sc.; "Neglected English Classics," by Rev. William George Robertson, Principal of Gujarat College, Ahmadabad (M.A., 1894; B.D., 1898); "Caithness and Sutherland," by H. F. Campbell (M.A., 1879; B.L.) (Cambridge County Geographies); "Spanish Influences in Scottish History," by Dr. John R. Elder; "A History of England and Scotland to the Union," by Professor Rait; "India at the Crossways" (the Rede Lecture, 1920), by Lord Meston; "An Outline of the Religious Literature of India," by J. N. Farquhar; "The Enchanted Garden: Stories from Genesis Re-told for Young Folk," by Professor A. R. Gordon; "From the Castle to Holyrood—'The Royal Mile'," by Robert T. Skinner, M.A., F.R.S.E.; "The Children's Great Texts of the Bible," Vols. I.-III., edited by Rev. Dr. James Hastings; "The Bainsfather Case," by William Alexander Mutch (M.A., 1911); and "Some Effects of the War upon Gold and Silver," by G. Findlay Shirras (Transactions of the Royal Statistical Society).

Professor TERRY has just published "A History of Scotland from the Roman Evacuation to the Disruption, 1843".

Professor GRIERSON has in preparation a new volume, "The School of Donne: the Metaphysical Poets". Among the authors represented in the new volume, besides Donne himself, are Milton (the "Hymn"), George Herbert, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Carew, Suckling, Cleveland, Crashaw, Lovelace, Vaughan, Cowley, Marvell, and Quarles.

Dr. RONALD CAMPBELL MACFIE (M.A., 1887; M.B., 1897; LL.D.,



1913), who was recently in Vienna in connection with one of the missions of the Society of Friends, supervised the production of a Vienna publication, entitled "Reconstruction," promoted by a group of Vienna people to keep the outside world informed of what is going on in Austria, especially by way of economic and commercial effort, towards recovery.

The Aberdeen Mathematical Society has been resuscitated after a lapse of nearly twenty years. Professor MACDONALD is President for the current session; Messrs. JAMES GOODWILLIE, University Lecturer in Mathematics; CHARLES M'LEOD (M.A., 1883; D.Sc., 1903), Mathematical Master, Aberdeen Grammar School; and JAMES M. WATTIE (M.A., 1883; LL.D., 1919), H.M.I.S., Vice-Presidents; Mr. WILLIAM L. MARR (M.A., 1890; B.Sc., 1895), Mathematical Master, Girls' High School, Aberdeen, Treasurer; and Mr. C. H. RANKINE, H.M.I.S., Secretary.

An interesting University wedding was solemnized in King's College Chapel on 13 July, when Dr. ARTHUR LANDSBOROUGH THOMSON (M.A., 1911; B.Sc., 1914; D.Sc., 1920), son of Professor J. Arthur Thomson, was married to Miss MARY MOIR TRAIL (M.A., 1912), daughter of the late Professor James W. H. Trail. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Professor GEORGE MILLIGAN, Glasgow (M.A., 1879; D.D., 1904; D.C.L., Durh.), uncle of the bride, and the Very Rev. Principal Sir George Adam Smith.

Dr. WILLIAM JOHN MOIR (M.B., 1916), of the Colonial Medical Service, and Miss ANNIE MELDRUM (M.A., 1915), were married in King's College Chapel on 7 September.

Miss JEANNIE ROSE-INNES CAMERON (M.A., 1915), daughter of Major George Cameron, Bogbain, Keith, was married in King's College Chapel on 9 October to Mr. Percy Charles Stokes, C.A., one of the head officials of the accounting service of the Reparation Commission, Paris.

Miss ANNIE FRASER WILSON (M.A. 1913), was married in King's College Chapel, on 19 November, to Mr. John Hunter, farmer, Toucks, Dunnottar.

## Obituary.

With more than the customary regret we have to record the death of DR. ROBERT WALKER (M.A., 1861; M.A. [Cantab.], 1868; LL.D., Aberd., 1907), Emeritus-Registrar, the oldest official on the staff of the University. He died at his residence, Tillydrone House, Old Aberdeen, on 26 October, aged seventy-eight.

DR. WALKER was a son of the late Mr. William Walker, merchant, Aberdeen, and was the last survivor of four brothers who all received honorary degrees—Dean of Guild Alexander Walker, Aberdeen, and Deputy Surgeon-General William Walker, Indian Medical Service, who, with himself, received the degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen University, and Rev. George Walker, minister of Castle Douglas, who was made D.D. by St. Andrews University. He took his Arts course at Marischal College (1857-60) and the University (1860-61), among his class-fellows being Sir James Westland, Sir David Gill, Sir Alexander B. McHardy, Professor Croom Robertson, Dr. George Reith, and Dr. David Littlejohn (See REVIEW, iv., 271). He carried off a number of first prizes, and on graduating got the chief mathematical scholarship (the Gray Bursary) and also the Town Council gold medal as first in general scholarship. He distinguished himself in mathematics, and continued his study of the subject at Clare College, Cambridge. He was fifteenth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos in 1865, and was chosen a Fellow of Clare College, holding the Fellowship from 1866 to 1878. Returning to Aberdeen, he acted as assistant to the late Professor Fuller (Mathematics) for some time. Subsequently, he was examiner in Mathematics in Edinburgh University for three years, and at the end of his term was appointed to a similar position in Aberdeen University.

In 1877 Dr. Walker became Librarian of the University in succession to Mr. John Fyfe, then appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy; and along with that position he filled the offices of secretary of the University Court, clerk of the General Council, and Registrar of the University. The Librarianship was detached from the other offices in 1893 and Dr. Walker preferred to retain the Registrarship and Secretaryship, and he continued to hold these posts and the Clerkship to the Council until January, 1907, when he resigned the two latter. He remained Registrar until 1918; and on his demitting that office the University Court resolved that he be retained on the list of the University staff with the title of "Emeritus-Registrar". He was one of the joint secretaries of the Quatercentenary Celebrations Committee of 1906, and contributed to the "Handbook of City and University," then published, the section devoted to the University. He also acted as Treasurer to the Committee for the restoration of Bishop Elphinstone's tomb.



Dr. Walker was a member of the Committee of Management of the REVIEW, and frequently contributed to our columns, furnishing in particular an article on James Clerk Maxwell and a review of the life of Sir David Gill. He had a letter in our last issue concerning a portrait of Dr. James Melvin which he presented to the Library.

[An appreciation of Dr. Walker by Mr. P. J. Anderson appears elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.]

Another distinguished graduate of the University has passed away in the person of Dr. WILLIAM BRUCE (M.A., King's Coll., 1855; M.D., 1858; LL.D., Aberd., 1891), who died at his residence, The Castle, Dingwall, on 24 October, aged eighty-five. He was a son of the late Mr. Alexander Bruce, merchant and farmer at Keig, Aberdeenshire, and an elder brother of Dr. JOHN MITCHELL BRUCE, C.V.O., the eminent London physician (M.A., 1866; LL.D., 1900; M.D.; F.R.C.P., Lond.). Shortly after his graduation in 1858 Dr. Bruce began practice in the Crimond district of Buchan, and there laid the foundations of his high reputation as a medical practitioner. In 1864 he established the Crimond Cottage Hospital, the second institution of the kind inaugurated in Scotland. For ten years he acted as secretary of the Buchan Medical Society, and he was one of the founders (in 1865) of the Northern Medical Society, acting as its joint secretary. In 1870 he acquired the practice of the late Dr. Ross of Dingwall, and in Dingwall he continued the valuable work he began at Crimond, and built up a great reputation as a physician and public health administrator. He was one of the founders of the Ross Memorial Hospital, established in 1874; was appointed its first honorary medical superintendent; and under his fostering care the institution developed into the County Infirmary. He had for many years a large and lucrative practice, both as a family doctor and as a consulting physician. His patients included many wealthy patrons of the Strathpeffer Spa and members of the Royal family, one of whom recommended him to Queen Victoria, with the result that he acted as medical adviser to Her Majesty's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, during his visit to Heloan, a fashionable watering-place in Egypt.

In 1889 Dr. Bruce was appointed Medical Officer of Health for Ross and Cromarty—an appointment which necessitated the surrender of his private practice but allowed his consultative work to continue. To his new duties Dr. Bruce addressed himself with great zeal and energy, and he was largely instrumental in directing public attention to the social conditions of the crofting community. In his reports as medical officer he dealt with the notorious "black houses" of Lewis, the lack of proper sanitary arrangements, and the consequent epidemics of infectious diseases, and he made numerous and valuable suggestions of sanitary and housing reform. He retained the medical officership up to the end of last year—a period of thirty years—when he resigned. In 1886, Dr. Bruce was elected the first direct representative for Scotland on the General Medical Council. He retained the confidence of his constituents at successive re-elections for over twenty years, enjoying also the confidence of his colleagues on the Council, who in 1905 appointed him Chairman of its Public Health Committee. He celebrated his jubilee as a medical practitioner in October, 1908, when he was entertained at a

public dinner by the Northern Counties Branch of the British Medical Association. On that occasion he was lauded as one who "displayed sound judgment, diagnosis acumen, and well-balanced regard for all concerned in the consultations," and also as "a staunch and loyal friend, a wise counsellor, and a man of strong convictions and undaunted courage".

Dr. Bruce, apart from his medical work, took an active and practical interest in public affairs. He was appointed Chairman of the Dingwall School Board in 1899. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Ross-shire Secondary Education Committee, and two years later he was appointed Chairman of the Finance and Bursary Committee of that body. In 1907 he was elected Chairman of the Dingwall Parish Council, and he was also for a time a member of the Dingwall Town Council. He was appointed a Governor of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture (representing Ross and Cromarty) in 1905, and he took a keen personal interest in the promotion of agricultural education in the north. He was also a Governor of the Trust for Education in the Highlands and Islands.

Dr. Bruce's literary work, in addition to his valuable reports as Medical Officer of Health for Ross and Cromarty, included various papers on medical and public health subjects—"Medical Education," "On the Incubation of Scarlatina," "On an Outbreak of Infectious Pneumonia," and "A History of an Epidemic of Acute Rheumatism". He published "Sciatica: A Fresh Study," with notes on nearly 700 cases, in 1913, when he was seventy-seven years of age.

Mr. ALEXANDER ANDREW (M.A., 1897), Lecturer on Education in the Provincial Training College, Edinburgh, was killed in a tragic manner on 5 September. He was spending a holiday at Hamilton with his father, Dr. ALLAN RANNIE ANDREW (M.A., 1863; LL.D., 1909), H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools (retired). While out for a walk, it is supposed that he was seized with sudden illness, as he was seen to fall in front of a tractor engine. The driver was unable to pull up, and Mr. Andrew was instantaneously killed. He was forty-five years of age. One of his brothers, GEORGE ANDREW (M.A., 1894) is an Inspector of Schools, and another, DAVID MIDDLETON ANDREW (M.A., 1897) is Rector of Hamilton Academy.

Dr. WILLIAM HENRY BENNETT (M.A., Cantab.; Litt.D., Cantab.; D.D., Aberd., 1902), Principal of the Lancashire Independent College, died on 27 August, aged sixty-five.

Mr. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON (M.A., Marischal Coll., 1860), Addison Lodge, Ridgway Place, Wimbledon, chairman of Messrs. C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., Mugiemoss Paper Works, Aberdeenshire, died suddenly on 10 July, as the result of being knocked down by a motor-car in a London street on the previous evening. He was seventy-eight years of age. A son of Mr. William Davidson, Mugiemoss, and a grandson of Mr. Charles Davidson, the founder of the paper works there, he had been connected for over sixty years with the business they established, and for a long time he had been chairman of the company. He was chairman of five other companies chiefly connected with the colonies, and was on the board of directors of several others. Three days before his death, he celebrated his golden wedding.

Mr. FORBES MAITLAND MOIR DICKIE (M.A., 1904) died at sea, of heart disease, on 30 August. He was a son of Mr. George Dickie, C.A., Aberdeen, and had adopted his father's profession, being a chartered accountant and a



member of the Society of Accountants in Aberdeen. Mr. Dickie was on his way to occupy an important post in Shanghai. Some time before his death, he applied for the post of coach in accounts and auditing subjects in the M'Gill University, Montreal. Before any decision was communicated, however, he accepted a position in Shanghai, and, after he had sailed, a cablegram was received in Aberdeen asking him to accept the M'Gill post at a salary of 3500 dollars a year.

Dr. ALEXANDER GEORGE FRASER (M.A., 1867; M.B. [Edin.], 1883; M.D.) died at his residence, Markham House, Alexandra Park, Manchester, on September, aged seventy-four. He was for three years a master at Amersham Hall College, near Reading, and then studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He began practice in Manchester in 1884, and continued there till his death. He was a frequent contributor to the Manchester and Aberdeen newspapers, and published two volumes of poems, "Idylls of Life and Love".

Dr. ANDREW MOIR GRAY (M.B., 1914) died at 70 Arduthie Road, Stonehaven, on 13 September, aged twenty-nine. He was the youngest son of Mr. John Gray, late headmaster of Largue Public School, Forgue, Aberdeenshire. During the war, he served for a time as a surgeon-lieutenant in the Navy. He was invalided out of the service in 1918, but later became associated with the Royal Air Force, and, with the rank of Captain, he served at a home station until after the armistice. Dr. Gray had been in indifferent health since leaving the service, and his death occurred after a long illness.

Dr. CLARENCE HASLEWOOD (M.B., 1896) died in London on 25 October, aged fifty-four. He was a son of the late Rev. William Maude Haslewood, B.A. (Cantab.), Great Harwood, Lancashire. He had been in practice at Aston Manor and at Slaidburn, Yorkshire, and latterly in Derbyshire.

Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE HAVRE, a student of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture at Craibstone, was found dead at the bottom of a quarry at Scfattie, Bucksburn, on the morning of 22 September. It was his custom to leave the College in the evening for a walk, and it is surmised that having done so on the evening of 21 September, he had slipped over the edge of the quarry in the dark and fallen a distance of 200 feet, death being instantaneous. Mr. Havre was a native of Kilmarnock, the son of a minister, and came to Craibstone in the end of May on being discharged from the army. He was about twenty-seven years of age.

Sir NORMAN LOCKYER, K.C.B. (LL.D., 1906), the well-known astronomer, died at Sidmouth on 16 August, aged eighty-four.

Mr. WILLIAM LORIMER (M.A., 1880), Headmaster of Forglen Public School, Banffshire, died at a nursing home in Elgin on 29 July, aged sixty-three. He was a native of Deskford, Banffshire, and received his early education at Cullen Public School, being a pupil teacher under Dr. William Cramond. After graduating, he taught for a time at Portsoy; later, was a master in a boys' school in England; was then for five years Headmaster at Glenlivet; and over thirty years ago was appointed Headmaster of Forglen School.

Dr. CLEMENT RICKARD MACLEOD (M.B., 1909; D.P.H. [Camb.] 1910) died at Murtle on 16 November, aged thirty-four. He was the younger son of the Rev. Robert Macleod, senior minister of John Knox United Free Church, Aberdeen. After graduating, he went to Alexandria, Egypt, and

for three years acted as assistant to Dr. ARTHUR ANDREW MORRISON (M.A., 1878; M.B., 1882; M.D., 1886), and on his return to this country he took up a practice in London. When the war broke out, Dr. Macleod was on the medical staff of Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham. He enlisted in August, 1914, and received a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. He served in France throughout the whole of the war, rising to the rank of captain, and in 1917 was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the field. He was invalided home after the armistice, but never recovered his usual health, his death being the result of the illness which he contracted while on active service.

Dr. JOHN GORDON SMITH MENNIE (M.B., 1915) died at Cambridge on 19 August. He served in the R.A.M.C. during the war, and, prior to going to Cambridge, was house surgeon at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary.

Rev. GEORGE MINTY (M.A., 1868) died at Aberdeen on 10 August, aged seventy-two. He was minister of St. Mary's Church, Fyvie (Church of Scotland) from 1876 till 1915, when he retired.

Dr. JOSEPH NEEDHAM (M.B., 1879; M.D.; M.R.C.P.; M.R.C.S.), of Harley Street, London, died at his residence, 34 King's Avenue, Clapham Park, on 2 August, aged sixty-seven. He was a native of London, and prior to studying medicine at Aberdeen was London Hospital medical scholar and gained other honours in surgery, chemistry, and anatomy. At Aberdeen he was for a time assistant to the Professor of Anatomy, and he secured special honours for his graduation thesis. He became Demonstrator of Histology at the London Hospital Medical College of the London School of Medicine for Women; and among the public appointments he held were those of a Medical Officer of the Board of Education, of the London County Council, and of the Metropolitan Police. He contributed largely to the medical and scientific press. During the war Dr. Needham devoted himself wholeheartedly to army hospital work, specialising in anæsthetics. He acted as anæsthetist at the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, and also at King George's Hospital and Kensington Red Cross Hospital. His energy gradually impaired his health, and his death is attributed largely to overwork. Dr. Needham's widow is a well-known music composer and pianist, her publications numbering over 400 songs, including "Husheen" and "The Fairy's Lullaby". Mrs. Needham was the winner of the £100 prize for the best Coronation song in 1902, and was Lady President of the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales in 1906.

Rev. JOHN OGILVIE (M.A., 1875) died at his residence, 51 Carden Place, Aberdeen, on 4 October, aged sixty-seven. He was minister of Advie parish, 1881-82; of Burghead parish, 1882-85; and of Woodside parish church, Aberdeen, 1885-90. Owing to a break-down in health, he went to Australia, assisted Rev. Dr. Steel, Sydney, for some time, and was then inducted to Penrith and St. Mary's, Sydney. He returned to Scotland in 1893, and, after acting as assistant at Burntisland and Cruden Bay, he was inducted minister of the parish of Slains, Aberdeenshire, in 1897. Here he remained until ill-health compelled his retirement in 1918, since when he had been resident in Aberdeen, remaining, however, senior minister of Slains.

Mr. JOHN PARKER (M.A., Marischal College, 1857), advocate in Aberdeen, died at his residence, 52 Skene Terrace, Aberdeen, on 16 August, aged eighty-four. He was the only son of the late Rev. Gavin Parker, minister of



the Bon-accord Free Church. He became a member of the Aberdeen Society of Advocates in 1865, but retired from active practice many years ago.

Dr. JOHN PROCTOR (M.B., 1905) died at 19 Gifford Street, Middlesbrough, on 7 October. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Alexander Forbes Proctor, Aberdeen.

Dr. GEORGE JAMES ROBERTSON (M.B., 1872) died in a nursing home in Aberdeen on 4 August, aged seventy-one. He carried on a successful practice in Oldham for many years, but latterly resided at Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire. He was a native of Methlick (see p. 73).

Dr. JOHN ROGER (M.A., 1893; M.B., 1897) died at his residence, Waverley House, St. George's Street, Chorley, Lancashire, on 14 November, aged forty-nine. He had been in practice in Chorley since soon after his graduation. He was a native of Lonmay, Aberdeenshire.

Major ARTHUR SHEPHERD, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1907), died at Shethin, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, on 19 July, aged thirty-five. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. George Shepherd, farmer at Shethin. Dr. Shepherd joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in the year he graduated, and about ten years ago was sent to India for duty with the troops. During the war, he went to Mesopotamia with the Expeditionary Force, and returned shortly before his death for a holiday at home before resuming his medical work in India. While abroad, he contracted malaria, and a recurrence of the fever is believed to have caused his death.

Mr. WILLIAM HENDRY SHEPHERD (alumnus, 1865-66) died at his residence, 6 Bon-Accord Crescent, Aberdeen, on 16 September, aged seventy-one. He was a son of the late Mr. James Shepherd, of the firm of Messrs. Souter and Shepherd, wholesale druggists and drysalers, Aberdeen, and, on leaving the University, he joined his father's business. Ultimately, he and his elder brother, Mr. GEORGE JAMES SHEPHERD (see REVIEW, vol. iv., 90) became the sole partners of the firm, but they retired in 1904, the business being then wound up, as their premises in College Street had to be demolished in connection with a local improvement scheme. Mr. William Shepherd bequeathed to the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary a legacy of £2000 free of legacy duty.

Mr. JAMES SHEWAN (M.A., 1882), Headmaster of Knockbain School, Ross-shire, died on July, aged sixty-two. He was Headmaster of the Public School, Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire, 1885-92; the Uirkie Public School, Dunrossness, Shetland, 1892-99; and the Boddam Public School, 1899-1903. In 1903, he was appointed to Knockbain. Mr. Shewan was a native of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire.

Rev. GEORGE SUTHERLAND (M.A., Marischal Coll., 1854) died at his residence 158 Broomhill Road, Aberdeen, on 17 July, aged eighty-seven. He was a native of the parish of Udney, Aberdeenshire. After graduating, he studied at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and in 1856 was ordained a supernumerary of the diocese (Episcopal) of Aberdeen. In 1859 he was appointed to the charge of a mission at Falkirk. Two years later, he became incumbent at Banchory-Ternan, and in 1865 he went to Tillymorgan, where he laboured for eleven years, leaving for Wick in 1876. From Wick he went, in 1882, to Portsoy, where he was Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church for twenty-one years, retiring in 1903. For many years he acted as secretary of the Scottish Episcopal Church Benevolent Society. He was a member of

the Banffshire Field Club, served for a period as its President, and contributed a number of papers to its Transactions. He was the author of a work entitled "Outlines of Scottish Archæology".

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR (M.A., 1900) died at his residence, 11 Manor Place, Cults, Aberdeen, on 17 July, aged forty-six. Shortly after graduating, he became a Lecturer in the Church of Scotland Training College, Aberdeen (now the Aberdeen Provincial Training Centre), and he occupied that post till his death. During the war he worked for seventeen weeks in a munitions factory on the Clyde, and he contributed a vivacious account of his experiences to the REVIEW for February, 1918 (see vol. v., 111-21).

A correspondent of the "Aberdeen Free Press," in the course of an appreciation of Mr. Taylor, wrote:—

He had his share in forming the mind and character of a considerable proportion of the teachers trained in Scotland during the last twenty years. One may doubt if during that period there were many teachers in Scotland whose influence was deeper or more widespread. He was a man of rich and varied culture, but the secret of his influence, quiet and unparaded as it was, lay not in accumulated knowledge or gifts of exposition, though he had both the knowledge and the teacher's instinct, but in sympathy, in an unusual capacity for friendship, in transparent disinterestedness, in a singular gentleness and charm of manner. In Mr. Taylor the man was more than the teacher, and the qualities which made him to his old students the constant personal friend rather than the cold memory of a master, gathered round him a host of devoted friends, of all grades of culture, from the University Professor to the unskilled factory hand.

Mr. ALEXANDER WEBSTER, advocate in Aberdeen (alumnus, Marischal College, 1856-59) died at his residence, Edgehill, Milltimber, on 15 November, aged eighty. He was the only son of Mr. JOHN WEBSTER, advocate in Aberdeen (alumnus, Marischal College, 1822-26; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1877), Lord Provost of Aberdeen, 1856-59, M.P. for the city, 1880-85, and Assessor to the successive Rectors of the University from 1860 till 1890; and grandson of Mr. ALEXANDER WEBSTER, advocate in Aberdeen (alumnus, Marischal College, 1785-89). He left his library to the University Library (see "University Topics," p. 74).



# The Aberdeen University Review

VOL. VIII. NO. 23

MARCH, 1921

## India in Transition.



N attempting to write anything on India, which cannot be read by those to whom it is addressed for weeks or even months, one is beset by the difficulty which Charles Lamb felt in conveying news to a friend in the Antipodes. The most desirable circumstance is that the news should be true. "But what security can I have that what I now send you for truth shall not before you get it unaccountably turn into a lie?" Things are moving so rapidly in India now that any news that one may send from India to the REVIEW is in danger, unless it be carefully dated, of being false before it is published, or, at the best, hopelessly stale. I may, therefore, be permitted to attempt less to give news than to illustrate the spirit that in these days is moving in the land. This is in itself a big task, which can be fulfilled only very inadequately. For India is a huge land, with infinitely greater diversity in the types of its population than are to be found in Europe. Yet India has its leaders who are coming increasingly to have the ear of the common people, and Congresses and Conferences and Leagues and a multitude of newspapers in English and the vernaculars provide organs for the expression and creation of an Indian public opinion. Up to a few years ago it was possible to dismiss what claimed to be the opinion of the people of India as the opinion of a discontented minority drawn entirely from the educated classes. It cannot now be thus set aside. And the claims that it makes are such as to bewilder those who have seen India through the eyes of writers of some years ago.

It is chiefly the war which has led to the very rapid development of Indian national consciousness. Up to a few years ago the demand

with which we were most familiar was that Indians should increasingly share with Europeans the higher posts in the administration. The Indian National Congress had set before it as the goal of attainment the realization of self-government within the Empire, but it is doubtful how far this ideal touched the imagination of even a small percentage of the educated classes. It was perhaps the word "self-determination" with all that it implied which first gave a definite turn to the thoughts of a larger public. At any rate, as the ideals for which the war was said to be fought came to be defined, there was no single principle capable of application to India but was applied to it and made the basis of new demands. These were met by the historic announcement of 20 August, 1917, that His Majesty's Government had accepted the principle of the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire, and the Secretary of State visited India in order to take counsel with the Government of India and with public men, as to steps to be taken immediately towards the attainment of this goal. A year ago, the Government of India Bill, which gave more than any except the more extreme political leaders dreamt of, became law, and it might have seemed as if India were to start under the most favourable conditions on a road which would take it within measurable time to the goal of complete self-government.

But this is not the whole story. The defeat of Turkey put a severe strain on the loyalty of many Indian Mohammedans. The delay in the formulation of terms of peace gave opportunity for the working up of Muslim sentiment, and by the time the treaty was published the minds of Mohammedans throughout India had come to be filled with suspicion and dissatisfaction. It was round the Khilafat that agitation gathered. The average Mohammedan may have known little or nothing about the Khalif, but he was persuaded that in some way his co-religionists had been deeply injured, and his religion itself endangered. This Khilafat agitation was a purely Mohammedan thing, and in ordinary circumstances it would have excited comparatively little interest among the Hindu population. But Hindus and Mohammedans had already been drawn more closely together in the Home Rule movement, and there was generally a growing feeling that the followers of the two great religions had common ends and common grievances. The passing of the so-called Rowlatt Act in 1919 cemented the union. Regarding the wisdom of passing this act, the



object of which was to enable the authorities to deal with anarchic crime, there may well be difference of opinion. But what we are now concerned with is the fact that it was passed in face of the unanimous opposition of the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council. It was regarded by both Extremists and Moderates as an offensive piece of legislation, the Extremists professing to see in it evidence of the purpose of the Government to go back on the undertakings which they had given under stress of war exigencies, and to revert to a policy of repression.

It was then that Mr. Gandhi came to the front as the national hero. He had a scheme to defeat the hated act—*Satyagraha*, or laying hold of truth. What this means may not be quite obvious to all readers, and indeed it needed much explanation. But the practical outcome of it was this, that Mr. Gandhi and all who followed the principles of *Satyagraha* undertook, so long as this law remained on the statute book, not to obey it or other laws which might be determined by a committee. The Rowlatt Act is an act that can be neither obeyed nor disobeyed, for what it does is under certain conditions to arm the administration with certain powers. But what is important is that large numbers of people were led to give their approval to a policy of civil disobedience.

Then followed the terrible happenings of April, 1919, in the Panjab. Mr. Gandhi is a man who has opposed the use of any other sword than that of the spirit, and the violence which was used in the Panjab and to a less extent elsewhere, led him to abandon his programme of *Satyagraha*. The terrible tale of what happened in the Panjab it is unnecessary to repeat. Many months passed before the facts came to be generally known. Those of us who were at home at the time gathered that a rebellion had been attempted. We learned that some Europeans had been brutally murdered, that outrages of various kinds had been committed at places far removed from each other, and that the rising had been suppressed after considerable bloodshed. Beyond that we had comparatively little information, though rumours of various kinds soon began to be current. We now know the most of the sad story. It can be studied by those who are interested in the Report of the Hunter Commission. Unfortunately that Commission had not the confidence of that section of the Indian public which is represented by the National Congress. It was alleged by them that the Commission had not put itself in possession of all

the relevant facts, and that even on the facts which it admitted its conclusions were unsound. The Congress appointed a Commission of its own which took evidence and published a Report in which allegations are made of the most serious kind, and, on the basis of these, grave charges are made against the Government and their servants. It is noteworthy, further, that the Hunter Report was signed by only the European members of the Commission, the three Indian members signing a Minority Report, in which they state their disagreement with the findings of the Majority in certain important points, among other things as to the necessity for the proclamation of Martial Law.

I do not intend to give any account of the lines of the controversy which has embittered the minds of so many Indians during the past year. Much less do I intend to give any opinion as to the merits of the case, for my purpose is simply to give information. Readers are familiar with the fact that controversy has raged round the policy of the Government of India and the Government of the Panjab both at the time of the disturbances and afterwards, and the conduct of certain civil and military officers during the disturbances, most notably of General Dyer, who was in command of the troops in Amritsar. In certain quarters the strictures passed by the Hunter Commission on some of those in authority are considered unjustifiable, by others they are considered to be criminally weak. The division of opinion, unfortunately, largely follows racial lines. One meets a considerable number of Anglo-Indians who still hail General Dyer as the saviour of the Panjab, and this feeling led to the raising by the "Morning Post" of a large fund for a testimonial to him. On the other hand, among all the Indians with whom I have talked—Hindus, Mohammedans, and Parsis of all classes—I have heard nothing but the strongest condemnation, and they are joined in this, with varying degrees of emphasis, by many Europeans.

It is hateful to write of all this, but it is right that people at home should know something of the atmosphere which those of us who are living in close contact with educated Indian people are breathing, morning, noon, and night. What they tell us is this—that a Government which in its hour of need made specious promises to the people of India, changed its policy when the danger was over; that the Panjab murders were not the acts of a people organized for rebellion, and that some of the crimes were committed by crowds which were goaded to them by the action of the authorities; that under Martial



Law the most barbarous atrocities were perpetrated, in most cases on innocent people, and insults heaped on the heads of all sorts of people simply because they were Indians; that the men who were guilty of these misdeeds have gone unpunished, and that some of them have received signal marks of honour; and that nothing will satisfy the outraged feelings of the people of India except an admission of the wrong done, and the punishment of the chief offenders. Some may think that these are wild statements, but the important thing is that they are being made, and that almost every educated Indian would say that they were true, and only a fraction of the truth. The iron has gone into the soul of the people, and it has gone deep. Since I began to write this article I have had a conversation with a distinguished Englishman, who is now travelling in India, and whose name, if I were at liberty to mention it, would assure my readers of the weight and sobriety of his judgment. His feeling, after having conversed with many of the leading men of all shades of opinion throughout the country, is that the situation is almost desperate, and that nothing will clear it unless some definite effort is made to put right the wrong done in the Panjab.

I have dealt so far only with the judgments that are being generally expressed regarding what has taken place. If that were all, the situation would be serious enough. But that is only the beginning. We must now turn our attention to the strange drama that is being enacted before our eyes, in which the chief actor is Mr. Gandhi. No man has ever in modern times wielded in India the influence which he wields to-day. It would be hard to say what is the secret of this influence, but it may be made more intelligible by the mention of some of the outstanding features of his character. He is a man of unblemished personal character. He is steeped in the thought of the New Testament, especially of the Gospels, and is not ashamed to avow it. He is at the same time a profound believer in his own people, and in the abiding worth of those things that lie deepest in their religion and culture. He is absolutely uncompromising in his adherence to the principles in which he believes, and his record in South Africa, where he laboured and suffered for the Indian immigrants, showed him to be a man who would lead not only with words but deeds. In all his public activities he has proved himself fearless in his condemnation not only of Government but of his own people when he has disapproved. And, what is perhaps more impressive to

the minds of the people of India, he lives a life that is simple almost to asceticism, dressing in the coarsest of garments, and living on the plainest of fare. However his influence is to be explained, the fact remains that he is at the present time the most influential man in India. As I heard an Indian gentleman say the other day, "thousands are prepared to follow him anywhere, even to the extent of self-restraint".

Mr. Gandhi's great panacea is "non-co-operation"—non-violent non-co-operation, as he always insists. It is pathetic that the watchword of so many of the people of India should be a negative term—two negative terms in its fuller form.

There it is, however, and it has laid hold on the imaginations of a very great number of people. The people of India, Mr. Gandhi declares, will not take the sword to redress their wrongs and secure their rights; even if they would, they have no sword to take. But they will use the weapon of non-co-operation and boycott. At first he carried on his propaganda unofficially, but at a special meeting of the National Congress in Calcutta in the month of August last, he secured a vote of approval for its principle, and a definite programme of non-co-operation was adopted. The most important items in it are the resignation of titles and honorary offices, the withdrawal of lawyers from practice and boycott of the law courts, boycott of the reformed Councils, boycott of foreign goods, and the withdrawal of pupils and students from Government or aided schools and colleges. There are other items, but these are the most important. The attitude of the Congress to this movement has been further defined at the recent meeting in Nagpur, and the position to-day is that the vast majority of the politically-minded of the people of India are committed to a boycott of the present Government.

Readers in Scotland may have difficulty in understanding what all this means. In any country in Europe the adoption of a programme of this sort by an overwhelming majority of political leaders from all parts of the nation would mean that the continuance of Government would be impossible. What do we find in India? A few lawyers have given up practice, a small percentage of boys have been withdrawn from educational institutions, and some new "national schools" have been opened. One item of the programme has been carried through with more appearance of success—the boycott of the Councils. A large number of candidates withdrew from the contest, and in some



parts of the country the great majority of the electors were persuaded to abstain from voting. It is consequently possible for the extremist leaders to declare that the new Councils in no sense represent the people. But the chief effects of the non-co-operation agitation are to be seen not so much in the action which has been taken on the programme approved by the Congress as in the spirit which it has stirred in the people. There may be few non-co-operators in India, but woe betide the luckless speaker at a political meeting who has the temerity to say anything against non-co-operation. It has to be remembered that in India social complications make it difficult for many men to move when they would, and that action has always tended to lag far behind feeling. Mr. Gandhi has appealed to the individual, calling for individual action and sacrifice. It has never been easy for Indians to act as individuals; the structure of their social life prevents it. To those who are familiar with the peculiarities of Indian psychology the wonder is, not that so few, but that so many have obeyed the call of Mr. Gandhi to enter on a course that has involved personal sacrifice.

What we have to reckon with at the present time is a spirit of unsettlement, suspicion, and distrust, deeper and more widespread than have been known in India in modern times. Scores of Indian newspapers breathe this spirit, and political orators carry it to all classes in every corner of the land. A young Brahman told me the other day that the spirit of non-co-operation was now laying hold on the minds of the masses in the Bombay Presidency. I asked him what evidences there were of this, and he replied that in his own district two lawyers had been so successful in educating the people that at the time of the elections the peasants came out with baskets of filth to throw at those who came canvassing for votes. I suggested that this was hardly a spontaneous movement, and that their non-co-operation was not altogether non-violent. However, it is the facts that interest us, not the logic of them. Take another illustration. It came to be known that Mr. Gandhi disapproved of tea-drinking, as a custom of foreign origin, and forthwith crowds in Bombay proceeded to order the owners of tea-shops to close them down, and actually wrecked the shops of some who refused. This was sheer hooliganism, but it shows us how the leaven of unrest is penetrating the mass.

We must not be led by any of the absurdities of the movement to imagine that it is nothing more than a hysterical agitation. It was

suggested first, I believe, as an impressive and effective method of protesting against wrongs done. In the minds of its author and of the public it has come to have increasingly great worth and potency, and if we would understand the appeal which it has made to so many minds we must look beneath the surface. On the surface there is the political question. The cry of the politician is that wrongs have been inflicted on India which can be removed only by the grant of complete self-government. Mr. Gandhi says, "Follow my advice, and you will have self-government within nine months". The impartial spectator asks why a vast nation should be plunged in anarchy for the sake of the difference between Mr. Gandhi's nine months and the few years within which self-government may be attained through the operation of an act already passed. The fact is that the non-co-operation movement is more than a political movement. It is one of the expressions of a deeper conflict between civilizations and ideals. For a time India was dazzled by the achievements of the West, and some of us may think that she did not show the finest discrimination in her selection from among the gifts which the West offered. To-day she is disillusioned, and she is looking back to her ancient history for light to guide her. Why should she have Western education, Western industrialism, Western political institutions, when she has riches within herself greater than the West can offer? These are questions definitely formulated by some minds, half-formulated by many more.

There is another thing which is more closely connected with the more strictly political side of the movement. The belief has become widely current among Indian people that the whole influence of the West, political and educational, has tended to make them a race of slaves and sycophants. Mr. Gandhi's non-co-operation movement has been commended, among other things, as a sort of moral substitute for war. It is a way in which men can give expression to the independence of their spirits. I had a conversation lately with an Indian Christian gentleman who told me that his brother-in-law had joined the non-co-operation movement, and that he had resigned a lucrative legal practice, and withdrawn his children from a Government-aided school. I asked him to explain to me the grounds on which he had taken this step. He replied that he was fully aware of all the benefits that the British connection had brought to this country, but he felt at the same time that the people had lost in virility, and that some



movement of this kind was necessary to restore their manhood. We may question the soundness of this theory, but it is widely held, and has to be reckoned with.

It is an extraordinarily confused and difficult situation with which we are faced in these days. Everything that comes from the West is suspect. From many platforms and in many papers the whole history of the British Empire is being interpreted as a record of the exploitation of the weak by the strong. The attitude of the Governments of the Dominions to Indian immigration is pointed to as typical of the whole spirit of the British people. There is a temper of suspicion and distrust which it seems almost impossible to overcome. The catch-saying is, "We have lost faith in British promises". And the Congress has given practical expression to this spirit by cutting out of its creed all reference to the British Empire in its formulation of the goal towards which it is working, and stating that its end is simply Swaraj (self-government). Government does not lack counsellors now, any more than at other times of difficulty. We are all familiar with the complete Anglo-Indian who continues to prescribe the old remedy of repression. There is his twin-brother who with equal assurance proposes to hand over the government immediately to the leaders of the Congress. And there is a multitude of others, each with his own wisdom. One thing is clear enough—the old order in India has gone, never to return. If any doubt still remained about that, General Dyer settled it at Amritsar. There is no going back, dark though the way in front may be. The task of guiding the counsels of India in the years to come is one that will demand the highest statesmanship, and we trust that this may be forthcoming.

But above all statesmanship and everything else there is needed in India at the present time the spirit of good-will. The people of India have remained even through these wild days wonderfully responsive to good-will. To many of us it has been surprising how little our personal relations with the people have been impaired by the bitterness which has poisoned the public life of the country. It is true that there is a greater tendency to dwell on slights and insults, and that positively offensive conduct is more ruthlessly tracked down and exposed. I have even known a newspaper undertake to open a fund for the prosecution of Europeans guilty of assaulting Indians. It is sad that such cases should ever arise, for, apart from the shame of them, which every decent European feels, they are among the most

fertile sources of political embitterment. Men who have been accustomed to ride rough-shod over the feelings of the people of India have a terrible debt lying to their account. But what I wish to say now is rather that there still remains the possibility of friendship, and I believe that in this lies one of the greatest grounds for hope. We are sometimes told that India is no longer a fit place for the white man. It certainly is no fit place for those who feel that way. But it is a fit place for those who are willing to work in the spirit of friendship with the people in any sphere of activity that is for the good of the land. Such men will find as sure a place in the hearts of Indians as ever, and by their service they will be able to contribute something to the bringing in of better days.

JOHN MCKENZIE.



## English Spelling.



PROPERLY speaking, this article ought to have been a review of a little book recently published by Longmans and entitled "The Spelling of the King's English". The editorial decree has, however, gone forth that, instead, the author should expound and justify his principles, so that this becomes, so to speak, an *apologia pro suo libro*—or *libello*, as some might prefer to call it.

The attitude of the ordinary educated man toward the spelling of the mother tongue probably is something like this : well, our spelling is a little peculiar, especially in words like *though* and *through* and *plough* and *enough*. But, after all, one gets to know most of the common words in time, and manages to get on pretty well for all practical purposes. Nothing is perfect, and a misspelling now and again is not a deadly sin. On the other hand, the parent who takes an active interest in the education of his children, and the teacher who has to enter the pupil upon reading, soon become painfully aware of the amount of toil and repetition necessary in order to surmount the initial difficulties of learning to read, and much more of learning to spell. Besides, after the labour has all been undergone, what is there to show for it? Very few can trust themselves to spell accurately without the aid of a dictionary, while the general quality of spelling in the community, old and young alike, is atrocious. Now if education were for the elect alone, this would matter less. As long as the masses were illiterate, no serious problem faced the teacher. The bright child picks up reading quickly. The eye helps greatly to picture the forms of words, as their sounds are reproduced by speech, and by dint of constant iteration and reiteration mastery is at last acquired. Few, however, realise the labour that spelling has first and last cost themselves ; fewer still the task that is now imposed upon the teacher of the elements. He (or she) must somehow get pupils

instructed in reading, and he receives unstinted criticism because ordinary elementary pupils spell so badly. It is an urgent necessity to remedy this state of things, and the thesis here propounded is that the fault lies primarily neither with scholar nor school, but with the language itself. The mastery of the symbols of speech and of their combination in words ought to be comparatively easy; in reality, it is extraordinarily difficult, and the difficulty is itself of a very unprofitable nature. Another argument of hardly less strength may be derived from the necessities of foreigners, now a more numerous class than ever, who desire to learn English. An added consideration is that Great and Greater Britain are no longer the only English-speaking communities. If the mother and home land fail to discharge her duty as trustee of the language, there is every chance that another will step in and give the lead. The United States have already shown that a bad tradition will not be allowed indefinitely to obstruct reform.

The *ou* sounds above referred to are characteristic of the whole range of English orthography. Compare, for example, the words *die* and *sigh*, where the vowel sound is much the same. Or compare *die* with *diet*, on the one hand, and with *grief* on the other. The child may have mastered *hat* and *red*, and he finds them combined in *hatred*—the etymology is unknown to him and does not here concern us. Of the same order is *kindred* after *kind* has pointed the wrong analogy. If *fin* with a short *i*, why *find* with a long one? What clue is there to *copy*, as compared with *copious*? If the double consonant is associated with the short vowel in *copper*, *robber*, why *copy*, *robin*, with a single consonant? *River*, *rivet*, contrast with *rival*. Or in another series *ea* of *meat*, *seat* drops the *a* element in *dead*, *deaf*, and the *e* in *heart*, *hearth*, while the sound in *break*, *great*, not to say *bear*, is an unfathomable mystery. Or take the *o* series with *pot*, *rod*, as the type and first examples. *Hole*, *pole*, etc., are next mastered, and we seem to have another distinct variety, the *o* duly affected by the final *e* which, as with other vowels, in some way gets trajected so as to render *hole* equal to *hoel*. Then begins the hide-and-seek game. *Son*, *ton* are bad enough, but what of *done*, *dove*, and the like, where the expected *doen*, *doev* become *dun*, *duv*? Then comes *gone*. Is it *goen*? No, try again. Well, it must be *gun*. No, it is simply *gon*, the *e* doesn't count at all this time. Why is *o* short in *long* and long in *cold*? The Irishman, to be sure, says "it's a moighty *could* night," but to the ordinary man *could* spells *cood*. But perhaps enough has been said to show,



what every student of the language knows, that there are so many rules of spelling that each set of words has its own rules, while there is no means of distinguishing either what the set is, or what the rules are likely to be. The rules are pretty certain, however, to be what would not be expected. The phenomenon might indeed alternatively be described: in spelling, the language is all exceptions, it has no rules.

The result has come about in part through the ignorance of printers and in part through the evolution of pronunciation. *Pour* and *soul*, *shew* and *draught*, were no doubt originally pronounced as spelled, with the usual allowance for *gh* in the *draught*. Nothing has been done to keep symbol up to date with sound, and the divorce now threatens to become absolute. The consequences are likewise fatal to pronunciation. The sound, having no relation to the form, tends to become whatever the speaker cares to make it. A norm in spelling is the first step towards restoration of purity of pronunciation, which for other reasons has now become an urgent necessity. Facts like these are necessary in order to bring home to us the amount of labour involved in the early mastery of orthography, and the cost to the average, and still more to the backward, pupil and his teacher. It should at the same time be remembered that reform in spelling is designed primarily to facilitate reading. It will naturally react upon spelling, but as long as there remain, as there must, alternative symbols for the same sound, spelling will always constitute a problem. By a reasonable system, however, the difficulty will be greatly diminished.

Nor must the moral effect of our arbitrary spelling be overlooked. If the child's earliest lessons constantly teach him that he need not expect to reap as he sows, his whole outlook on life is being distorted. He learns, if not in so many words, at least by painful experience, that no uniformity of antecedent and consequent can be inferred: effect does not follow cause. If *f-i-v-e* is *five* (*fiev*) and *g-i-v-e* *give* (*giv*), if *g-r-i-e-v-e* is *grieve* (*greev*) and *s-i-e-v-e* is *sieve* (*siv*), if *life* and (*to*) *live* cannot be brought under a uniform principle, the inference is that anything may happen from any cause, however diverse; let us do evil and good will come. But if the Briton in learning to read is often in evil case, what of the foreigner? The former has often a familiar sound to guide him in identifying the application of the symbols. But the foreigner must go blindly on, blundering and guessing as he may.

While thus English spelling is in a chaotic condition, and the effects are educationally disastrous, there is one mitigating reservation. With the chaos are mingled large fragments of an orderly system which, by providing a secure element as basis, may aid us in an attempted reform. Many words are phonetically unimpeachable as they stand. For instance, *sect, set, sex, sham, ship, shirk, shirt, shout, shroud, sly, sift*, etc., are perfectly regular and satisfactory. It would be hazardous to venture on an estimate of the exact proportion of such words in the vocabulary, but it is considerable, perhaps as high as 35 per cent at least. Great numbers of other words require but the slightest change to regularise them, e.g., *groove, group, grow, search, shriek*, in each of which, as will later appear more fully, the alteration of a single letter would effect the purpose.

Our sentiments and associations are so bound up with the language as it presents itself to the eye that, at first blush, change looks like desecration or impiety. Shall we brave the consequences of laying hands upon the Ark of the Covenant? Certainly nothing short of settled conviction, reluctantly forced upon him after long resistance, would have induced the present writer to come forward as the advocate of change. This conviction, however, justifies the denial of any sanctity whatever to a conventional system imposed upon the language, without regard to the merits of the case, by what was partly ignorance and partly accident. The existing scheme, if it has age on its side, has no other claim to respect. Yet age is itself comparative, and if, instead of stopping at Johnson's Dictionary (1755), we go back another couple of centuries, we shall find a method or rather various methods of spelling from which to select almost all the elements of reform. Custom would speedily familiarize an improved system, and its merits would so commend it that the nation would be amazed at its apathy and lack of foresight in having so patiently borne with this hoary abuse.

In seeking to determine the lines of possible reform, we must carefully keep in mind one or two essential conditions. The first is that no breach of historical continuity in the language be created. The slate cannot be cleaned and written on afresh. A scientific system of radical phonetic reform is no longer possible. Gain, particularly in education, must be estimated in relation to cost. To obtain a perfect system of symbols, correspondent to every sound in the language, at the expense of all the libraries and volumes in which our



literary possessions are enshrined, would be a bad investment; no possible gain could repay the loss. Besides, no proposal of the kind has the remotest chance of acceptance either now or at any future time. A corollary to this is that the existing alphabet be maintained. Imperfect as it is, we must make the best of it. Akin to this is a second condition, that regard shall be had to origins, that is, to the derivation of words. Where a letter is significant, even though superfluous, it shall have a title to consideration, possibly to retention. This applies to many classical words like *annul*, *commit*, *oppress*, *support*, where the doubled letter might otherwise have been dispensed with. A third desideratum, if not so absolute as the foregoing, is the preservation of the æsthetic features of words. This is a recognition of the place the eye holds in cognizing and recognizing words, but it goes much further. The letter *y* is in itself more attractive than *i*, so *g* and *q* than, say, *n* or *r*. A letter that affords variety, rising above or stretching below the line, is of this character, and for that reason to be preferred. Surely *pytfallys*, as John Heywood has it, is on its æsthetic merits more attractive than *pitfalls*, or *heddys* than *heads*, even though without the recommendation of familiarity, and without possibility of restoration. So *denys*, *denyal* seem preferable to *denies*, *denial*, on æsthetic grounds alone; if the case can be fortified by general grounds also, it becomes unanswerable. Having premised these guiding considerations, we may proceed to the main question.

The chief defect of English spelling is its inconsistency and arbitrariness. The first principle of amendment must be the restoration of *uniformity*. Now uniformity can no longer mean that each sound shall be represented by one symbol or group of symbols, and by that alone. Desirable as this would in itself be, it would be too revolutionary. But it does mean that each symbol or group of symbols shall have as nearly as possible only one sound. For example, the vowel sound heard in *deep* cannot always be so represented, for it would involve not only *yeer* and *thees*, but also *seerious* and *teedious*, and many more. But, on the other hand, if *ea* is allowed as an alternative to *ee*, in *eat*, *leap*, etc., it must be restricted to that sound and cannot at the same time retain the separate forces of *e* and *a*, as in *head*, *heart*. *Hed*, *hart* are no whit inferior in form, and they get rid of the ambiguity. Reform would have justified itself through works, if it merely effected some degree of uniformity in this and similar instances. But before the principle of uniformity can be

applied, some sort of norm will be required for each letter or group, which will form the standard of reference. First of all, therefore, it will be necessary to see what the important letters are that must be so treated. As the vowels cause chief difficulty and are subject to greatest variation, they claim precedence. Let us begin with the simple vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*. Their accepted sounds are heard in *fat, set, fit, cot, rut*, respectively. The addition of *e*, after the consonant that follows the simple vowel, seen most clearly in monosyllables, imparts a peculiar character, not so much of mere length as of change of quality including length, as in *gate, scene, pine, rote, tube*. If all words were monosyllabic, or, if otherwise, the modification of the vowel were visible to the eye, all might be well. But when *nation* is found side by side with *national*, *secret* with *secretary*, *river* with *rival*, a serious difficulty confronts us. It would be an enormous gain to have a simple and obvious means of distinguishing the two sets of vowels, and it is suggested that some distinctive and uniform mark be adopted for the purpose. The mark  $\backslash$ , which has no associations in English, would do. It fulfils all the conditions and seems free from objections. Thus *nàtion* but *national*, *sècret* but *secretary*, etc., would with the slightest of sacrifices at once add enormously to the vocalic resources. An alternative might be  $\cdot\cdot$ , the so-called diæresis, now practically obsolete, as *nàtion*, etc. For *gate, mere, fine, robe, tube*, the two series would run *gàt, mèr, fin, ròb, tùb*, and *gât, mër, fîn, ròb, tüb*. The only rather awkward one of the latter series is *fîn*. It is, however, to be understood that either mark is provisional, and holds the field only in default of, or till the discovery of, a better. The final *e* would thus become unnecessary; for though it might serve in monosyllables, it would be confusing, if not misleading, to write *vote* in one case and *vòtary* in another. The *e* in *-ce, -ge* final would not be affected, but it would remain for a different reason, namely, the modification of the consonant, which would otherwise be hard. Forms like *chàngé, charge* show the necessity for the mark on the former. It will be noted in the extract from Ascham given below that a mute *e* was written of old in many instances where it is now dropped, so that we shall merely be observing the sound principle of discarding a letter that has ceased to possess function.

The letter *y* has always been a source of trouble. Alike for philological, historical, and æsthetic reasons, it is proposed to retain it, marking it like the other vowels when necessary, e.g. *týrant, tyranny*.



In monosyllables, final *y* is always long, and hence, *fly*, *spy*, etc., would be sufficient: but *deny* would be the form as compared with *happy*.

The chief of the other suggested vowel standards may be briefly stated. In every case where more than one sound is attached to the letter or group that which may be regarded as most characteristic is adopted as the norm.

*ai, ay* as in *detain, display*

*au, aw* „ *fraud, crawl*

*ee, ea* „ *creep, creak*

*ei, ie* as = *ee* to be dropped

*oi, oy* as in *coil, coy*

*oo* „ *cool*

*ou, ow* „ *foul, fowl*

*oe* (of *foe, toe*, etc.) for *ow*, in words where the sound requires it,  
as in *morroe, sorroe* (cf. *allow*)

*eu, ew* as in *feud, dew*

The *gh, ght*, of *high, bright, though, thought*, etc., may best be treated by dropping the *g*, which has ceased to function, and retaining the *h*. The *h* aids in preserving the familiar form; it is a hostage for the guttural which it once itself was; and combined with *i* (*ih*) it secures phonetic correspondence. In similar cases—*ah, oh*—the *h* lengthens the vowel. With the minimum of change, the continuity is maintained unbroken. *Hih, briht, liht*, etc., are not unpleasant forms. When applied to the notorious *ou* forms, the standards would give considerable assistance in clearing up inconsistencies and establishing uniformity. *Thou* is unexceptional, but for other reasons would be exempt from change. *Though* becomes *thoh* (*oh* = *ò*); *through, throok*; *thought, thauht*, while *couple, double*, etc., would appear as *cuple duble* (or *cupel, dubel*, if so resolved).

The consonants offer a much less formidable problem. Being more stable they have suffered less from wear and tear. Their amendment is in many cases more of a luxury than a necessity. An inconsistency like *gas, mass* or *fitted, benefited*, or *marvel, marvellous*, may indeed cause much difficulty in spelling, but little, if any, in reading, unless it were the shifting of the stress to the second syllable in a word like *marvellous*. So the second *t* of *stitch* as compared with *rich*, or the *t* of *clutch* as compared with *such*. So it is with *d* in *ridge* (cf. *rage*), and with hosts of others. In many words of this class, the retention or insertion of the extra consonant was a device for the

representation of a short vowel, as *cadge*, *cage*. The regularization of double and of superfluous letters is well within the region of reform, but could wait upon the more urgent necessities. It would deal with initial *k* of the *knee*, *knit* series, with *w* in *wrench*, *write*, etc., and with *g* and *p* in a few cases. Reform is more urgent in the case of letters doubled in inflection, *rob*, *robbed*, *sad*, *sadder*, *set*, *setting*, etc. *Ph* need not be interfered with. It is no doubt alternative to *f*, but *philosophy* has as good a right to stand as *filial*; the gain of uniformity would be outweighed by the loss in philology, not to speak of form and association. The real consonantal crux lies in *c* and *g*. If only a satisfactory method of distinguishing the hard from the soft sound could be devised, it would clear up many obscurities: *c* is pretty uniformly soft before *e* and *i* (*y*), and hard in other cases, but *g* is very erratic. Some of our ingenious ancestors hit upon the idea of inserting a *u* when there was risk of thinking *g* might be soft, i.e. before *e* and *i*. This appears in *guerdon*, *guess*, *guide*, and also serves to account for what is otherwise one of the puzzles of orthography—*tongue*—but with the added trick of preference of *o* to *u* when both forms were available in *tonge*, *tunge* of Middle English. In *vague* and *vogue* the *u* may in origin be due to French, but its effect is the same as in *tongue*. The *u* sound has been already seen in *love*, and appears elsewhere in *company* and the like. The *u* after *g* has also got in, but for a different reason, in *guard* and its cognates, where it is not necessary for the sound. If the *u* device could be adopted generally in words like *get*, *give*, *begin*, etc., it would be a happy solution of the most puzzling part of this *g* problem. If *guess* is right, it is difficult to resist *guees* (*geese*): if *guilt*, why not restore *guift*, as it once was?

In the space at command it would be impossible to give anything like a full account of all the modifications that might eventually be incorporated. But the termination *-le* is one that calls for special mention. In pronunciation the letters are transposed *e-l* as in *trifle* = *trifel*. Why should the type of *label*, *libel* not be followed in all words of this class? *Model* is intelligible, *muddle* only serves to illustrate its meaning by its form: *muddel* or *mu-del* is evidently what is wanted. A whole set of adjectives of the *able*, *capable*, *flexible* class could thus be regularized. If *flexibil* were adopted, not only would it be nearer to its Latin original, but it would suggest its derived abstract *flexibility*, and so with the rest. *Articul*, though perhaps not quite the ordinary sound, is etymologically the more correct form, and again



leads at once to *articul-ate*. *Miracul*, *miracul-ous*, and many more, might be altered on the same analogy. The last example suggests the necessity of reducing *-ous* to *-us*, once *ou* has been standardized as in *count*. *Color*, *labor*, etc., would follow, and be brought into line with *liquor*, *pallor*, etc., as well as with the usage of the United States.

A plan of reform on the lines indicated may claim to be an evolutionary propriety, and indeed necessity. While pronunciation is changing, orthography has made no corresponding advance for two centuries. The danger is, that unless some measures are taken to ensure uniformity of standard, both in spelling and idiom, the English-speaking world may either reproduce Babel, with the dialects of its provinces mutually unintelligible, or may break up like the Roman Empire into a series of more or less separate and independent languages. Identity of pronunciation we need not hope for, nor indeed desire. One of the advantages of a not too rigid system is that each locality, while acknowledging the standard, can translate it into its own peculiar provincial preference. The Irishman will have his *moighty*, the Scot his *michty*, and the Englishman his *myghty*—all alike covered by *mihty*. What may be called the blank cheque principle will have to be adopted, each filling in the value that suits his exchange, while acknowledging the standard par value as the sterling currency. This specially concerns forms like *a*, *i*, *o*, *oa*, *-ear*, *-ure*, etc. A good deal of elasticity is obviously necessary if the whole English speaking world is to be held together by a common speech. When it is remembered that some sixty different vocalic and diphthongal sounds are distinguishable in English, the hopelessness and futility of an alphabet to correspond at once become manifest. If any good is to be accomplished, it must be by building on the existing foundations, loose and imperfect as they may seem to the phonetician to be.

The merits claimed for the scheme here propounded are simplicity, ease of mastery, consistency, efficiency. No breach is made with the past, the existing alphabet remains unchanged, the familiar forms are in great part preserved, in some instances the more correct form is restored, in no case is the change violent. The first essential of change, as already indicated, is that the new forms shall not part company with the old. The new script must be intelligible to those acquainted with the existing forms and, conversely, at the same time young people brought up on the new system must not be confronted with obstacles when they desire to consult existing books or to avail themselves of

the resources of libraries. The gain of reform must not find a loss to match. The chiefest merit claimed is that the sacrifice is negligible, the benefits numerous and substantial. All that is asked amounts to the abandonment of a bad habit, and its replacement by methods of sobriety and reason.

A feature of the suggested changes is that they are severally independent of each other. The adoption of one need not involve the adoption of others. The only qualification is in regard to a group like *ea* or *ou* where the selection of one sound as the type would necessarily involve the alteration of the symbols for other sounds at present represented by the combination. Another point worth noting is the advisability of making exceptions in favour of some of the commoner words and leaving them as they are. These are cases where sentiment would be offended, and change involve more loss than gain. To this class belong pronouns, numerals, geographical names, titles, words consecrated by religious association, and, of course, all personal and other proper names.

While uniformity is the main aim, the hold that different forms with the same sound take on the eye is not to be disregarded. *Air*, *ere*, *heir* at once suggest their signification and occasion no check in the sequence of ideas in reading. But on the other hand, *bay* may be a horse, a tree, a recess, or a bark, and *sound* may be water, pulsating air, an attribute of health, and several other things. In such cases the context is the only guide. The principle of differentiation of form could easily be retained. For instance, it would be feasible to write *rain*, *rein*, *reign* as *rain*, *ràn* (*rän*), *rayn*, the *ay* which is chiefly final (*say*, etc.) being adopted in the last in order to recall the familiar look of the lost *g*. So *meet*, *meat*, *mèt* or *mèt* (*mete*) would remain distinct to eye though the same to the ear. Little if any loss would be incurred in any of the sets of homonyms.

As a practical proposition how can such a scheme be realized? No doubt most easily by the introduction of the thin end of the wedge. Let us be satisfied with an instalment of reform to begin with. The adoption of the distinguishing mark for *a*, *e*, *i*, etc., would at once add five vowel symbols to our resources—an incalculable gain to the learner. This, together with the differentiation of the sounds underlying *ea* and *ou*, might be sufficient for a first attempt. In any case, the vowels are a serious enough undertaking by themselves. If once the habit of traditional spelling were broken and a more rational method allowed to prove its merits, the desire for a thorough overhaul



of the vocabulary would precipitate reform, and probably in the issue call for the drag rather than the whip of the reformer. The practical difficulty of fitting typewriters and supplementing founts would speedily be surmounted by the ingenuity of the modern inventor. It is merely *à* or *ä* for *a*, and so for the other vowels—a trifling matter, after what mechanical device has already achieved.

One or two illustrative extracts may be appended. The alternative vowel marks are employed, for the sake of comparison, in order to show the general effect.

A I am monarck of aul I surway ;  
My riht there is nun to dispüt,  
From the center aul round to the sea  
I am lord of the fowl and the broot (?)  
O Solitüd ! wher ar the charms  
That säges hav seen in thy fäce ?  
Better dwel in the midst of alarms,  
Than rayn in this horribil pläce.

It may not be without interest to compare the language as it was, with the language as it will be, and for this purpose a passage follows : (1) as it appears in Arber's reprint of Ascham's *Scholemaster*, and (2) as it would be under the present scheme. Certain young men are brought before the Chief Justice (Sir Roger Chamloe) and the narrative proceeds :

B (1) One of the lustiest saide : Syr, we be yong jentlemen, and wise men before vs haue proued all facions, and yet those haue done full well : this they said, because it was well knowen, that Syr *Roger* had bene a good feloe in his yougth. But he aunswered them verie wiselie. In deede saithe he, in yougthe, I was, as you ar[e] now : and I had twelve feloes like vnto my self, but not one of them came to a good ende. And therfore, folow not my example, in yougth, but folow my counsell in aige, if ever ye thinke to cum to this place, or to thies yeares, that I am cum vnto, lesse ye meete either with pouertie or Tiburn in the way.

[The old *s*, closely resembling *f*, is used throughout except when the letter is final.]

B (2) One of the lustiest sed (sayd) : Sir, we be yung gentilmen, and wis men beför us hav prooved aul fashions, and yet thòs hav dun ful wel. This they sed, becaus it was wel knoen that Sir Roger had been a good fellowe in his yooth. But he ansered them very wisly. Indeed, seth he, in yooth I was as you ar now, and I had twelve fellowes lik unto myself, but not one of them cà m to a good end. And, therfor,

folloe not my exampel in yooth, but folloe my council in àge, if ever you think to cum to this plàce, or to thees years, that I am cum unto, lest you meet lther (eether) with poverty or Tyburn in the way.

C Alice thauht she had never seen such a cùrius croquet-ground in aul her lîf; it was aul ridges and furroes; the bauls were lîv hedgehogs, the mallets lîv flamingos, and the soldjers had to dubel themselves up and to stand upon their hands and feet to mäk the arches. The cheef difficulty Alice found at first was in managing the flamingo . . . it woud twist itself round and look up in her fàce, with such a puzzeld expression that she cood not help bursting out lahfing; and when she had got its hed down, and was going to beguin again, it was very provöking to fînd that the hedgehog had unrölld itself, and was in the act of crawling away.

The question of spelling reform has to be faced, whether we like it or not. An academic constituency is the audience to which one would desire first to make appeal. While jealous of the language, its traditions, and its associations, such an audience may claim to have in some measure surmounted the prejudices that make us creatures of habit and slaves of the past. The complaint that posterity has done nothing for the present generation and that we owe it nothing, has in these days less ground than it oftentimes has had. For if anything mortal is certain, it is that our successors will have to liquidate much of the debt incurred by the present generation. We must provide posterity with such aids as we can. Every obstacle must be removed from the learner's way, not in order to prepare for him the primrose path, but to enable him to start more quickly, to travel faster, and to go farther. Of these obstacles, reading, with the implicit spelling, is one of the most repellent and most unintelligent. So much more has to be learned than in former days: so many more, of all sorts and capacities, have to be taught: the teacher's burden must also be eased. If reform has been brought within the sphere of practical politics, vindicated its claim to be seriously considered, been rendered a feasible proposition, that is a great step in advance. The accredited representatives of the teachers of Scotland, the Research Committee of the Educational Institute, are of opinion that such a claim is valid on behalf of the scheme now sketched. May it so prove! Much remains to conquer still: but it is the first step that costs.

JOHN CLARKE.



## The University Greek Play.



THE promoters of the Greek Play of 1920 approached their undertaking with the confidence of a previous success a trifle shaken by friendly admonitions. They were told, and indeed even to themselves in their less sanguine moments it seemed only too probable, that the second venture was following far too closely on the heels of the first, and that with a thing so essentially exotic in its character as Greek drama, a triennial performance was as much as the public would stand. But two considerations fought against these counsels of prudence. In the first place the interest of Town and Gown alike seemed to be genuinely awakened; hundreds had been unable to gain admission to the "Antigone," and it was not certain whether the mood might not change with the passage of time. And again, the older hands on the Committee well knew how fluctuating a quantity the dramatic talent of the undergraduates had proved during the last fifty years. Dramatic Societies had come and gone many times during that period; they had been dependent on the presence of a few enthusiasts, and when these left the University, the Societies vanished with them. It was agreed on all hands that just at the moment we were exceptionally rich in accomplished amateurs, who took their work not as an idle amusement, but as matter for serious and painstaking study. We might never be so rich again. On both these accounts, therefore, it seemed wisest to strike while the iron was hot.

It was not easy to find a successor for the "Antigone". There are Greek Plays and Greek Plays, and while all have their interest for the scholar whose learning places him in the milieu of the thought and civilisation of the past, not all of them are equally attractive to the person of average culture. There was nothing in the "Antigone" that made any call on special knowledge; it did not, for example, ask the audience to follow ætiological explanations of ancient worship or belief, its appeal was direct and human, it was independent of time

and place, it meant as much for the man of to-day as it did for the Athenian of twenty-five centuries ago. It was in fact an ideal play to present to a modern audience, and in its kind there remained nothing else so good among the Greek Tragedies surviving. We had to look for something of a different type—a drama of Terror rather than of Pity. After much deliberation it was decided to turn to Aeschylus and to present the first two plays of his Oresteian Trilogy, the “Agamemnon” and “Choephoroe,” for which a convenient title was found in Morshead’s “House of Atreus”. To have added the “Eumenides” would have meant a great curtailment of all three plays; we should have had tragedy in sips, and with an audience not greatly interested in the association of the Furies with the Areopagus the conclusion must inevitably have fallen flat.

On the other hand the “Agamemnon” and “Choephoroe,” regarded as two acts of a single drama, made an entirely satisfactory unity and ended on a thrilling tragic note, but even so a difficulty remained in their inordinate length. In the original Greek the actual lines to be spoken or to be sung came to rather more than double the number of the lines of the “Antigone”. It was true that the over-abundance of the lyric element in both plays invited free excision, but again that over-abundance was more apparent than real, since it was on the Choral Odes that the poet had largely depended for the mist of dreadful anticipation in which he enveloped the action, while at the same time he invested it with a profound religious significance. In the “Agamemnon” particularly, where for one half of the play there is little movement, abbreviation meant that we ran the risk of maiming the play as a work of art by deliberately robbing the poet of the means he had chosen for the effect he had in view. As the result of our attempt to shorten both plays and run them together in the form of acts separated from one another by an interval of time, it was therefore unavoidable that the “Agamemnon” should suffer more than the “Choephoroe,” and the reason for this should be remembered by any who, on the strength of our production, may have been inclined to question the claim of the “Agamemnon” to be the greatest tragedy ever composed in any language. If the play did not satisfy that high demand it was not Aeschylus that was to blame, but we who had mangled his work.

The choice of a play once settled, the worst of our trouble was over, for we were fortunate in securing Mr. Parry Gunn once more as



our Producer. Thanks to his fine dramatic instinct and wide experience, and to his stern rejection of many an ill-advised appeal for mercy on the text, the two plays ultimately shook themselves down into a working unity. As with the "Antigone" it was a case for the employment of compromise and equivalent values. The truncated first half of the "Agamemnon" was saved by pageantry, the selected lyrics were skilfully apportioned between "Sung" and "Spoken," and, in the unavoidable tenuity of the latter form, every device of stagecraft was invoked to create and intensify the tragic atmosphere. It would be unfair to give away the secrets of a Producer, whose business it is to play upon his audience while he keeps them unconscious that they are as wax in his hands, but one may safely go the length of saying that the creation and maintenance of that electric current which streams between the stage and the auditorium is matter of subtle calculation and is made to spring not infrequently from an unsuspected source.

In the training of the actors Mr. Gunn's task was in one way easier than it had been with the "Antigone". Then he had been required to deal with a Cast to a large extent untried, but now he was better acquainted with the aptitudes of most of those among whom the parts were to be distributed. The new recruits, too, were all actors of some experience and were to prove towers of strength to the play. As before, he held to his theory that intensive preparation over a short period was much the best plan to pursue with amateurs, so long as the moment of production was psychologically right. He regarded his material very much as one might athletes, who have to be brought to the scratch in the pink of condition, neither under-trained nor over-trained but at the height of their form, and it is a great tribute to his power of nice perception, in a sphere where intuition is the only guide, that the Cast did itself full justice on the opening night. He worked so hard both in the collective and individual rehearsals and aroused so much enthusiasm in every member of the Company that no one would dream of denying him far the greatest share in the success of the Play.

It will be readily understood that the "House of Atreus" was a much more formidable undertaking than its predecessor. Not merely was the Cast considerably bigger, but two Singing and two Dancing Choruses had to be provided. Like Harvard with its "Oedipus Rex," and like Cambridge when it produced the "Iphigenia in Tauris" in 1894, we found this separation of function inevitable. It may be

remarked, however, in passing, that, unlike Cambridge in the case of the "Ion" and unlike ourselves in the case of the "Antigone," we took no liberties with the sex of the Singers or Dancers. In the "Agamemnon" the Dancing Chorus consisted of fifteen old men of Argos, and the Singing comprised twenty-two members vaguely designated Senators. Instead of banking them up on either side of the acting stage as we did with the Singers of the "Antigone," we extended the Orchestra sufficiently to find room for them to right and left of the Dancers. The same arrangement was followed with the choruses of the "Choephoroe" with its fifteen Trojan captive maidens who danced and the forty-three who sang. When we add the armed Guards and Attendants, the Trojan captives in the train of "Agamemnon," the Women Servants and the Wand-bearers, we get a total of something like a hundred and fifty performers all of whom had to be appropriately dressed and equipped. The work of the Dress Committee and the Property man was thus considerably more than doubled as compared with our first performance in 1919.

All this, however, but touches the fringes of the enterprise—"as yet you've hardly entered on the parsley and the rue". The singers and dancers had to be trained, and an Orchestra provided. Singers and players require music, and here we were confronted with a difficulty which we had been spared in the "Antigone". For the "Agamemnon" there did indeed exist the vocal score of Sir Hubert Parry, composed for the Cambridge performance of 1900, but just as rehearsals were beginning it was found that the instrumental music corresponding had never been published. Frantic inquiries brought the reply that the thing did not exist, and when it was at last discovered it proved to be in manuscript, and little more than short-hand jottings made by the composer to all appearance from memory, and without the vocal score before him. How the conductor, Mr. Harry Townend, fought his way through this quagmire has never been revealed. With the performance almost within sight a fiasco seemed inevitable, but, however he achieved it, he emerged triumphantly.

For the "Choephoroe" no music had ever been composed, as the play seems never to have been performed in the Greek manner until it was presented in Aberdeen. A happy suggestion made by Professor Terry put us in communication with Mr. W. G. Whittaker, Mus. Bac., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who at once agreed to come to the rescue. There is nothing connected with the play that the Committee looks



back upon with greater satisfaction than its association with Mr. Whittaker. His strangely beautiful music, the very echo of emotion wrought to an unearthly pitch, was enough to give distinction to our Play. Our young singers had a right to be proud of having been the first to sing it in public; they had a right to be prouder still when a composer of Mr. Whittaker's genius told the audience that their performance had been "superb," in accents far too warm to be anything else than an utterance straight from the heart.

As in the last play, a heavy burden was borne by Mr. Harry Townend. Had all gone smoothly the work of training two Choruses and an Orchestra in music that was confessedly difficult if it was beautiful, and written in a strange idiom, would have taxed a strong man's energies to the full. But when to this there was added an interminable series of difficulties and perplexities due to a shortage of instrumentalists and many other causes, the marvel is that he did not break down under the accumulated weight of his mischances. But Mr. Townend seems born to attempt the impossible and invariably achieve it.

As regards the Dancing, Mr. Parry Gunn made himself responsible for its part in the "Agamemnon". His theory is austere, but one cannot deny it to be Greek. What, after all, is our material for recapturing the movement in the Greek dance? Neither painting nor sculpture can present us with more than a single moment in the series of postures, gestures, and evolutions. If three thousand years hence a Chorodidaskalos should attempt to teach the "Highland Fling," the only available evidence will be such isolated moments as have been seized by the painter or the sculptor. What likelihood is there that he will present anything near the truth? We are driven back on the spirit of Greek Art. Greek dancing was expressive. We may not express in the same way—it is pretty certain that we shall never be able to—but if we do express by movement, posture and gesture, and with due reserve and restraint, we have dancing that is in its essence Greek.

For the "Choephoroe" Chorus the Committee ventured on an experiment which proved highly successful. They had been attracted by the beautiful work of the Dalcroze School of Eurhythmics, now at the very top of the wave, and thought they saw in it exactly what was wanted for the plastic interpretation of the Play. In Miss Grace McLearn, Mr. Ingham sent us down a most capable and enthusiastic

exponent of the system. The full course of training is a prolonged one, including many months more than the weeks we could afford, but thanks to the skill of the teacher and the native capacity of our women students for intensive application, the "Choephoree" dances proved not only a spectacle beautiful to the eye, but satisfying to the mind as a faithful presentation of changeful emotion.

The problem set the Dress Committee resembled that of the Dancing in its duality—they had to produce something beautiful and at the same time interpretative. The colours of the dresses had to be pleasing to the eye, they had to be such as to blend harmoniously in the combinations of the actors on the stage and in the evolutions of the Chorus in the Orchestra, and they had also to exhibit an ethical fitness. In this there was involved a study of the Play almost as minute as that bestowed on it by the Producer and the Dance Trainer, and largely partaking of the same character as theirs. It was imaginative work throughout, and full of complications, for what was subjectively right might not prove so objectively, and so there went on a constant trimming of the balance between the two factors. In addition to this there was archæological accuracy to be observed, and decorative effects to be judged from the audience point of view, for in stage work it is not that which is that tells but only that which seems. Difficult and perplexing as it was, the task was worth attempting, and the Dress Committee had the satisfaction of finding that their aims had been fully understood and their results rated at a high value by many well-qualified judges.

It remains to speak of the Actors, and first of those new to the Cast. In our recruits the luck of the "Antigone" held for the "House of Atreus". We had been almost in despair for a Clytemnestra, for the part demanded a certain maturity and weight of character unlikely to be found in a young woman student. We had even contemplated the possibility of having the part played by a man, but a vision of Widow Twankey scared us. We found what we wanted in one of our under-graduates, Miss Florence Shirras. She had not spoken six lines at the first rehearsal before we knew that our anxieties were over. She had presence and dignity of bearing with the right quality of voice for a Queen of Tragedy. She depicted admirably the cold superiority and arrogance of Clytemnestra, the conscious power of her "in whose woman's breast beats heart of man," her irony, her scorn, her tigerish strength and patience and ferocity. She was greatest,



perhaps, in the Tapestry scene of the "Agamemnon," and in her final scene with Orestes in the "Choephoroe," when her swift instinct tells her that her hour has come. In Mr. John Craigen we found an actor of experience and fine elocutionary power. The part of Aegisthus is not a great one, but it appears at a most critical moment in the play, the scene, that is, which provides the juncture of the "Agamemnon" with the "Choephoroe". The "Agamemnon" as a play is over by that time. We have had the King's death, the ferocious exultation of Clytemnestra in her deed, the horror of the Chorus, and whatever follows must be anticlimax. But Mr. Craigen brought verve and sting where it was sorely needed and saved the situation. Miss Annie Anderson was another new-comer. In the "Nurse" of the "Choephoroe" she was assigned a part resembling in its difficulty the Sentinel of the "Antigone". It had in it that same perilous dash of Comedy which the greatest of dramatists have recognized as strangely telling in Tragedy, but which has yet to be handled with gingerly reserve upon the stage lest it dissipate the tragic atmosphere. Of this Miss Anderson showed the keenest perception, and her firm and effective rendering of the part was a fine artistic effort. Mr. Andrew Rankin, Mr. Douglas Troup, and Mr. Frank Campbell were also new to the Cast. There are no unimportant, though there may be small parts in a Greek Tragedy, and, indeed, the shortest speech in the Play, which fell to Mr. Campbell, is the pivot on which turns the denouement of the "Choephoroe". It is unnecessary to say more than that the Producer was justified in his selection of all three for their parts.

Of the "Antigone" Cast nine members were available for the "House of Atreus". To take the name-part first, it naturally fell to Mr. William Craigen, but every one regretted that he had less opportunity as Agamemnon than he had as Creon. There is little range of feeling to represent in the "King of men"; he has only to look and speak royally. Mr. Craigen, it is needless to say, fulfilled both conditions to the utmost. He bore himself with splendid dignity, and his magnificent voice was in itself a delight. Cassandra's part is a thing by itself in drama. Miss Margaret Ferguson was chosen for it because of the promise she had given of emotional power in the part of the Queen in the "Antigone," and Mr. Gunn's discernment was right well approved in her selection. To depict a crescendo of frenzy on the stage the essential matter is the start on a low enough note; if that is not secured, the limit of vocal and gestural expression is reached too

soon; one cannot maintain a shriek indefinitely without its palling, and worse than palling. No human being could act Cassandra but for the fact that the stounds of divine possession by which she is shaken follow one another with breaks; each fit reaches a climax and then dies away, but each successive climax is higher than the one preceding. This constitutes the difficulty of a part like that of Cassandra or Medea—the husbanding of something in reserve till the end is reached, without attenuating the intermediate effects. For so young a player Miss Ferguson achieved this marvellously. She has been criticised for a certain monotony of delivery, but at intervals there came a cry so absolutely right and true that the audience had manifest difficulty in suppressing the forbidden applause. That sound and well-proved actor, Mr. Charles Davidson, did the Sentinel's part full justice, and good as Mr. Royston was as Teiresias he was better still as the Herald. With the important and trying part of the Leader of the Chorus the Producer took a liberty that was justified by the event. It was divided between Mr. William Gunn and Mr. Gordon Ogilvie. This not only introduced an element of variety, but brought out tellingly a diversity of character discernible in the speeches of the Leader. Mr. Gunn has all along been a rock of confidence in these performances; he adds to his self-possession many fine dramatic qualities. There was great beauty in his rendering of the passage beginning "Aye but a many sorrows touch the quick," and in his altercation with Aegisthus he was realistic in a high degree. Mr. Gordon Ogilvie, another newcomer by the way, had less to do; his lighter voice was in effective contrast with the rich deep tones of Mr. Gunn.

In the "Choephoroe" the two leading parts were taken by Miss Frances Mordaunt and Mr. R. G. Harvey. It is difficult to speak highly enough of either, and yet their methods were quite dissimilar. Mr. Harvey's performance would have been impossible on the Athenian stage—where the characters were almost speaking statues; he came near the modern in his freedom. Miss Mordaunt's presentation of Electra, on the other hand, has been described as the most truly Greek of any in the play, submitting itself to the severest conditions and yet conveying the thrill of passion with effect equally piercing. Mr. Harvey's enunciation at times lacked distinctness; he was not thinking of the mere words; the musical modulation of his voice sent the emotion home; it was a kind of dramatic impressionism. Greek



clarity pervaded Miss Mordaunt's utterance; every syllable was heard throughout the hall. Mr. Harvey's Orestes was a triumph of individual genius; Miss Mordaunt's Electra, as has been well said, was "the drama itself," sweeping on like something impersonal, unconscious, elemental. The question of the superiority of one method over another does not arise; each was right for the particular character. A statuesque Orestes is for us unthinkable, an Electra other than statuesque would be marred and ineffective.

As with the "Agamemnon" the leadership of the Chorus was divided in the "Choephoroe". Miss Stella Henriques and Miss Helena Davidson, who acted as Electra's attendants, took the part between them, and here even more than in the other play an advantage was gained by a differentiation of character, one set of lines going readily to the more timid, the other to the more strenuous of the two. It was a great matter having tried players for these difficult parts which involve a strain peculiar to themselves.

This account of the Greek Play of 1920 has run to greater length than was intended by the writer, but while we are on the subject of the Actors there is one thing more that clamours for notice. Time was when University Drama was in the hands of charming young fellows whose light-hearted treatment of their Academic responsibilities was something of an anxiety to their intellectual guardians. But all this is changed. As at Oxford where two destined Professors of Poetry and a future ambassador at Rome performed in the "Agamemnon," and as at Cambridge where the present Provost of Eton, the present head of a College, and numerous lesser dignities acted in the Plays, so at Aberdeen the very élite of our Honours men and women in nearly every Faculty were to be found in the Cast or Chorus of the "Antigone" and the "House of Atreus". And it was a great satisfaction to the Committee to find familiar names thickly dotted over Prize and Honours lists at the close of last Session. Now these are facts of great importance. Not only do they explain the high level of merit reached in the plays, but they supply a sufficient rejoinder to the few who expressed fears lest Academic work should suffer from the intrusion of this new interest. They also justify the generous encouragement which the Senatus has held out to our ventures.

The Committee are minded to give Greek Tragedy a rest for a time. But it would be a thousand pities if the undoubtedly great amount of first-rate dramatic talent in the University did not find a

field for its display before we attempt another. It should be recognized that we have not here to deal with something trivial and negligible, but with a real and vital force. We have at our command the means of supplying the city of Aberdeen with an inspiration for culture, with something truly educative, which at a time like this when the public taste threatens to sink into an abyss of meaningless frivolity, it would be almost criminal not to encourage and develop. There is only one worthy outlet for this remarkable energy and that is a Shakespearean play. It had best be one of the less familiar ones, and there would be an added interest if it were presented in some modification of the manner of the Elizabethan stage. Expensive scenery would thus be rendered unnecessary; indeed the whole expense of such a play would come far short of that involved in a Greek Tragedy. The Committee has as yet taken no step officially, but very careful inquiry is being made into the question of cost, and advice has been sought from some leaders in the theatrical world. No move can be made until there is clear evidence that the enterprise is likely to end with a balance on the right side, but naturally a guarantee fund is desirable to meet the risk of the unforeseen. If we come within £200 of our drawings with the "House of Atreus" not a penny of such a guarantee would be required. That the performance would be one of high merit goes without saying, and if a suitable play were chosen it could be rendered more attractive by the addition of Old English songs and dances.

The writer wishes to make it clear that he has no authority to speak for the Greek Play Committee as a whole, for it has not yet met to consider the project, nor can it until more of the necessary information is collected. But he is sure he can rely on the support of all who see in the acting of great Drama, an ennobling influence and something that aids in the fight against that self-consciousness which has hampered the careers of many of our best.

J. HARROWER.



## On the Art of the Theatre.<sup>1</sup>



HERE are always two clearly defined and widely different attitudes towards an art. There is that of the artist and that of the layman. In between, and connecting these, there might be the critic, who, fulfilling his function properly, would, on the one hand, tend to keep the artist from "wandering too far from the watch-fires of the race," and, on the other, help the layman to an intelligent understanding not of art, but of the work of the artist. The commercial organization of modern journalism, however, has turned one class of critic into an advertising agent. The other class has never been more than a kind of artistic body-snatcher; he has acted on the assumption that every work of art is created solely to provide him with the raw material for the making of literature. Both classes of critic, far from being helpful, do incalculable harm, and the gulf between artist and layman remains unbridged.

In all the arts it is a wide gulf. Nothing is more illuminating than to hear a group of painters discuss painting. They indulge in no rhapsody about marvellous colour-harmonies—no panegyrics upon the uplifting power of a great picture. Such ideas come into the minds only of laymen. Quote to such a group the familiar passage from Walter Pater's essay on the "Mona Lisa," and it will be received by some with derisive laughter, by others with yawns, and the rest will not understand what the words mean. Only the veriest amateur will gush over the quotation. The professional painter will tell you that Pater simply did not know what he was writing about, and that all he said would be equally true had the subject been "the man in the moon". Press the discussion and you will probably be informed that the "weariness of the eyelids" and the "enigmatical" expression are merely results

<sup>1</sup>The substance of a Lecture to the Classical and Dramatic Societies of Aberdeen University, 21 January, 1921.

of bad drawing, and represent a praiseworthy but unsuccessful attempt to paint a smile.

If the aforesaid group were sculptors, writers, or musicians, the same kind of thing would happen. The viewpoints of the artist and the layman are essentially different. The layman is concerned with the emotional effects of a work of art upon himself; the artist is pre-occupied with the technical problems involved in the making of a work of art. All that the layman implies by the word "Art," when he spells it with a capital letter, the artist takes for granted. It has supplied the impulse which has enabled him to retain enthusiasm throughout the slow process of acquiring technical proficiency, and in doing that has fulfilled its purpose. The serious artist has neither time nor energy for aesthetics. To him, art is, in the words of Robert Louis Stevenson, "first of all and last of all, a trade".

The two attitudes are in no case so different as in relation to the art of the theatre. Exactly why this should be is not easy to explain. Perhaps the difference is only more obvious in the case of dramatic art. After all, everyone understands that before he can paint he must learn to draw. In sculpture the material at once makes apparent the limitations of the untaught. Even in the art of musical performance it cannot be disputed that a very definite technical training is necessary before one can play the violin or the piano. No one would dream of trying to conduct an orchestra without having first spent years studying music and the resources of orchestral instruments. These arts have a visible technique written, so to speak, across their faces. The presence of a medium, clearly to be seen, between the artist and the effect he has created, itself demonstrates to the layman that something is being done which he could not do. His attitude, therefore, if uninformed, is generally one of respect.

In the theatre, however, he sees only what looks very like ordinary life. The medium is one which he uses himself throughout all his waking hours. There seems to be no technique. When he looks at a picture on a canvas he realizes that the effect is obtained by illusion; when he looks at a picture on the stage he accepts it as being reality.

This wrongness of attitude is a source of real irritation to the serious artist of the theatre because it makes impossible any proper appreciation of the craft he spends his life in acquiring. As a consequence he gives rein to his instinct to "stagger the Philistines". This, naturally, does not make easier the bridging of the gulf between the



artistic and the lay attitudes of mind, and both the theatre and the public suffer.

Some knowledge of the processes by which it is produced increases enormously the pleasure we derive from any work of art. Such knowledge teaches us what to look for, and how to look for it, and in no way interferes with the simple emotional excitement which it is the first function of art to create in us. It does more than that: it enables us to discriminate between good work and bad work. This ability was, perhaps, never so necessary in connection with the theatre as it is to-day. The number of stage productions is overwhelming—higher, probably, than ever—and the quality of the work was never lower.

Almost everybody now goes to the theatre and is interested in plays and in acting, and yet the trashiest plays and the slovenliest performances are not only tolerated but applauded. An age receives the drama it demands. It is certain that if public opinion were properly educated, the incompetents would quickly be driven out of the theatre, the demand for good work would grow, and better dramatists would be induced to write for the stage. Very soon, then, the cinema, which is threatening to crowd the legitimate theatre out of existence, would fall into its proper place, and the art of the theatre would again hold its rightful position as the democratic art. These considerations have moved me to put before you certain of the broader principles of the art of the theatre from a craftsman's point of view.

The art of the theatre is a composite art. Its components are play-writing, production, and acting. Only when these form a perfect trinity, equal, indivisible, and interdependent, does there come into being something which can rightly be described as "art".

A play may very well be likened, in most respects, to a piece of orchestral music. The composer translates his ideas into musical form and sets down certain symbols upon paper. These symbols have no existence as music until they are rendered as sounds by the instruments for which they were conceived, and rendered, too, in proper relation to each other. The rendering of the symbols in their appropriate sounds is the function of the players. That of the conductor is to combine the players in a band, to secure unity of design in the performance, and to obtain the right balance among the various instruments. In the art of the theatre we have the dramatist, the

actors, and the producer, whose functions correspond to those of the composer, of the players, and of the conductor.

Because the symbols which the dramatist sets down on paper are universally known—in this differing from musical symbols which require a special training for their understanding—we are apt to think that they are more than symbols, and to regard them as things complete and final in themselves. This tendency is much in evidence at present in the number of plays printed and issued to the public as reading matter. Not only are there printed many plays which have been—or are being—performed, but many so-called plays are published which are not intended for the stage and which, from the nature of their construction, could not be produced. Such plays are, from the craftsman's point of view, sheer monstrosities. They are not one whit less absurd than would be a musical composition conceived by its creator merely as so many dots of varying degrees of blackness mathematically arranged on paper, and not meant to be heard as sound.

A play is not easier to read intelligently than an orchestral score. The idea that anyone able to understand the mere words of a play can appreciate it in its printed form has its origin in a serious error of thought. The root of this error is in the conception of drama merely as a form of literature. To regard elocutionary power as the sole necessary equipment of the actor would be a precisely similar error. Both cases are illustrations of the old confusion of thought which mistakes a means for an end.

Despite the very general opinion to the contrary, dramatic writing is not to be measured by the standards of literature. The truth is, that in drama literature is only one of many means to an end—never an end in itself. "Fine writing," as such, is a nuisance in the theatre. This is, perhaps, not quite the academic view, but it is the view which experience sooner or later forces upon the craftsman.

The important element in drama lies, not in the words themselves, but in the emotion underneath the words. The chief quality of good literature is that the written words are completely expressive. If the words of a play have this quality, the producer and the actor are irritating interlopers. The plays of W. B. Yeats are clear examples of this. They contain much fine poetry and many passages which sing in one's memory. The reading of them can provide genuine pleasure, but their stage presentation is apt to be rather tedious and disappointing.



"Literary Drama" is really a contradiction in terms. The essence of literature is description; the essence of drama is action. The function of literature is to describe action—among other things; the function of drama is to present—or represent—action in process. This distinction is the crux of the whole matter.

The dramatist must, of course, use words, and conform more or less to the ordinary rules which govern the use of them. But his object, and, therefore, his method, are fundamentally different from the object and method of the maker of literature. In literature words are designed themselves to convey emotions; they are complete and self-sufficient. In dramatic writing words are never more than vehicles for conveying the emotions of the characters. Dramatic dialogue is really a kind of verbal shorthand which the producer and the actors in collaboration transcribe and fill out.

By way of illustration consider the first line of the "Agamemnon" as translated by Morshead. The Watchman speaks—"I pray the gods to quit me of my toils". That is good literature; it conveys the state of the Watchman's mind, and is satisfying to read; but ineffective when spoken from the stage. The line as rendered in the recent production of the play in Aberdeen was "God end this toil!"—"I pray the gods to quit me of my toils". "God end this toil!" Both versions have the same content as far as mere meaning goes. What exactly is the difference? Is it not that in the first form the Watchman is telling us what he is doing, while in the second he is actually doing it?

This quality of dramatic dialogue is not an idiosyncrasy of certain dramatists. It is not a recent discovery, for the Greeks were obviously conscious of it. It is a sheer necessity enforced by the nature of drama itself.

The device is easier to explain than to practise. It involves condensation to the utmost, and every word used must spring directly from a sensation experienced at the moment of utterance by the character who speaks. It is not enough that the words convey emotion; they must be direct expressions of the immediate sensations of emotion.

Conformity to this necessity imposes upon the dramatist limitations which very few writers are either able or willing to accept. It demands, too, an enormous knowledge and a deeply sympathetic understanding of human life and character—and not only knowledge

and understanding of them but an intense, objective interest in them. Probably the chief reason why at present there are so few dramatists of any worth is that those persons who are skilled in writing are more interested in their own feelings and opinions than they are in life and character, thus reflecting the spirit of the age.

The way in which this principle of dramatic writing can be applied in the older forms of drama is fairly clear. How to adapt it to the drama of to-day, however, appears to be a matter of greater difficulty. Mr. W. B. Yeats says that modern life cannot be used as material for drama, because when a man of the twentieth century is deeply moved all he does is to walk across a room and gaze into the fire.

A little study of the works of Ibsen will show how wrong Mr. Yeats is. Exactly at what level, as works of art, Ibsen's plays will come to rest, time alone can reveal. In the matter of technique, however, they mark a turning-point in the development of European drama hardly less important in its consequences than was the creation of the "Agamemnon" by Æschylus. Thirty years have made us so familiar with the results of the revolution brought about by Ibsen's dramatic method that it is not easy to realize how complete that revolution was. Naturalness of dialogue and situation, adherence to the unities of time and place, the banishing of such artificialities as the "soliloquy" and the "aside," the avoidance of a happy ending when such an outcome is illogical—all this has become so familiar and so inevitable a condition of any play written nowadays, that we are apt to forget that the change dates from the year 1889, when an enthusiastic band of pioneers gave the first performance outside of Scandinavia of "A Doll's House".

The most obvious contribution of Ibsen to the technique of drama has been the elimination of the "soliloquy" and the "aside" as devices which a dramatist might legitimately employ in working out his plot.

In the plays of Shakespeare there are no real "soliloquies" or "asides". The stage of the Elizabethan theatre jutted out into the auditorium and the audience stood or sat on three sides of it; certain favoured individuals had seats upon the stage itself. From these conditions there naturally arose the convention that the audience was part of the acting company, and was privy to the action of the play and to the inmost thoughts of the characters. What have come to be called the "soliloquies," as well as the "asides," were spoken straight



to the audience. They were in no sense a mere thinking aloud. The moment the "tongue"—or projecting—stage disappeared, early in the eighteenth century, and the whole action of a play was confined within the limits of a "box stage" cut off from the audience, the "soliloquy" and "aside" became artificial and unconvincing tricks. Their use no longer arose out of a technical necessity, and they were inevitably stupid in effect.

The technique which the modern form of stage demands seemed to present insurmountable difficulties, and European drama was very near extinction when Ibsen discovered the possibilities of fresh developments, and pointed the way to their achievement by giving to the world his wonderful series of social plays.

The discarding of the "soliloquy" and the "aside" has made play-writing infinitely more difficult than it was before. It necessitates more exacting methods of construction and a far greater range of inventiveness. The revelation of character and plot must be conveyed wholly by dialogue, and the problem is to fulfil this condition, and, at the same time, conform to the principle which has been alluded to as the primary quality of dramatic writing. This problem proved too difficult for Mr. Yeats, and has been triumphantly solved by Ibsen.

Of definitions of drama there are many. The orthodox opinion of the present time is that which is generally associated with the name of the late Ferdinand Brunetière.

"The theatre in general," said that critic in his *Etudes Critiques*, "is nothing but the place for the development of the human will attacking the obstacles opposed to it by Destiny, Fortune, or Circumstances". And again: "Drama is a representation in action of the will of man in conflict with the mysterious powers or natural forces which limit or belittle us; it is one of us thrown living upon the stage, there to struggle against fatality, against social law, against one of his fellow-mortals, against himself if need be, against the interests, the prejudices, the folly, the malevolence of those around him".

That seems as satisfactory as any definition can be, but Mr. William Archer, whose opinions on dramatic questions are worthy of most serious consideration, feels that, while it describes the matter of a good many dramas, it does not lay down any true differentia—any characteristic common to all dramas and possessed by no other work of fiction—and that many of the greatest dramas cannot easily be brought under the formula.

Mr. Archer's own contribution to the discussion is that the essence of drama is not conflict but crisis. He says in his book on "Play-Making":—

"A play is a more or less rapidly-developing crisis in destiny or circumstances, and a dramatic scene is a crisis within a crisis, clearly furthering the ultimate event."

The truth is, perhaps, that each of these definitions requires the modification that would come from fusing them. In any case it is certain that a drama must be at least a representation in action of a conflict or crisis of some sort in the lives of imaginary personages—a representation capable of interesting an average audience assembled in a theatre. Further, the conflict or crisis must be one arising from or engaging the passions or emotions of the characters in the play.

The so-called "Drama of Ideas," which Mr. Bernard Shaw writes about, is an impossibility, for a conflict of ideas can produce only discussion. The moment it begins to produce action, in the dramatic sense, it leaves the region of pure ideas and becomes simple drama.

In all good plays of every period there is one other element of which no existing definition appears to take account, and it is precisely the presence or absence of this element which marks the difference between a great play with enduring interest and value, and the mere entertainment of an idle hour. In the great dramas, the conflict or crisis which forms their framework is always presented in the light of its relation to some fundamental truth of life.

In illustration take Shakespeare's cycle, "Richard II" and the two parts of "Henry IV". That work is a record of plottings and counter-plottings, killings, murders, and violent deeds, all the outcome of a conflict of passions and clash of wills. If it were no more it would be merely a rather tedious melodrama made up of a series of gory incidents, without cohesion or purpose, and with Falstaff as the "comic relief". Actually it is one of the greatest and most marvellous dramatic monuments the world has produced. It is made so by the fact that the conflict of passions which forms the basis of its action is, throughout, related to the deep and profound truth that an act of treachery of any kind, to an oath, to oneself, or to another, irrespective of the motive which inspires it, inevitably brings upon the person who commits it, and upon all who have part in it, a doom from which there can be no escape. Because every character and every incident is in passionate relation to this truth the whole becomes a closely knit unity and a work of art.

The "Producer" stands in exactly the same relation to drama as the conductor to orchestral music. There is no good reason why a playwright should not be his own producer. It may be that the



modern tendency towards specialization has developed departmentalism even in the theatre. At any rate, there are very few dramatists able to produce their own plays. In music the greatest composers have not often been even capable conductors.

Every producer finds that dramatists seldom realize what their plays will be like in performance. Interpretative groupings and movements, and subtleties of characterization reveal a depth of meaning in their writing which they confess they had not dreamed of. When they do have any clear conception of the effects they want, they rarely have any but the most naïve ideas as to how those effects are to be obtained.

The producer is a kind of theatrical Jack-of-all-trades. He must be a showman, for he has to present plays in a way which will appeal to the largest possible number of people. He must be somewhat of an art-designer, for he has to determine the nature of the setting and dressing of plays, and he has to design the groupings which the action of the play requires. He must know—and know technically—the resources of the stage. In these days of complex lighting-systems and elaborate mechanisms, this alone is no small matter. He must be able to act, at least well enough to demonstrate any and every kind of part. His ability in this direction must be more than a mere flair; it must be consciously the result of knowledge and experience, for he has to teach the actors how to render their parts, and he has to coach them in the technical methods which the nature of the play demands. Above all he must be intensely interested in the art of the theatre; and he ought to possess the double gift of being able to inspire a like interest in the cast who are his collaborators, and of inducing them to work together wholeheartedly to the utmost of their powers.

The art—or craft—of stage-production has made enormous strides during the last twenty years. It has far outstripped the art of play-writing. The success of quite 80 per cent. of the plays which are at present running in London is due much more to their producers than to their authors. This is not a healthy state of affairs, and it is far from being good for the art of the theatre. It is not good even for the art of the producer, because it leads inevitably to "over-production". I do not mean over-production in the economic sense; although it certainly does bring about the public presentation of many plays which ought never to have been written. Nor do I mean only over-elaboration in setting and mounting. I mean the resort to artifice on

the part of the producer, the forcing of characterization and situation, and the exploitation of the personalities of "star" actors and actresses.

For yielding to this vice of "over-production" the producer can scarcely be asked to bear the blame. After all he is a showman. If no good plays come his way, he must do his best to cover the weaknesses and defects of those that are available, and make them as attractive as he can. The pity is that only the very discerning critic—of whom there are too few—is able to recognize and apportion credit as between dramatist and producer. The theatre-going public find themselves more or less entertained, and further than that they care nothing. The harm done to the art of the theatre is very great, for many plays which should never obtain performance are made apparent successes, and so tend to establish a lower standard for young dramatists.

The real function of the producer is to interpret the play truthfully in terms of the craft of the stage. In doing this he may employ all the other arts, decoration, music, dancing, architecture. Here again is another source of trouble and danger. As soon as an outside specialist is asked to help in the theatre, he seems to become possessed of the idea that the play and all the resources and devices of the theatre have been called into being solely to provide him with a setting for his particular contribution. Mr. Gordon Craig, who is certainly a brilliant designer, conceives the theatre as a place where marionettes should move slowly and in an ominous silence at the ends of wires, amid beautifully decorative and marvellously lit scenery. He is no more absurd in this attitude than is the literary man who regards drama only as a medium for displaying literature, or than the musician who assumes that a play exists in order to provide a "programme" for his music. When the special arts are called upon to contribute to the art of the theatre they must be content to be servants and nothing more.

The first quality which a good producer strives to obtain in his work is harmony between the matter and manner of a play and the mode of its presentation. Having fixed upon the mode, or tone, to be employed, he proceeds to design the production so that every effect may be obtained in a way which is in harmony with that mode.

The most difficult, and therefore the most interesting, problems for a producer arise in the production of the plays of Shakespeare. As already stated, Shakespeare constructed his plays for a stage which differed fundamentally from the stage of to-day, and for audiences



which were accustomed to an entirely different body of dramatic conventions. The puzzle which the producer has to solve is to find a way of making the plays fit the modern stage without destroying their essential characteristics. I have never seen a completely successful solution of the puzzle. The over-elaborate productions of Sir Henry Irving and Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree were wonderful essays in showmanship, but it is to be feared that the spirit of Shakespeare was never very near either the Lyceum or His Majesty's Theatre. Many recent presentations of Shakespeare plays have been marred by a striving after originality of mode, and the interest of the play has been swamped by the very cleverness of the producer. In other presentations, again, the plays are treated with an altogether disproportionate reverence for their purely literary qualities, and their real dramatic value is lost sight of.

The best Shakespearean production I have seen was the late Lewis Waller's "Henry V". The setting was a simple, suitable background—no more—there were no extraordinary lighting effects. The action and the acting were allowed to stand out as they ought to do; and every member of the cast had been trained to declaim heroic lines heroically. The famous set speeches of Henry were delivered straight to the audience, and in such a way and with such spirit, that, in listening to them, one became, for the moment, a bowman in the army. No "fourth wall" was erected between the stage and the auditorium. There was a continuous current of feeling passing from the stage to the auditorium, and from the auditorium to the stage.

Therein, I think, is the first essential of any good production of a Shakespeare play; the actors must be in direct contact with the audience. The convention of the "fourth wall" which Ibsen established cannot be applied to Elizabethan drama, and any attempt to apply it can lead only to inartistic compromises.

No audience at any period in the history of drama could possibly have believed in, or accepted with any degree of conviction, a character who "thought aloud" for pages of blank verse; and, until producers vainly sought to reconcile two mutually destructive conventions, no audience was ever asked to do so. The so-called "soliloquies" were certainly written to be addressed directly to the audience. The more they are studied the more clear does it become that they lose all their dramatic value unless they are spoken to the audience. The frank acceptance of the old convention not only satisfies our instinctive and, it may be,

unconscious demand that the probabilities be not outraged, but it necessitates new renderings of the "soliloquies"—renderings which, from the producer's point of view, throw fresh light on many scenes, and make clear many passages otherwise often extremely obscure.

A case in point is the familiar "To be or not to be" speech in "Hamlet". Within living memory this speech has always been taken as a true soliloquy and spoken in a detached way, quietly, slowly, and meditatively, as a piece of reasoned philosophical thinking. As a consequence the speech becomes merely an irrelevant and tedious interpolation; and the scene which follows it is always a great stumbling-block to producers and actors, who find it impossible to relate Hamlet's speeches in this scene to any logical sequence of moods. So they say—"Oh, this is one of the passages where Hamlet is either mad, or pretending to be mad," and let it go at that. If the "To be or not to be" soliloquy, however, be taken as a direct speech, all difficulties vanish; for it can be delivered passionately as the utterance of a man who at that very moment is struggling to screw up his courage to escape from his dilemma by killing himself. Then the scene with Ophelia, with its disjointed moods and lightning changes of feeling, is easy to render and to understand.

Two questions with regard to acting seem to agitate the minds of many people. The first is—how far can acting be held to be an art, and what place does it occupy compared with the other arts? The second is—to what extent should the actor feel the emotions he has to portray?

The first question is one for the philosopher. The second question—propounded originally by Diderot—opens the way to the consideration of certain technical matters, and it will be profitable to examine it briefly. Let us look at it first from the spectator's point of view.

The sight of a fellow-being labouring under stress of real emotion is either painfully harrowing or acutely uncomfortable. A condition of genuine hysteria in a woman—either in the street or on the stage—arouses only a feeling of irritation and a desire to throw cold water over her. To see a man or a woman upon the stage actually carried away by emotion or passion, causes exactly the same discomfort as such a spectacle produces in the ordinary circumstances of life.

The pleasure we have in watching a play springs entirely from our knowledge that what we are looking at and listening to is not life, is not even an imitation of life, but something based upon life, where the



action will be ordered according to the logic and within the limitations of art. Moté, the great French actor, once said after a performance in which he had torn a passion to tatters: "I am very dissatisfied with my work this evening. I let myself go too much; I was not master of myself. I was the character itself, not the actor playing it." The actor or actress worthy of the name, is not the slave but the master of the emotions which he or she portrays. What impresses us, and, whether we are conscious of it or not, what really grips us in Sara Bernhardt's performance of "*La Dame aux Camélias*," is not the emotion and passion of that frail heroine but Madame Bernhardt's representation of that emotion and passion.

Now let us look at the actor's side of the question. The first point which comes to one's mind is that it is technically impossible for an actor really to feel the emotions of the character he represents. Take the performance just referred to. If the actress actually and physically experienced anything approaching the emotions she portrays, she would be so worn out that she could never finish one act of the play. This is, of course, an extreme instance, but exactly the same factor determines the possibilities, whatever kind or range of emotions the part demands.

The actor has to convey the emotions of the character to the audience. He does that by obtaining in his own mind, through an imaginative effort and the direction of the producer, a clear and living impression of those emotions—their nature and exact degree—and then projecting that impression through the medium of his technique. It is the heaven-born ability to form true and powerful impressions of human emotions and passions, and to convey something of these impressions to others, in action, which is the foundation of great acting.

I do not believe this ability can be created out of nothing, but, if the germ is there, it can be cultivated; and its cultivation ought to be made as much a part of the actor's technical training as the cultivation of his voice or his articulation. Without this ability the best technique is a lifeless thing and a gross waste—a pipe-line laid at great cost of time and energy in a desert where there is no water for it to convey. Where the ability does exist, technique becomes a beautiful and expressive thing, fascinating to watch even for its own sake. Without technique this special ability may be anything but a blessing, in that it is forever driving its possessors to the making of efforts far beyond their strength. There are numbers of actors and

actresses who are already worn out emotionally and physically at an age when they should be doing their best work, because their technique is not good enough to carry their emotional force. Madame Bernhardt, on the contrary, is still the greatest actress in the world, because she expresses this emotional force through the medium of a perfect technique acquired early in life, and used now with all the ease and unconsciousness of confirmed habit.

Now what is technique in relation to the actor? Is it not merely craftsmanship—the knack of using the material and implements of his trade within the limitations which their nature imposes, to produce the maximum effect with the minimum expenditure of energy?

As has been already suggested, there is in most of the arts an obvious medium between what may be called “the idea of the artist” and its expression. In the art of acting, however, the medium is the natural possession of all human beings, and we are apt to be misled into thinking that the artistic use of it does not differ in any important particular from its natural use. This is, of course, an altogether erroneous idea. The actor aims at producing an effect of naturalness; but it is impossible to produce that effect by being natural. To begin with he has to speak, in very large spaces, words which are not his own; and he has to follow moods which have been fixed for him. This can only be done, effectively and continuously, through a very definite technique. The technique of acting—like the technique of any of the arts—is a full lifetime’s study.

Acting—good acting—is no more a mere imitation of life than good poetry is. The best mimics are, as a rule, notoriously bad actors. The art of acting is the art of creating images which shall make clear to others the impressions the actor has formed of life and character.

A. PARRY GUNN.



## Correspondence.

### REMARKABLE LONGEVITY IN A UNIVERSITY FAMILY.

THE EDITOR, "ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW".

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,  
ABERDEEN, 1st February, 1921.

SIR,

A letter which I have received from Mr. A. Holte Macpherson, Kensington—a grandson of Sub-Principal Hugh Macpherson and a great-grandson of Principal Roderick Macleod—gives details of so remarkable a case of longevity that an extract from it may have interest for readers of the REVIEW.

Hugh Macpherson, "Sutherlandiensis," entered King's College in 1785, and graduated M.A. there in 1788, and M.D., Edin., in 1794. In 1793 he was appointed by the Crown Professor of Hebrew in King's College. In 1797 he was transferred to a Regency and the Professorship of Greek. In 1817 he became Sub-Principal, which office he held till his death on 12 March, 1854. His period of academic service thus extended over sixty-one years; but did not constitute a record in Aberdeen, that distinction belonging to Roderick Macleod, whose daughter, Christina, became Macpherson's second wife. Macleod, a younger son of Macleod of Talisker, entered King's College in 1742, and graduated M.A. in 1746, and D.D. in 1793. In 1748 he was appointed by the Faculty associate Regent (with Dr. John Gregory), in 1749 full Regent, in 1764 Sub-Principal, and in 1800 Principal. He died 11 September, 1815, having held College office for 67 years, and this seems to be a record for British Universities. [Cf. "Notes and Queries," 24 June (p. 486) and 22 July (p. 74), 1899.]

Mr. Holte Macpherson writes:—

"According to a very carefully-compiled pedigree prepared by my father some years ago, Dr. Hugh Macpherson, by his first wife, Anne Maria Charters, had three children:—

1. MARTIN: *b.* 15 November, 1804; *d.* 16 January, 1815.
2. SAMUEL CHARTERS: *b.* 7 January, 1806; *d.* 15 April, 1860, unmarried. He rendered important services in India, particularly during the Mutiny. [At King's College, 1818-22. Author of "An Account of the Religion of the Khonds in Orissa," London, 1852. "Memorials of his Service in India," London, 1865: edited by his brother William. In "D.N.B."]
3. JOHN: *d.* in infancy, August, 1807.

"By his second wife, Christina Macleod, he had thirteen children:—

4. ISABELLA: *b.* 7 March, 1811; *d.* 8 October, 1899, aged eighty-eight, unmarried.
5. WILLIAM: *b.* 19 July, 1812; *d.* 20 April, 1893, aged eighty. Master in Equity, High Court, Calcutta. Well known as a legal draughtsman, and for some time after his retirement from India, editor of the "Quarterly Review". [At King's College, 1823-27. B.A., Cantab, 1834; M.A., 1838. Author of "Law Relating to Infants," Edinburgh, 1841 (two editions); "Procedure in Civil Courts of the E.I.C.," Calcutta, 1850 (five editions); "Law of Contracts in British India," London, 1860; "Practice of Judicial Committee of Privy Council," London, 1860 (two editions). In "D.N.B."]
6. ANNE MARIA: *b.* 11 April, 1814; *d.* 14 March, 1900, aged eighty-five, unmarried.
7. ELIZABETH: *b.* 25 January, 1816; *d.* 27 April, 1885, aged sixty-nine, unmarried.
8. JOHN: *b.* 20 May, 1817; *d.* 17 March, 1890, aged seventy-two. Practised medicine in Calcutta and subsequently in Mayfair, London. He was an authority on Waters. [M.A., King's College, 1833; and M.D., 1845. Author of "Modern Views Regarding Pathological Chemistry," Calcutta, 1845; "Statistics of Dysentery," Calcutta, 1853; "Insanity among Europeans," Calcutta, 1853; "Indian Medical Services," Calcutta, 1853; "Mineral Waters of India," Calcutta, 1854; "Native Lunatic Asylums," Calcutta, 1855; "On Anti-Periodics," Calcutta, 1856; "Cholera in its Home," London, 1866; "The Baths and Wells of Europe," London, 1869 (three editions); "Mineral Waters of Ireland," London, 1870; "Welsh Mineral Waters," London, 1870; "Our Baths and Wells," London, 1871; "Annals of Cholera," London, 1872 (two editions); "Names of the Clan Chattan," privately printed, Edinburgh, 1875. "Bath and Contrexéville Waters," London, 1886. In "D.N.B."]
9. CHRISTINA: *b.* 31 January, 1819; *d.* April, 1882, aged sixty-three. Became wife of M. Packenham Edgeworth, I.C.S.
10. JESSIE (twin sister of Christina): *b.* 31 January, 1819; *d.* 28 August, 1906, aged eighty-seven. Became wife of Colonel James Young, Royal Artillery (late Bengal).
11. HUGH MARTIN: *b.* 30 August, 1820; *d.* 4 April, 1902, aged eighty-one, unmarried. He was Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Bengal Medical Service. [M.A., King's College, 1837; M.R.C.S., 1842; F.R.C.S., 1867.]
12. MARGARET: *b.* 25 August, 1822; *d.* November, 1915, aged ninety-three, unmarried.
13. RODERICK DONALD: *b.* 27 February, 1824; *d.* 2 December, 1900, aged seventy-six. Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps. [At King's College, 1837-40.]
14. NORMAN: *b.* 13 June, 1825; *d.* 2 August, 1914, aged eighty-nine. Advocate; Sheriff of Dumfries; Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh. The only son who was not sent to India to earn his living. [M.A., King's College, 1842; LL.D.,



1865. Author of "Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords in Scotch Causes," Edinburgh, 1861; "Judicial Statistics of England," Edinburgh, 1868; "Notes on Chapel and Crown of King's College," Aberdeen, 1890.]

15. ARTHUR GEORGE; *b.* 26 September, 1828; *d.* 22 January, 1921, aged ninety-two. My father was a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. On his retirement from India, he was appointed Judicial Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. K.C.I.E., 1889. [At King's College, 1841-44.]

16. LUCY JANE: *b.* 21 October, 1830; *d.* 7 October, 1917, aged eighty-six. Was wife of General James J. McLeod Innes, R.E., V.C.

"The astounding longevity of the thirteen children of Christina Macleod is all the more remarkable from the fact that of the six sons, five, and of the seven daughters, three, spent a considerable portion of their lives in India, at a time when there was little sanitation there, and it was by no means a healthy place for Europeans. My father often told me that he and his brothers were made to take a dip in the sea before breakfast all the year round.

"Without taking fractions of years into consideration, I make it that Christina Macleod's children have between them up to the present time lived 1061 years. An official of a big Life Insurance Company told me that he had never heard of any record approaching this. For thirteen children to live to an average age of sixty is, I understand, remarkable; but Christina Macleod's thirteen average eighty-one!

"She herself was *b.* 13 September, 1785, and *d.* 17 August, 1860, aged seventy-four. Her husband, Dr. Hugh Macpherson, was *b.* 12 August, 1767, and *d.* 12 March, 1854, aged eighty-six."

The last survivor of the thirteen, Sir Arthur George Macpherson, K.C.I.E., was at the time of his death the Senior Alumnus of King's College; the next in order of seniority being the Rev. George Compton Smith, Rhynie, who matriculated in 1845.

Hugh Macpherson came of good academic stock. His great-great-grandfather, Martin, M.A., Glasgow, 1632, was minister of South Uist, 1642-61, and of Duirinish, 1661-89. His great-grandfather, Dugald, M.A., Glasgow, 1661, was minister of Duirinish, 1689-1717. His grandfather, John, was schoolmaster of Orbst. His father, Martin, was minister of Glenelg, 1751-54, and of Golspie, 1754-73. I fail to trace the last two as graduating, either at Glasgow or at Aberdeen.

I am, etc.,

P. J. ANDERSON.

## Reviews.

**THE SYSTEM OF ANIMATE NATURE.** The Gifford Lectures delivered in the University of St. Andrews in the years 1915 and 1916. By J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. In two volumes. London: Williams & Norgate, 1920. 30s. net.

AN adequate review of these volumes could be written only by some one who is at once a field naturalist and a man of science. I am neither, and am therefore disqualified from the outset for anything of the nature of detailed criticism or detailed appreciation. I can speak only for the general reader and for the reader whose main interest is not in the description of the facts but in their interpretation. And, indeed, the author has always readers of these two classes in view as well as specialist students. Perhaps his main object is to cultivate in his readers an attitude towards Nature which is not exactly that of the man of science and which might almost be called filial. It will be an attitude full of wonder and admiration; it will be inspired by love and shown in confident enterprise; and it will perhaps lead to an insight into the facts which can look upon them as revealing mind. On this account the impressions of the general reader are not irrelevant. To him the book cannot fail to appeal as a picture of the world of life. The canvas is crowded, so that one marvels how one hand and brain can control so great a wealth of detail; but it is a variety in unity, and each part has its own contribution to make to the idea of the whole. There is a sparkle in the style, too, which convinces one that the author has seen what he describes, and not merely heard about it. Everywhere—through all theories, hypotheses, notions, controversies, guesses, arguments and counter-arguments—we are in touch with reality, with the actual facts of life, how they appear and how they behave. The whole is a work of art.

The book is also, and perhaps chiefly, addressed to those who seek an interpretation of Nature. In this regard it is more difficult to appraise the achievement—perhaps owing to the modesty of the rôle which the author assigns to himself. He does not profess to give a philosophy of nature—only materials for such a philosophy. Yet, in every chapter, almost on every page, there are suggestions towards interpretation which, one feels, might have been worked up into a general view. But the author refrains, too distrustful, it would seem, of his own competence in philosophy. It is a modesty rare in a man of science; and one sometimes longs for the robust confidence with which Huxley, for example, attacked every kind of subject. But, where the author himself fears to tread, it is dangerous for others to break in who do not share his intimate familiarity with the ways of all living creatures.



The whole interpretation is enveloped by controversy, especially by the perennial and persistent controversy concerning the sufficiency and limits of mechanism. This controversy appears almost everywhere—in the description of vital processes, in the relation between organism and environment and between body and mind, in the account of heredity, of natural selection and of development, even in the problems of mind and society. The question is always faced squarely as it arises in different forms and in different connections; and it is dealt with fairly and fully. All sides are allowed to speak for themselves and to state their case in their own words, while the author holds the balance and pronounces judgment. The facts do not always warrant perfect assurance; but there is no mistaking his leaning. When he permits himself to refer to animate nature as a whole his own view emerges clearly. Ardent Darwinian as he is, almost to the point of idolatry, Weismannist as he is said to have been, his voice is not that of Darwin or of Weismann; it is the voice of Bergson. Unless I misunderstand the author, Bergson counts for far more in his final interpretation of the world than any of the biologists.

The view of nature which we have inherited is dominated by the two ideas of inertia and impressed force. Rightly or wrongly—perhaps wrongly rather than rightly—that view has led to the explanation of all change by reference to external influence. Even biological explanations come under the constraint of this view, though they cannot help breaking through it at times. Bergson—if we are bold enough to accept his doctrine—liberates us from it at a stroke. Professor Thomson does not let himself drift into the details of Bergson's system; but Bergson's fundamental idea is also his. It is that of the "thrust" of life, of its creativeness and the novelties in which it is expressed. Even the amoeba is on a voyage of adventure, impelled from within by some obscure analogue of mind, not merely constrained by external conditions. And, as we rise higher in the scale, the independence increases: life is a venture of freedom, which grows in its originality or creativeness.

"The animalcule is in a way greater than all the stars, as stars, for it is an agent, it has alternatives, it shows experimental indeterminism, it commands its course" (p. 136). This suggests a contrast between the organism and its environment which he is prepared to formulate. "From the purely physical point of view . . . the world is like a change-office, without increase or decrease in its initial stock. We always stand in the middle of an equation, past equalling future. It is for the biologist to correct this partial view, for to him the possible that grows out of the past is new and in some measure unpredictable" (p. 358). The discontinuity, however, may be apparent only. The physical formulæ are, after all, abstractions; they work well, but may not exhaust the reality even of inorganic nature; and "an aspect of reality which may be safely neglected, being latent or hidden in one constellation of matter and energy, may be patent and dominant in another" (p. 164). In this way continuity would seem to be saved by saying that the characteristics patent in organisms are also present, though latent, in the inorganic realm. But what of the new creations due to living organisms? Does not their newness, their unpredictability, involve some dissolution of continuity? And if their novelty does not mean discontinuity, is it necessary to save continuity between inorganic and organic by supposing that "life" was latent in the nebula? The whole notion of continuity, indeed, seems to stand in need of further examination. The mathematician, who deals with

the conceptual abstractions of number or of space, can form a conception of what may be called absolute continuity; and this conception is valid—for his abstractions. But when we deal with concrete realities, whether of inorganic matter or of life, we are never able to verify this absolute continuity. All we can say is that two stages in a process of change have been shown to be connected by intermediate stages, and that further approximations between these intermediate stages may perhaps be revealed by more minute investigations. The gaps are longer at some places than at others; but can we say that anywhere there are no gaps at all—that absolute continuity is verifiable in nature? Recent biology is less afraid of discontinuity than the Darwinian was; it founds upon mutations where Darwin postulated only minute variations; but even the minute variations of Darwinism are not continuous in the mathematical meaning of the term. Continuity in the strict sense, I would suggest, is a concept whose value is chiefly methodical, as a guide towards scientific understanding; it has not been verified, and perhaps is incapable of verification, in the events of the actual world.

Although the author does not profess to give us a philosophy of nature, yet his reflections point in the direction of a view of animate nature which can be harmonized with the higher values recognized by the spirit of man: and this is a condition of all theistic interpretation of the world. Two points in particular are frequently emphasized in his reflections; and their combination points to a significant theory. One of these points has been already referred to; it is that freedom and individuality characterize all living beings, and that these characteristics become more marked and powerful as the higher stages of organic life are reached, attaining their climax, of course, in man. The second point is that the failures of the world—its suffering, cruelty, and ugliness—are to be found chiefly where a high degree of freedom has been arrived at by individuals. Perhaps Professor Thomson takes too lenient a view of the ways of wild nature (p. 577); but his views form a welcome antidote to the "cock-pit" theory, and we must not grudge him the relief he feels in turning from the study of man to animals (p. 561). "Man is the outcome of a persistent trend—towards freedom of mind—which has been characteristic of the process of organic evolution for millions of years" (p. 565); but he often makes a bad use of his freedom, and hinders the underlying purpose of evolution—if it has a purpose (p. 605). The two points mentioned in this way yield the suggestion that evil is not to be attributed to nature as a whole, or to those parts of it whose free individuality is at a minimum. It is due to the beings whose freedom is most highly developed.

This suggestion raises more than one question of difficulty; and these questions would have to be answered before it could be made the foundation of a theodicy. The author, however, has not set out "to justify the ways of God to man," and his purpose has been achieved in showing that nature is "much more comfortable than is often supposed to religious interpretation".

Is it allowable, in reviewing lectures given on a Scottish foundation in one Scottish university by a professor in another Scottish university, to refer to an interesting economic fact about the book in which they are presented? It is "printed in U.S.A.," which gives it copyright throughout the civilized world. Had it been printed in Scotland it would have been copyright



throughout the civilized world, with the exception of the United States of America. The author acknowledges the influence of their protective system and contributes to its success.

W. R. SORLEY.

THE INFLUENCE OF MAN ON ANIMAL LIFE IN SCOTLAND: A STUDY IN FAUNAL EVOLUTION. By James Ritchie, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Assistant-Keeper in the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum. Cambridge University Press, 1920. Pp. xvi + 550, 90 figs., 8 maps. 28s. net.

It was a happy thought, cherished no doubt for many years, that led Dr. James Ritchie to investigate the influence of man on the faunal evolution of Scotland, a fascinating study both from the historical and from the biological side. The result is an outstanding book which will remain the standard work on the subject. It may have to be continued, but what has been done can never be done better. The original data, whether in historical records or in the floors of caves, have been consulted at first hand, and they have been utilised with judicious carefulness and in good perspective. In scholarship, sound judgment, and clarity Dr. Ritchie's book reaches a very high level and does great credit to the author, who has pursued his task in the scant leisure of a busy life and brought it after many years of research to a satisfactory conclusion. He has made a big contribution to the Natural History of Scotland in the widest sense, a contribution which his University may admire with reasonable pride. It is interesting to remember that the gist of the book was given as a course of "Thomson Lectures," in 1917, in the United Free Church College, Aberdeen.

As the author points out, two types of change may be observed in the fauna of a country. "Within itself a fauna is in a constant state of uneasy restlessness, an assemblage of creatures which in its parts ebbs and flows as one local influence or another plays upon it." There are temporary and local changes, endless disturbances and re-adjustments of the "balance of nature". "But while the parts fluctuate, the fauna as a whole follows a path of its own. As well as internal tides which swing to and fro about an average level, there is a drift which carries the fauna bodily along an irretaceable course." This is admirably put. The second kind of change is secular, due to climatic and organismal evolution. "The extinct animals and lost faunas of past ages illustrate the reality of the faunal drift." Now part of man's influence on animate nature brings about changes of the first type—temporary and local fluctuations of the faunistic and floristic tides; but the greater part of his influence ranks with the great secular changes. "For his interference tends to persist in fixed directions, and so impels individuals in the fauna and the fauna as a whole upon a definite path along which there is no return."

Man seems to have arrived somewhat late within the borders of Scotland, namely, in the New or Polished Stone Period; he found a post-glacial fauna which had re-peopled the country after the continuous ice-sheet of the Great Ice Age had dwindled or disappeared; he has traded on that limited post-glacial capital and has occasionally added to it from outside "in a new currency of his own introduction". For these reasons, to which may be added the small size of the country and the carefulness of a succession of recorders,

into whose labours Dr. Ritchie has entered, it was appropriate that Scotland should be chosen as the area in which to tackle the problem which this book has solved.

And what was the faunistic capital that Neolithic man—"long-headed, square-jawed, short but agile-limbed hunter and fisherman"—started with in Scotland some 9000 years ago? "On its plains and in its forests roamed many creatures which are strange to the fauna of to-day—the Elk and the Reindeer, Wild Cattle, the Wild Boar, and perhaps Wild Horses, a fauna of large animals which paid toll to the European Lynx, the Brown Bear, and the Wolf. In all likelihood, the marshes resounded to the boom of the Bittern, and the plains to the breeding calls of the Crane and the Great Bustard." But we cannot give more than a glimpse.

Man's deliberate interference included, *first*, the domestication of sheep, cattle, horses, and some lesser animals, a process involving many direct and almost endless indirect consequences (such as making pastures and eliminating enemies); *second*, the destruction of wild life for the sake of safety, food, furs, and sport; *third*, the protection of wild life by popular favour, by solicitude bred of superstition, but most of all by "the law," which thought first of sport, second of economic considerations, and, in these last days, of aesthetic values; and *fourth*, the introduction of new animals for utility, sport, and amenity, an introduction often followed by unexpected consequences. This is a dull summary of over two hundred pages, every page of which is absorbingly interesting.

But besides deliberate interference there is indirect interference with animal life, and here have to be included, *first*, the destruction of the forests and all its far-reaching effects; *second*, the influences of cultivation and civilisation, reducing the numbers of some birds and beasts or eliminating them altogether, increasing the numbers of others, such as agricultural pests, restricting the range of some and extending the range of others, and changing the habits of others (here, for instance, a study of the animals of water works and coal pits); and *third*, the influence of animals introduced unawares, the "camp-followers of commerce," "undesirable aliens," "stowaways on ships," "skulkers in dry food-imports," "foundlings amongst fruit," and "timber-transportees" (the author plays very felicitously with his phrases). This occupies towards two hundred pages, and not a dull one among them.

What is the total impression of the influence of the hand of man on the Scottish fauna? There are three main trends: (1) reduction, limitation of range, and extermination; (2) increase and dissemination of others; and (3) a direct and an indirect share in imposing changes on the structures, habits, and temperaments of many wild animals. "The wild fauna has not fallen off in numbers nor in variety, but visible numbers and varieties have gone, and their places have been taken by invisible hordes." "Man lops off the giants at the head of the scale and adds insignificant pygmies at the bottom." The wild fauna has fallen off and is falling off in size and "value".

All through the book there is a vivid sense of the inter-relations or linkages which bind living creatures together in a vital *systema naturæ*, and the conclusion is a fitting one—the recoil of the changes man has wrought, the recoil on his own interests, even on his own character! The book is a fine commentary on a striking remark made by the philosopher Locke that every creature is a retainer to some other part of Nature, which takes us back



to an older saying about the sparrow falling to the ground; but as we read such an extraordinarily instructive story as that, which we will not spoil, of the gulls and the moorland (pp. 501-505), we cannot but think that the best adjective for the book as a whole is Darwinian. How it would have delighted Darwin's heart!

A HISTORY OF SCOTLAND from the Roman Evacuation to the Disruption 1843. By Charles Sanford Terry, Litt.D., Cantab., Burnett-Fletcher Professor of History in the University of Aberdeen. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1920. Pp. lv + 653.

FEELING that a re-statement of the History of Scotland is required on a scale between the voluminous works of Burton and others, and "the text-books merely adequate to school use," Professor Terry has compassed the story of our Land through some nineteen centuries in twenty-seven chapters, and added thirty-two "Pedigree Tables" and eight maps. The frontispiece is a photograph of the portrait in oils of King James V which was recently bequeathed to the University by Mr. Thomson of the Aberdeen University Press. The format of the volume "forbids the documenting of statements or minuting of authorities. But," adds Dr. Terry, "the facts have been closely tested," and he hopes "they will not be accused of dulness through the author's lack of wit or imagination to present them otherwise."

We may say at once that his long story is told with an uncommon compactness, lucidity and zest, as indeed we should have expected it to be, from the author's well-known mastery of the facts and records and from his conviction that they reveal "a development unsurpassed by the national experience of any modern community". The student as well as the general reader will be grateful especially for the earlier chapters, with their clear presentations of the more obscure or confused periods of Scottish history—"The Roman Episode" with its dim background of the races on whom it fell; "The Foundations," between the Roman evacuation and 1018, when the racial ingredients were "won to Christianity and reduced to a monarchy," the making of Scotland was achieved and the rivalry prepared "between Celt and intrusive Saxon"; "A Feudal Kingdom" down to the death of Alexander III in 1286, when "Scotland's ethnic composition was complete, a groundwork of national sentiment had been laid, the monarch's rule was effective, and his kingdom possessed institutions which afforded strength to fulfil its purposes"; "Consolidation"; "The Contested Succession"; "The Bruces"; "The Early Stewarts"; and so down through the first five Jameses to "The Reformation". He must be dull who could rise from the reading of these brief yet sufficient chapters—they range from twelve to nineteen pages each—without being illuminated and quickened by their survey of their stormy and gallant subjects. The author has been criticised for the brevity of his accounts of military operations. But he does what is far more useful; he illuminates the paths and movements which led up to and issued from them; and he is impartial—as brief on Flodden Field as he is on Bannockburn.

From the Reformation onwards Professor Terry is among controversies which have not yet died down; and several at least of his estimates both of men and of events are certain to provoke question. But he firmly holds his way; whether one agrees with him or not, his judgments command a respect-

ful consideration; and one marks his fairness in noting the virtues of movements, with which otherwise he has little sympathy—for instance, on Calvinism, p. 291. Throughout this modern period, too, when Scotland entered on so many relations, political, military, literary and commercial, with the Continent, we have the advantage of being guided by one who is a master of the general history of Europe and everywhere able to recall and estimate continental influences on Scottish statesmen and on the nation as a whole.

IN THE COUNTRY PLACES. By Charles Murray. London: Constable & Company, Ltd. Pp. x + 43. 3s. 6d. net.

THE AULD DOCTOR AND OTHER POEMS AND SONGS IN SCOTS. By David Rorie, M.D. London: Constable & Company, Ltd. Pp. x + 61. 3s. 6d. net.

A NEW volume of poems by Mr. Charles Murray is welcome, and welcome even though it contains little that is new—new, at any rate, to those who are in the way of noting his poems as they appear in various publications; it is a pleasure to have them in a collected form. Twenty-six pieces of varying length and differing character are gathered together in the new volume. Eight of them have appeared in the REVIEW, including the opening poem, "It Wasna his Wyte," in our opinion one of the very best in the volume, and "Aiberdeen Awa'!" that compendium of affectionate local sentiment. Among the other poems in the book that have become fairly well known are "The Braw Lass," with its emphatic moral, "Gweed's better than braw," and "Still, Man, Still," that wonderful balancing of a man's qualities, good and bad. Mr. Murray proves himself as deft as ever in using the dialect cogently and rhythmically, and the reputation which was established by "Hamewith" is very substantially reinforced by "In the Country Places". Comparisons are invidious, of course, but we are inclined to think that "It Wasna his Wyte" will take rank above "The Whistle," both for its dialect form and its delightful exposition of a country boy's ways and "ploys". The humorous account of the boy's slow progress to school and his numerous divagations on the way thither must stir a chord in the hearts of all who forget not that they were once "loons" themselves. Rural life is depicted with equal felicity in "The Braw Lass," "Isie," "A Cheery Guid-Nicht," and several other poems. The picture of "The Braw Lass" compelled by circumstances to abandon her fashionable attire and futile accomplishments, and take a hand at the work of the "toun"—a familiar enough incident in country life—is positively charming, so admirably is it told, and with such verisimilitude—

She wearied a' winter, but jist afore Pace  
The gowkit fee'd 'oman when teemin' the aise  
Cam' clyte in the midden—a bonnie like place—  
An' twisted a queet;  
Work had to gang on, sae the lass buckled to,  
She lousd for the mill an' she trampit the soo,  
There was little to strip when she milkit a coo,  
An' sirs! sic a bakin's the queynie put thro'—  
Her scones were a treat.

There is an aspect of Mr. Murray's poetry to be considered, however,



quite apart from the treatment of rural life and the skilful employment of the dialect to give it forcible expression. Many of the new poems, it seems to us, strike a higher note and are marked by a deeper feeling than Mr. Murray has yet manifested. He shows himself here as much more than a humorous delineator—as a poet of fine intuitions and a very reflective mind. Hence we have a more delicate sentiment than hitherto in some of the poems, a more passionate outburst in others. This latter finds most striking expression in “Gin I was God”—a somewhat daring conception, obviously the outcome of the mental revolt occasioned by the war and its horrors and animosities which so many have experienced. The poet, angry at men making a hell of earth, would doom the world to destruction—

I'd cast my coat again, rowe up my sark,  
An', or they'd time to lench a second ark,  
Tak' back my word an' sen' anither spate,  
Droon oot the hale hypothec, dicht the sklate,  
Own my mistak', an', aince I'd cleared the brod,  
Start a' thing owre again, gin I was God.

Brief as is this poem, we regard it as the most powerful Mr. Murray has yet written. As samples of the deeper sentiment which Mr. Murray now exhibits we may cite “The Glen is Mine!” “The Tinkler,” and “The Hills an' Her”: there is a pathos in the first of these which is exquisitely indicated, and the tinkler's love for his “beggar hizzie” is beautifully told. Mr. Murray has all the passion of the exile for his native land, and so we are not surprised at finding the book concluding with a paean on Bennachie—

But Bennachie! Faith, yon's the hill  
Rugs at the hairt when ye're awa'.

Dr. Rorie is well known to a very wide circle for his exceedingly clever verses, largely of a professional character and written in the native Doric; and many will be glad to possess the collection of his poems and songs just published, representative as these are of the doctor's pawky humour, of his rhyming facility, and of his mastery of the dialect. In a foreword he modestly disclaims any pretensions to “talk in raptured accents of the Higher Things,” but the three-and-twenty specimens of his poetical work here presented abundantly demonstrate his ability to “han'le the auld crambo-clink” successfully. Several of the poems are familiar. “Macfadden and Macfee” has passed, very properly, into the “Alma Mater” Anthology,” and “The Lum Hat Wantin' the Croon” and “The Pawky Duke” are in the “Students' Song Book”. The volume opens appropriately with “The Auld Doctor”—

O' a' the jobs that sweat the sark  
Gie me a kintra doctor's wark,  
Ye ca' awa' frae dawn till dark,  
Whate'er the weather be, O!

and there are poems on “The Howdie,” “The Bane-Setter,” “Droggie,” “Tam and the Leeches,” “The Hypochondriac,” etc. These deal with professional experiences, the eccentricities of patients, and similar topics, and are alike graphic and humorous in description. They reflect, we dare say, the experiences of many a country doctor, and in that respect they possess an interest quite apart from the metrical and dialect form in which they are cast. Dr. Rorie on occasion, however, can write on wider themes and with equal skill. He depicts for us, most ingeniously, the cave man as a “makkar”—

Afore there was law to fleg us a',  
 An' schedule richt frae wrang,  
 The man o' the cave had got the crave  
 For the lightsome lilt o' sang.  
 Wife an' strife an' the pride o' life,  
 Woman an' war an' drink ;  
 He sang o' them a' at e'enin's fa'  
 By aid o' the crambo-clink.

And in "Daylight has Mony Een" he sympathetically touches a chord of very high feeling, finely expressed—

O ! bed-fast men are weary men,  
 Laid by frae a' their wark ;  
 Hoo thoct can kill ye ne'er will ken  
 Till tholin' 't in the dark.  
 But ere nicht fa's I'll maybe see  
 What yet I hinna seen,  
 A land whaur mirk can never be—  
 Daylight has mony een.

Poems such as this last and "The Brithers" give the volume a distinction quite apart from the happy characterization and abundant humour of the other contents.

EDMUND BURKE: A Letter to a Noble Lord, and other writings. Edited by W. Murison, M.A. Cambridge University Press. Pp. xxx + 312. 7s. net.

EIGHT years ago, Mr. Murison, the senior English master at the Aberdeen Grammar School, brought out an edition of Burke's "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents," annotated for school purposes. He has now performed a similar service for other three of Burke's political writings—the "Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol," in which Burke defended his attitude to the war with America; the "Speech at Bristol," with its notable argument for the independence of members of Parliament as against the "mandate" theory; and the "Letter to a Noble Lord," the famous reply to the Duke of Bedford's attack on Burke for accepting a pension, which has been characterized as "the most splendid repartee in the English language". All the three, as Mr. Murison says, are "full of ripe wisdom and noble teaching on public affairs," and it is well that our young people should have their attention directed to these masterpieces of political philosophy—even elderly people would benefit by a re-perusal and renewed study of them.

Mr. Murison's purpose in this edition is to supply the higher forms in schools with the necessary equipment for a proper appreciation of the writings dealt with. He furnishes most copious and luminous notes explanatory of the historical and political matters that are constantly referred to. This, as he says, is absolutely necessary because, in order to comprehend Burke's meaning, we must bear in mind many things which Burke could omit and still be intelligible to his contemporaries. The language employed by Burke also requires a certain amount of explanation, as the use of sundry forms of words has now become obsolete—words, for instance, like center, discordancy, disrelished, easement, indisputed, jostled. Mr. Murison is to be complimented on the highly creditable execution of his editorial labours. One of the three selected writings of Burke, we believe, has not been anno-



tated before, and of another the annotation has been indifferent, but Mr. Murison's annotation of the three will be found as unexceptionable as it is complete. It is exceedingly minute and careful, and is accompanied by a wealth of reference and citation of parallel or supplementary passages that not only indicates much patient research but also reflects on every page the work of a painstaking and accurate scholar.

**MEN AND MARKS OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.** By G. Watt Smith, M.A.  
Paisley : Alexander Gardner. N.D.

WE welcome this very useful volume by an Aberdeen graduate (M.A., 1891), who for many years has been a much-respected minister of the Gospel in Canada, and of whose literary powers this REVIEW contains several proofs—not to speak of his previous volumes. The aim of his book is to traverse the Christian era, century by century, in successive chapters, and to note the specific qualities of Christian faith and character which distinguished each of them. The traverse is backward, beginning with the nineteenth century and ending with the first—an unexpected direction, but one which after reading the volume we feel is justified by the popular aim of the author. For thereby he starts from religious conditions and problems familiar to ordinary readers, and having thus engaged their interest leads them back by more and more remote phases and examples of the Faith to its sources in the Apostles of Christ, and to the preparation for them, Jewish, Greek, and Roman. Moreover, his treatment of the nineteenth century, which his readers are qualified to test, is so fair and sane as to give them confidence in his guidance through tracts with which they are less acquainted. He is never negligent of other factors—such as medical science within our own memory, or the revival of letters and the invention of printing in the fifteenth century—which have been fellows with religion in contributing to progress. His style is lucid and without exaggeration. He might, with advantage to his purpose, have added to his first chapter some testimony to the conscience of service, in the most Christian sense of the term, which was evinced by the representatives of the British Government under Queen Victoria in India and in others of Her Majesty's Dominions over the seas. The volume is “dedicated to the memory of Lieutenant Douglas Smith, 43rd Cameron Highlanders, who fell in France for the Freedom of Mankind”.

**STUDIA SEMITICA ET ORIENTALIA.** By Seven Members of Glasgow University Oriental Society. Glasgow : MacLehose, Jackson & Co., 1920.

THESE learned studies were prepared for presentation in March last, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, to Emeritus Professor James Robertson of Glasgow University, one of the most solid and independent of the long succession of Old Testament scholars whom it has been the pride of the University of Aberdeen to produce. His recent death is lamented by a host of his admiring scholars. The volume contains a study of Hebrew Synonyms, Tell Hum the Site of Capernaum, Jewish Everyday Life as reflected in the Mishnah Treatise Shabbath, the Synchronisms of the Hebrew Book of Kings, Translation of an Arabic MS. on Calligraphy, Some Specimens of Moslem Charms, and the pre-Abrahamic Stories of Genesis ; by J. R. Buchanan, W. M. Christie, Professor A. R. S. Kennedy, R. B.

Pattie, E. Robertson, Professor W. B. Stevenson, and Professor D. B. MacDonald. Among the most learned and interesting of these papers is that on the site of Capernaum by the Rev. W. M. Christie. The last siftings of the available evidence were made by Sir George Adam Smith and the Rev. Dr. Ewing some years ago, who did not "venture on a verdict, but with modest caution only expressed a preference". Mr. Christie gives a scholarly summary of the ancient evidence and, adding the evidence of recent excavations, decides in favour of Tell Hum as against el-Minye. His fair and able judgment may not be accepted by all, but will certainly prove a strong factor in all future discussion of the question.

**MECHANISM, LIFE AND PERSONALITY, AN EXAMINATION OF THE MECHANISTIC THEORY OF LIFE AND MIND.** By J. S. Haldane, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Fellow of New College, Oxford. Second Edition. London: John Murray, 1921. Pp. vi + 152. 6s. net.

THESE four lectures, designed "to define the concepts and aims of biology . . . also to justify the claim of biology to rank as no mere branch of physics and chemistry, but as an independent science of the utmost practical importance and of great philosophical significance," attracted a wide-spread interest, as the argument by a very distinguished man of science for a spiritual interpretation of the Universe. Published in 1913, a reprint of them was called for in 1914, and now a second edition appears, in which, while the first three lectures—on the Mechanistic Theory of Life, Criticism of the Mechanistic Theory (emphasising its practical value but its inadequacy as an interpretation of life), and Biology and the Physical Sciences—are unaltered, the fourth on Personality has been "entirely re-cast". The new form which its author has given it articulates his convictions, as a physiologist, of the spiritual interpretation of the Universe as the only adequate one. He insists on the volitional elements in perception, and utters the following striking opinions:—

"We are unable to reconcile our experience of personality with the physical or biological interpretations." "A person is no mere physical body among other bodies, no mere living organism, but a spiritual being which neither physical nor biological conceptions are capable of representing." "The sciences are built on ideas which have their roots in human needs." But personality is not individual. "Nothing is more certain than the existence and compelling power of duty, which is no mere duty to the individual self, and of truth which is no mere truth for an individual." "Personality must also be continuous from generation to generation." "From the standpoint of personality evolution takes on a new aspect and is no longer a blind process." "Nature too, since we are of her, must be of personality"—"that all-embracing personality which we call God." "The distinctive note of Christianity that God is present in this imperfect world and that through the sin and suffering, and the constant negation of it, Oneness with God is reached. This is the Gospel which Jesus and his followers preached."

Thus the physiologist is "also among the prophets". One is reminded of the opinion of this author's famous relative, Sir John Burdon Sanderson, that the physiologist "*gets further in*" than the chemist, physicist, or anatomist.

**AN EDUCATED NATION.** By Basil A. Yeaxlee. With a Preface by A. L. Smith, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. Pp. 80. 2s. 6d.

THIS is one of the volumes in the series titled "The World of To-day," under the general editorship of Mr. Victor Gollancz, designed for the "great and



growing number of people," who are seeking for "up-to-date information, presented in a concise and simple form, which will enable them to understand, and make a reasoned judgment about, the problems and events which are the daily subject-matter of the newspapers". The author, Mr. Yeaxlee, is Secretary of the Universities Committee of the Y.M.C.A., and he was a member of the Adult Education Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction, which Committee was presided over by the Master of Balliol. His little book, in fact, is a synopsis of the Committee's report, or, as Mr. Smith phrases it in his preface, it "presents the essence of that report in a form more digestible than that of a 'Blue-Book'". Mr. Yeaxlee makes a survey of the whole group of problems connected with adult education, discussing both the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject. According to the Committee's report and its exponent, the scope of adult education "should be as wide as the interests of the men and women to whom it makes its appeal". Education should be combined with recreation. The "play spirit" should be encouraged and developed, and people taught to make music, to perform plays, and even to write them. At the same time, there ought to be far wider opportunities for the study of natural science, of modern languages, and of craftsmanship—all with a view to the promotion of better citizenship and improved international relations. Much of this may appear idealistic; but the little book shows what has already been accomplished by existing agencies and how the higher education indicated is susceptible of development.

THE SUBJECT INDEX TO PERIODICALS, 1917-19. [Parts 1-3]. The Library Association, 1920-21. F<sup>o</sup>.

It was Poole and Fletcher's "Index to Periodicals" that first gave us insight into what might be accomplished in the reclaiming of passing literature; and when that work ceased publication, there was widespread regret and consternation among students. The Library Association, however, has come to the rescue with its "Subject Index to Periodicals," and already complete lists for 1915 and 1916 have been published. Those for 1917-19 will take some time to prepare and meantime are appearing in parts, of which these under review are the first three. A wide range of English and foreign periodicals—nearly 600—have been examined to produce the entries contained here, and the result is a valuable contribution to the bibliography of theology, philosophy, education, and the historical, political, and economic sciences. In some respects perhaps articles from periodicals may be counted as of more value than books: they are struck off hot while the particular subject is being discussed, are probably answered at once, are read by a wider circle and are more alive than a book which appears later when the intense interest of the moment has died down; and in addition they frequently reveal the early rise of some new theory before it has made its way to universal recognition. So that the jibe sometimes levelled against the recording of "ephemeral literature" has not much weight in this case.

Glancing through the numbers, one is interested to find the ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW laid under contribution, and articles on Old Aberdeen schools [not old Aberdeen schools] opening the list in Pt. 3: this, however, owing not necessarily to intrinsic merit, but merely to an alphabetic advantage.

In one entry a slip has occurred in dating the Old Aberdeen Grammar School from 1696, for though there ought, according to statute, to have been a parochial school at that date, as a matter of fact there was not, and Ewen MacLachlan opened the first Grammar School only in 1821. The order of entry under the main headings seems to be chronological and this has certain advantages; nevertheless, one murmurs when identical subjects are separated. For instance, under a subdivision of Education one finds Professor Baillie's article "Science is one of the Humanities" and further down the list comes the discussion upon it. Some modification of the chronological rule would seem desirable in such cases.

It is understood that the Library Association has now enlisted the voluntary aid of many librarians throughout the country in the indexing work, especially as regards periodicals produced by themselves; a good idea, tending to ensure accuracy, for each editor is naturally anxious that at least his own publication shall appear to advantage.

The complete volume will be awaited with interest, and a welcome assured from all libraries which can afford the luxury of a copy.

M. S. BEST.

**KINCARDINESHIRE.** By the late George H. Kinnear, F.E.I.S. With Maps, Diagrams, and Illustrations. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1921. Pp. xi + 122. 4s. 6d. net.

DEALING with one of the smallest of British shires this latest addition to the Cambridge County Handbooks proves to be one of the most interesting of the series. Mr. Kinnear, the Headmaster of Glenbervie Public School, was marked as the fittest man to do it by his previous book on "Glenbervie, the Fatherland of Burns". He had written but not finally revised the text when he died and his work has been completed by the competent hands of Mr. William Murison, the General Editor of the Scottish volumes of the series. He is "deeply indebted to Mr. J. B. Philip, himself a son of the Mearns, who has given unstintedly of his full knowledge of the county," and "generously presented a number of his own photographs for use in illustration". Everything that needs be told summarily of the county—its general characteristics, surface and features, rocks and waters, fauna and flora, climate, people, agriculture, fisheries and other industries, history and antiquities, architecture and communications, towns and villages, administration and the names on its "Roll of Honour"—is told with lucidity and an admirable compactness. We have found the reading of it both informing and enjoyable and can warmly commend it as, within its limits, an adequate account and appreciation of one of our counties to which less than justice has hitherto been done.

**ELEMENTARY DYNAMICS, A TEXT-BOOK FOR ENGINEERS.** By J. W. Landon, M.A., Fellow of Clare College. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1920. 10s. 6d. net.

THIS accurate and admirably lucid text-book by the University Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering in Cambridge is designed for that large majority of students in engineering who "find considerable difficulty in grasping the



fundamental principles on which the system is based". The author's experience is that the solution of the difficulty is not to be reached by teaching dynamics experimentally, but by presenting the principles of the science, and explaining the meaning of the physical quantities involved "partly by definition and description, but mainly by worked examples in which formulæ have been avoided as much as possible". To each of the chapters—Introductory; Motion; Linear Momentum; Angular Momentum; Centrifugal Force; Work, Power, Energy; Units and Dimensions; Simple Harmonic Motion, and Miscellaneous—a number of examples have been added. There are also a section of miscellaneous examples, and another of answers to examples, and a good index.

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CONSTANTS AND SOME MATHEMATICAL FUNCTIONS.**

By G. W. C. Kaye and T. H. Laby. Fourth Edition. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1921. Pp. 161. 14s. net.

THE appearance of a fourth edition of this well-known collection of physical, chemical and mathematical tables is a deserved testimonial to the general excellence of the compilation. In the present edition many additions have been made, recently determined values of the constants have been critically examined, and what appear to be the most accurate values have been given. These Tables will be found invaluable in all physical and chemical laboratories.

**NATIVE VILLAGES AND VILLAGE SITES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.** By David L. Bushnell, Jr. (Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 69). Washington: Government Printing Office. Pp. 111. 17 plates.

As stated in the preface, it is difficult to visualise the Eastern United States as it was before the encroachment of European settlements—"a vast wilderness covered by virgin forests, with scattered camps and villages of native tribes standing near the water courses, crossed by narrow trails which often led for long distances over mountain, plain, and valley". Many of the tribes have become extinct and their towns have disappeared, but often it is possible to identify the sites where once they stood. The process of identification is aided by the records of their journeys left by early explorers and others, and an attempt is made in this work, by collecting such references together, to arrive at definite conclusions with regard to the Indian tribes, their villages, and their customs. It would appear from this collation that the tribes occupying the country between the Mississippi and the Atlantic belonged to seven distinct linguistic families, the Algonquian group being the most numerous. "With such a diversity of languages, a great range of climatic conditions, with mountains and prairies, swamps and lakes occurring in widely separated parts of the region, the native tribes of this part of North America developed distinct customs influenced by their natural conditions and environments. And seldom were these variations more pronounced than in the forms of dwellings and other structures erected by the different tribes." In the north, for instance, where the winters were long and severe, the dwellings were covered with barks or rush mats, which often had many openings through which the winds could enter. In the south, on the other

hand, the winter houses were great earth-covered structures, which the traders termed "hot-houses" owing to the temperature of the interiors. Among many Algonquian tribes each family usually occupied a single wigwam, while long communal dwellings were typical of the villages of the Iroquois. Other features of the village are furnished in great detail; and altogether we have an admirable presentation of a fascinating subject of inquiry, well and carefully executed.

SPEARS OF DELIVERANCE. By Eric Reid, London: Stanley Paul & Co. Pp. 288. 8s. 6d. net.

THE author of this novel, a graduate of the University, as mentioned in our last number, was British Vice-Consul at Bangkok for several years and afterwards editor of the "Siam Observer," and he here presents us with a picture of the social life of Europeans in Siam. It is not a pleasant picture. The novel—which has a sub-title, "A Tale of White Men and Brown Women in Siam"—deals with a repugnant "institution" of the country, by which Europeans enter into connubial arrangements with native women, arrangements that are terminable at pleasure. As one of the characters is made to say—"It's a rotten business and a sordid subject"; and that is the conclusion which a perusal of the book compels. As a study of irregular sexual relations and of the disastrous consequences that inevitably result, the book has a certain interest. Unfortunately, however, the disagreeable theme indicated dominates the story, which otherwise is fairly well worked out. The varying mental phases of the infatuation of the white man who is the hero of the tale and the eventual reversion to type of the brown woman who fascinated him are skilfully delineated. Incidentally, we are given a sample of dacoity, along with descriptions of the work in the teak forests and of the real life of the natives; and these abundantly reveal the capacity of the author as an observer and narrator.

---

We have also received the following:—

"The Liquor Question and The Three Issues in New Zealand," being further articles on Temperance Reform (see REVIEW, vii, 64), by the Rev. James Milne, M.A. (Aberd., 1887). Very clearly and in a judicial temper the writer explains the different proposals for the reform of the Drink Traffic, including Prohibition, and comes, on strong grounds, to the conclusion that the true remedy is to be found in the elimination of private profit in the selling of intoxicating drink and therefore supports a system of State Ownership and Control, which for the first time in the history of the Dominion appeared on the ballot paper at last licensing poll—as a middle alternative between Continuance and Prohibition. There is a lucid account of the progress of the movement towards State Ownership in the United Kingdom.

"History of Congregationalism in Cardiff and District," edited by the Rev. John Williamson, M.A. (Aberdeen, 1861) (Cardiff: The Educational Publishing Co.), contains very interesting accounts of the rise and progress of the separate congregations in the district, with prospects of the promising future of the cause, and is illustrated by many portraits of those who contributed to that progress, and photographs of church buildings. We



congratulate our venerable graduate on the achievement of so valuable a record as well as on the part he has himself played during his long life in the promotion of the many enterprises connected with the cause.

Two reprints from the Transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society of lucid and valuable papers by members of the University: "The Biological Basis of Forestry," being the synopsis of a Lecture delivered to the Aberdeen University Forestry Society by A. S. Watt, M.A., B.Sc. Agr. (Aberd.), and B.A. (Camb.), University Lecturer in Forest Botany and Zoology; and "Trees in Myth and Legend," a paper read to the same Society by its President, Ernest V. Laing. Both treatises have deservedly earned wide attention.

"Nationality and Common Sense," (October, 1920), No. 37 of the Bulletins of the Departments of History, Political and Economic Science in Queen's University, Canada, by J. L. Morison, M.A., Professor of History, which contains a critical examination of conceptions of nationality and of the elements which constitute it, with illustrations and warnings from recent national movements in Ireland, Germany, Hungary, and Russia, and a discussion of the limits of national claims and rights, of the higher and more complex and fruitful qualities of federation, and of the problems and potentiality of the League of Nations.

"In Search of a Peaceful World," by Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart. (Manchester: Sherratt & Hughes, 1921), has for its sub-title, "The Practical Views of a Leader of Industry," and consists of some nineteen articles and addresses already published in various periodicals, with appendices containing a biographical sketch of Sir Charles, and the Agricultural Bill.

"The Economic Value of Upper Silesia for Poland and Germany respectively," being materials collected from Official Statistics (2nd Edition); St. Catherine Press, Stamford Street, Waterloo, London.

"The Annual Report for 1919 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education," Sir George Newman, K.C.B. (H.M.'s Stationery Office, price 2s.)—A document of undeniable interest to all engaged with the education and welfare of the children of the realm.

Also the "Report of the Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute" (1920), the Calendars for 1920-21 of the Royal Glasgow and of the Brighton Technical Colleges, and several records of service and sacrifice in the great war—Glasgow Technical College, Edinburgh High School, etc.

"Obituary Notice of Sir Thomas Richard Fraser" (with Portrait), by Emeritus-Professor Cash, than whom no one was more fitted to do justice to the career and the researches of that distinguished Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh. (Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Royal Society").

"Sur la Création d'une Université Internationale," a report by Paul Otlet, presented to the Union of International Associations, and addressed to the Universities of the World (1920); from which may be learned the objects of the promoters of this new movement.

"The Magazine of the Scottish Churches College," 1920 (vol. xi., Nos. 1-3) with, besides literary and historical articles, some on the political and social problems of India to-day, and reports of College Societies and the successes of students at the University Examinations. Included is the significant "Statement and Appeal of the National Missionary Council of India, Burma

and Ceylon" on the present political unrest. It emphasizes the Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, the duty of service to national interests and of the cultivation of friendly international relations and of obligations by the stronger to the weaker peoples. It appeals for honesty and sane judgment and a fair trial for the new political institutions, and warns against race and class hatred, and "the desperate and false contention that the inequalities of the existing order can only be removed by violence and blood". The January, 1921, number of the Magazine contains an article by our graduate, Dr. W. S. Urquhart, on "The Golden Age of India—is it in the Past or in the Future?" and a number of papers by students of the College.

"The University of Durham: College of Medicine Gazette," December, 1920; and January, 1921 (vol. xxi., Nos. 2 and 3) with notes on College activities and appeals for support for the University's large call for funds.

"Cornell University Official Publication," vol. xi., No. 19, being the President's Report for 1919-20; University of Toronto, President's Report for the year ending 1919-20; Université de Liège, Overture Solennelle des Cours, le 19 Octobre, 1920, Discours de M. le Recteur Eugène Hubert, the subject being "Gouverneurs Généraux et Ministres plénipotentiaires au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle," to which a report on the state of the University during 1919-20 is appended.

"The Otago University Review," June, 1920 (vol. xxiii., No. 1), with some articles on subjects connected with the University, an account of the Celebrations of the Jubilee of the University founded in 1869, and two addresses at a Memorial Service for Fallen Soldiers. Also the next number, October, 1920.

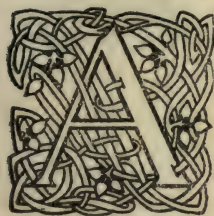
The Academy of Abo, the recently-founded Swedish University in Abo, Finland, intends to publish, at irregular intervals, scientific researches and memoirs under the name of "Acta," divided into two series—*Humaniora*; and *Mathematica et Physica*. The first volume of the *Humaniora* series has just been issued—a quarto volume running to 420 pages, printed in beautifully clear type, a pleasure to look at and to read. It embraces six contributions, three of them in English, the other three in German. The papers in English are—"The Belief in Spirits in Morocco," by Edward Westermarck; "Contributions to the Sociology of the Indian Tribes of Ecuador," by Rafael Karsten; and "Papuan Magic in the Building of Houses," by Gunner Landtman.

The first part has just been issued (pp. 64, 2s. net) of an "Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Education," which Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., are bringing out in fortnightly parts. The Encyclopædia is intended as a work of reference and guidance on all matters connected with education in all its branches, and with teaching in primary, secondary, and technical schools, and in universities. Professor Foster Watson of Aberystwyth is the general editor, and among the 850 contributors whose names are given are Professors Harrower, Cowan, and J. Arthur Thomson, Dr. J. L. McIntyre, Mr. John McFarlane, Mr. John Clarke, Mr. William Grant, and Mr. H. A. Fraser, Dingwall Academy. In the first part such topics as Adolescence and Adolescent Children, Adult Education, Aesthetics, Agricultural Education, Algebra, Anglo-Norman Dialect, etc., are dealt with lucidly and succinctly, and their treatment augurs well for the general style and scope of the Encyclopædia. Among the four full-page plates is a reproduction of an air-photograph of Marischal College.



## University Topics.

### THE JOHN FARQUHAR THOMSON LECTURESHIP.



AS has been previously stated (REVIEW, vii, 76), the late Mr. John Thomson, Aberdeen University Press, bequeathed £2000 to the University for the establishment of a lectureship on "The Structure and Functions of the Human Body," the lectureship to be called "The John Farquhar Thomson Lectureship," in memory of his late son, John Farquhar Thomson, who was a very distinguished student at the University and graduated M.A. in 1886; he died three years later. The first series of lectures was delivered in the Anatomy Theatre on Saturday evenings during the recent academic term, the first lecturer being Professor R. W. Reid, of the Chair of Anatomy. The course extended to six lectures. The lectures are open to the public, and are intended more particularly for the purpose of affording information to young persons as to the due care of the body in early life, with a view to its healthy development and the prevention of its abuse by intemperance.

### PRIZE FOR A POEM IN BRAID SCOTS.

Sir William Noble, Engineer-in-Chief, General Post Office (an Aberdonian), has gifted a sum to provide a prize of £10 annually for a poem in Braid Scots. The prize is open to matriculated students and to graduates in any Faculty, provided that not more than seven years have elapsed since the date of their first matriculation. The poem must not be more than 200 lines in length, and may be in any dialect of Braid Scots. The examiners are to be the Professor of English and two others recommended by the Faculty of Arts.

### GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

A bust of Dr. Hugh Macpherson, in office in the University and King's College for the long period of sixty-one years (1793-1854) as Professor of Oriental Languages, Professor of Greek, and Sub-Principal, has been presented to the University by his grand-daughters.

Mr. G. W. W. Barclay, Raeden House, Aberdeen, has presented the University with a bust of John Ramsay M'Culloch, the political economist (1789-1864). The bust is to be placed in the Political Economy class-room.

The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen has presented a prize of £5 for the class of accountancy and business methods.

The University Court has approved regulations for the Venn prize in physiology, pathology, pharmacology, and therapeutics, and for the Thomas Munday prize in the same subjects. The Venn prize is founded under the will of the late Albert John Venn (M.A., 1873; M.B., 1875).

### GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Mr. W. E. Crum, the well-known Coptic scholar, has presented to the University Library a collection of ostraca from Thebes. These have been

examined by Mr. J. Gavin Tait, Croom Robertson Fellow, who classifies them as Ptolemaic, Roman, and Byzantine, ranging in date from the second century B.C., to the seventh century A.D. Mr. Tait has added a small collection which came into his hands from Professor Grenfell, Oxford, who had acquired them last year at Medinet el Fayoum.

Mr. James A. Wilson, Robert Gordon's Technical College, has presented a head sketch by Giles of Rev. Dr. Morrison, Cults. This appears to have been executed by the artist in connection with the well-known presentation portrait of Dr. Morrison, with the "Shakkin' Briggie" in the background. It had belonged to Mr. Wilson's father (Mr. John Wilson, Old Aberdeen Grammar School), who had acted as secretary of the Presentation Committee.

Dr. R. M. Wilson of Tarty has offered—pending the completion of the King's College Library extension—to accommodate in his house, 22 Rubislaw Terrace, the books recently bequeathed to the University by Mr. Alexander Webster, advocate. From Mr. Webster's library the Library Committee selected about 1000 volumes as suitable for the University Library.

#### NEW LECTURERS AND EXAMINERS.

Dr. J. W. Mackail, late Professor of Poetry, Oxford University, has been appointed a University Lecturer, on the nomination of the Faculty of Arts, to deliver one of the special lectures during the summer term.

Lecturer in Education (additional)—Mr. William McClelland, M.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., B.Ed., Stranraer.

Lecturer in Experimental Physiology—Dr. Charles Reid (M.A., 1914; B.Sc., 1916; M.B., 1917), in succession to Dr. Ian George Innes (M.A., 1911; B.Sc., B.Sc. Agr.; M.B., 1918), who has resigned, on accepting an appointment in Hull.

Rev. William D. Niven (M.A., 1900) has been appointed Examiner for the Fullerton Scholarship in Philosophy.

Mr. D. H. Crawford, M.A., has been appointed Examiner for the Murray Scholarship.

Additional Examiners for the degree of D.Litt.—Sir George William Forrest, C.I.E., F.R.G.S., Oxford; Professor W. B. Anderson (M.A., 1898; D.Litt.), Manchester University; and Professor W. M. Calder (M.A., 1903), Manchester University.

Additional Examiner in Medicine (for special examinations)—Dr. George M. Edmond (M.A., 1872; M.B., 1875; M.D., 1877).

Additional Examiner in Surgery (for special examinations)—Colonel J. Scott Riddell, M.V.O., C.B.E. (M.A., 1884; C.M., 1888; LL.D., 1919).

Additional Examiner in Banking—Mr. F. H. Allan, Edinburgh.

Additional Examiner in Spanish—Mr. E. Allison Peers, M.A., Lecturer in Spanish, Leeds University.

Examiner for the Dr. James Anderson Gold Medal and Prize in Clinical Medicine—Dr. William Flett Croll (M.A., 1895; M.B., 1900; M.D.).

#### INCREASE OF FEES.

A conference at Perth in November last of delegates from the four University Courts recommended that the Matriculation Fee should be doubled, and the Examination Fees for Graduation increased by 50 per cent.; and that the percentage of increase on class and inclusive fees should be as follows: Arts



and Science 50, Divinity and Law 33½, Medicine not less than 33½ nor more than 50. A General Ordinance empowering the Universities to increase the Matriculation and Degree Fees to the amount recommended has been approved by all the Courts and is now before the Privy Council. On 18 January the Aberdeen University Court, having before it the proposals of the Perth Conference, and a resolution of the Senatus approving of an increase in the class fees, agreed that it is desirable that, so far as possible, the increase of fees in the Scottish Universities should be uniform, and resolved to increase the class fees, and by consequence the inclusive fees, in all the Faculties by not less than 25 per cent. and not more than 50 per cent. The exact increases in each Faculty are at present under consideration. Further, the Court decided that the increase in Matriculation and Degree Fees shall not apply to students who commence their course prior to the approval of the Ordinance, and that the increase in Class Fees shall not apply to students who have commenced University Courses leading to Degrees or Diplomas prior to intimation by the Court of the increase.

We hope to deal with the subject in a future number of the REVIEW, but in the meantime it may be pointed out that, should the increase in class and inclusive fees in Arts and Science be as much as 50 per cent., the increased fees would still be below those charged for corresponding courses in nearly all the English Universities outside Oxford and Cambridge.

#### MEDICAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Scottish Universities Entrance Board has decided that candidates who have passed part of the medical preliminary examination or who have obtained a pass or passes in recognized examinations under the regulations in force prior to 31 December, 1920, will be allowed to complete the examination after 1 January, 1921, by passing on the standard required under the regulations in force when they began. Lower standard papers in English, French, or German, will not be provided, candidates for a pass on the medical standard being expected to sit the higher standard papers in these subjects and to have their answers adjudged on a special medical standard.

#### STUDENTS' HALL OF RESIDENCE.

The Edilis Committee having met in conference with the Joint Committee of the General Council and the Senatus Academicus, forwarded to the University Court estimates of the cost of erecting, equipping, and carrying on as a hall of residence a temporary building which would last for, say, twenty years, and would accommodate 50 students; and of purchasing, equipping, and carrying on as a hall of residence a dwelling-house which would accommodate 31 students; and also the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Joint Committee and the Edilis Committee jointly, after considering the estimates: "While the committee is of opinion that residential halls for students are a pressing need in the University, it recommends that, owing to the present difficulty of procuring finances, the provision of such residential halls should meantime be postponed, but that the matter should be proceeded with as soon as the necessary funds are available".

The University Court, at a meeting on 14 December, approved the report.

## THE CARNEGIE TRUST.

This year's report of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland was of more than usual interest, on account of the new method of distribution adopted for the quinquennial period just begun (1920-25), and of the reduced payments for students' class fees and the suggestion that they may have to be reduced still further. Out of an estimated available income of £225,000 for the five years, £200,000 is to be distributed among the four Universities and £25,000 ear-marked for extramural schools and colleges. The proportional allocation to each University is based on the following percentages: To St. Andrews, 18·5 per cent.; Glasgow, 29 per cent.; Aberdeen, 19·5 per cent.; and Edinburgh, 33 per cent. The five years' allocation to Aberdeen University is as follows:—

Library, payable quarterly . . . . .	£5000
For the increase of endowments of certain Lectureships so that they may be raised to Professorships . . . . .	10,000
Towards providing new or additional accommodation for certain departments in Science and Medicine and for general administration . . . . .	24,000
	<hr/>
	<u>£39,000</u>

In addition, there is a grant to the College of Agriculture of £1000 towards the cost of the Institute for Research in Animal Nutrition at Craibstone. The University, moreover, shares in an allocation of £49,000 from the reserve fund of the Trust made to the Universities, this slump sum representing the total loss from fees of the Trust's beneficiaries on account of the war. This sum, it has been arranged, is to be expended mainly on purposes immediately connected with students.

The payments for class fees, as was mentioned in our last number, have been reduced by £1 per annum in each Faculty, and, moreover, the application for payment of fees must be accompanied by a declaration by the parent or guardian that the circumstances of the applicant warrant the application for assistance. There was a deficit of £8500 in this branch of the Trust last year, which was paid out of the reserve fund of the Trust, and notwithstanding the reduction in the scale of payments, there will be a deficit this year of between £6000 and £7000, and unless some further changes be made, it is certain that there will be deficits for a considerable time. The Executive Committee accordingly warn applicants that a further reduction in the scale of allowances may be found necessary.

The serious position of affairs was alluded to at the annual meeting of the Trustees on 9 February.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the chairman of the Trust, in moving the adoption of the Executive Committee's report, said the problem of paying students' fees was causing the Trustees great anxiety. The situation, difficult enough at present, would soon become more so, as the Universities were about to raise their fees. The result then would be that the poor student, who was the person they really wanted to help, would be worse off after receiving his or her grant than was the student of former years who paid all his fees himself. He was personally satisfied that many applied for grants who were not really in need, and the problem to be faced was how to



eliminate this class. One thing that would have to be considered was the strengthening of the concurrent declaration, and possibly they would have to make a declaration of absolute necessity by the parent or guardian universal.

Lord Haldane suggested that there should be some inquiry into applications to ensure that assistance was given only to those for whom it was intended. If a student, in applying for a grant, said he was the son of a blacksmith or of a farm-servant, then they had a *prima facie* case of need of assistance. But when an application came from some one whose parents were apparently well-to-do middle-class people, he thought there should be some inquiry into the exact circumstances.

The report was adopted.

## GRADUATES' DINNERS.

### ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-second annual dinner of this Association was held in the Caledonian Station Hotel, Edinburgh, on 4 February. Mr. William Mitchell, K.C., presided, and Lord Meston was the guest of the evening.

Lord Meston, replying to the toast of his health, said he felt that the members of the Association, in asking him to be their special guest, were thinking more of the great public service to which, until a few months ago, he belonged. As a matter of fact he had only been an unusually lucky member of the Indian Civil Service. There came to his mind, as if the incident happened yesterday, a scene in that draughty and dilapidated railway station, which had now disappeared, one day in 1885, when a small party of young Aberdonians, of which he was one, were setting out for the first time to India. Among those who saw them off was dear old Davie Rennet, and his parting words were—"Man, min' Aberdeen and twal' mile roun'." It was his form of benediction, and also a challenge to them to do their best in the future. The four members of the party included Colin Still, the greatest mathematician of his year, who died a few months afterwards, and Macallum Wright, who served for twenty years and succumbed thereafter to the Indian climate. The other two had survived and rose to be the heads of two adjoining provinces—Benjamin Robertson in the Central Province and he himself in the United Province. For five or six years he and Mr. Robertson had between them the control of the destinies of about 80,000,000 of mankind.

After all, however, that party of four was only a unit in a long succession of men who had been sent out by their old University to serve in India, not only in the Civil Service, but in education, engineering, and, above all, in the mission service of the various Churches. Some of them had served in obscurity, and some with distinction, but all with a high sense of honour and duty, and a recognition of the trust imposed on them by their ancient Alma Mater. Recently he had been in India on a peripatetic task, and in almost every province he found that the Finance Department was invariably under the control of an Aberdeen graduate. Wherever one went in the Dominions or outside, members of their old University were to be found in positions of responsibility and power, and they were welcomed wherever they went, and invariably appealed to when difficulties arose. They were not always at the top, but the reason of that was that they were too cautious to take complete

command, or were too reticent in these days of blatant self-advertisement, or perhaps too honest. The positions which Aberdonians occupied abroad were analogous to that military post, Chief of the General Staff.

The other day he was at a meeting in London, when a wit, hoping to score off the Aberdonian, described how excavations had been carried on recently near the Granite City, and a terrace, believed to belong to the paleolithic age, was discovered, and on that terrace were footprints of prehistoric men, all of them pointing southward. From that the wit adduced certain lessons as to the attraction which the golden pavements of the City of London had for the Aberdonian of bygone days. From that evidence, however, he (Lord Meston), without hesitation, described the paleolithic terrace as a palpable forgery, because the Aberdonian's footsteps did not only point south, but east and west, and, if the records of Arctic heroism were looked at, north as well.

To what was the pre-eminence of the Aberdonian due? What were the special qualities which made the Aberdeen graduate a welcome citizen of the world? From constant observation in different climates of Aberdonians at work he should ascribe it to five qualities enforced upon them by the peculiar characteristics of the education given in their Alma Mater. The first was physical endurance, and the second was the intellectual industry driven in upon all Aberdeen students, who were made to feel that the world was a great oyster, and that they had to open it by their own exertions. The third—it might be regarded as rather extraordinary—was the habit they got into of suffering fools, if not altogether gladly, at least decorously. They had suffered even some of their professors, who were not all wise despite the golden haze in which William Keith Leask had enshrouded most of them. The fourth reason, he believed, was the real democratic spirit inculcated at Aberdeen: no nonsense, no snobbishness, but taking things at their face value. The fifth was, in spite of that curious real democracy of mind to which he had alluded, a great gift of reverence and respect for the real good things of life.

Referring to the immediate outlook of the University, Lord Meston said its needs were great and there was no concealing the fact that its necessities were increasing every day. A great deal of ground had been lost by years of somewhat foolishly-conceived experiments in the direction of assimilating our system of education to systems of education which had been successful elsewhere, but which were not necessarily compatible with the Scottish temperament.

### CLASS REUNIONS.

ARTS CLASS, 1866-70 (Jubilee Re-union).—The Jubilee Re-union of this Class was held in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on 5 January. Professor R. W. Reid, Aberdeen, presided, and those present were: Rev. W. R. Pirie, D.D., Nairn; Mr. Alexander Shewan, LL.D., Indian Civil Service (retired), St. Andrews; Dr. Charles C. Greig, Fyvie; Rev. B. Alcock, Cruden; Rev. William Christie, Dyce; Mr. James Barnet, Old Deer; and Mr. James Stewart, retired engineer, Banchory. Apologies for absence were received from Sir James Cantlie, London; Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, London; Mr. George Barron, West Cults; Mr. C. F. Bearsley, Northampton; Mr. D. R. Clark, Glasgow; Lieutenant-Colonel George Cruden, London; Rev. Robert



Davidson, St. Cyrus ; Mr. J. C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes of Boyndlie ; Mr. William Garden, Penicuik ; Mr. Alexander Glegg, Wimbledon ; Rev. Duff MacDonald, Motherwell ; Dr. James Niven, Manchester ; Rev. A. C. Robertson, Lochgilphead ; Mr. George Stevenson, Torquay ; Dr. Peter Tytler, Manchester ; Mr. Johnston Watson, barrister, London ; and Dr. George E. Welford, Sunderland.

Rev. Dr. Pirie, in proposing "The University," spoke of the gradual break up with the lapse of years of the links which bound the Class by personal ties to the University. The last of their professors who passed away was Professor Fuller, but long before his death there had been established links with their Class in the appointment of James Trail in 1877 to the Chair of Botany, and of Robert Reid, their chairman that evening, to the Chair of Anatomy in 1889. One of those links had been snapped. Professor Trail had left behind him a record of distinguished and eminent services rendered to the University and to the community generally. They were delighted to think that Professor Reid was still vigorous and flourishing.

Professor Reid, in reply, said the whole University had been changed since they were students. It had been expanded and extended in all directions. When they were students there were only 33 members of the teaching staff, now there were 166 ; and after the extensions that had already been carried out there were schemes for still further extending the University buildings. The old curriculum gave a very good general education. It had been called hide-bound, and it had been felt that it should be expanded. Changes had been carried out, but somehow the pendulum seemed to have gone too much in one direction, and infinity of options had been introduced and the course had been cut down by the institution of the summer session. The effect of that was that the Arts degree had been taken on the line of least resistance, and in many cases a man acquired a degree in Arts although he had never studied a proper general education subject. The result was that regulations had been made under which no student could get a degree without studying three genuine Arts subjects. In regard to medicine, the general education of the students now was far in advance of what it was when he was a student. Women had been admitted to the University in 1890. The innovation came in quite quietly, and it had continued ever since in the same way. The women students worked extremely well, and, in many cases, too hard. So far as their ability went, they took quite as good positions as the men did. There was no doubt they had created a certain amount of rivalry with their male colleagues, but that was altogether a good thing. There was also no doubt that they had raised the general social tone of the student. He thought that the University had been rather too neglectful as regards the social life of the students. This matter had been considered lately very seriously. He went on to outline the various proposals that had been made for establishing halls of residence which would be an extremely good thing for the students from an educational standpoint and would also develop the social side of student life.

Rev. William Christie proposed "The Class". He said originally there were 137 members, and now, so far as was known, fewer than 70 survived.

Dr. Alexander Shewan, in reply, said he felt it was a matter for congratulation that he got his education in those far distant times and not in present days. The old system of education was simple but comprehensive, and had set a good standard, and, above all, there was an atmosphere of good honest hard

work. Nowadays it seemed to him things were really different. Far greater attention was given to recreation in the life of the University, and students went in for soft options and short cuts, and specialized too soon and too much.

In the course of the evening the roll of the class was gone over, and interesting reminiscences of the old days were exchanged.

ARTS CLASS, 1884-88.—This Class met at dinner in the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, on 29 December, under the chairmanship of Mr. Howard A. Gray, London, the croupiers being Mr. James Clark, F.E.I.S., Rothienorman, and Dr. W. R. Duguid, Buckie. The guests of the evening were Principal Sir George Adam Smith and Mr. P. J. Anderson, University Librarian.

This being the first re-union of the Class held since 1911, there was a good attendance, the following members being present: Rev. W. H. Anderson, Forres; Mr. John Bruce of Yonderton; Mr. David Christie, headmaster, Ferryhill School; Dr. William Christie, Aberdeen; Mr. James Clark, Rothienorman; Dr. William Catto, Methlick; Mr. James Cruickshank, Schoolhouse, Aboyne; Mr. George Duncan, advocate, Aberdeen; Dr. W. R. Duguid, Buckie; Mr. Howard A. Gray of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Observer," London; Mr. Alexander Harvey, Schoolhouse, Culsalmond; Rev. John Kellas, Rathen; Colonel Francis Kelly, Aberdeen; Rev. John Lendrum, Elgin; Professor John Marnoch, Aberdeen University; Rev. Donald Munro, Conon Bridge; Mr. William Ross, headmaster, Broomhill School; Mr. R. T. Skinner, Edinburgh; Rev. A. Hood Smith, New Machar; Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Reid, Ellon; Mr. James B. Rennett, advocate, Aberdeen; and Mr. James G. Robb, music-master, Aberdeen.

Numerous letters and telegrams from absent class-fellows were read by the Secretary, Mr. J. B. Rennett, under whose supervision a new edition of the Class Record had been compiled (now extending to about 60 pages, with introduction by Mr. J. M. Bulloch, editor of the "Graphic," a member of the Class), a copy of which was presented to each of those present.

The following toast list was duly honoured: "The King," proposed by the Chairman; "Imperial Forces," proposed by Mr. Bruce of Yonderton, responded to by Colonel F. Kelly; "Our Alma Mater," by Rev. John Kellas, responded to by Principal Sir George Adam Smith; "The Class," by Mr. P. J. Anderson, responded to by the Chairman; "Absent Class-fellows," proposed by Mr. George Duncan, who, in the course of his speech, read an interesting letter from Professor Ashley Mackintosh, a member of the Class, who was unable to be present. "Our Guests," was proposed by Mr. Clark; "The Secretary" was proposed by Rev. A. Hood Smith; and "The Chairman and Croupiers," by Dr. William Catto.

ARTS CLASS, 1887-91.—The eighth re-union of this Class was held in the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, on 28 December—Mr. John Reith in the chair. Among those present were: Rev. George Bartlet, St. James's Church, Aberdeen; Rev. James Black, Chaplain, Simla, India; Dr. J. F. Christie, 7 Alford Place, Aberdeen; Mr. A. T. Cruickshank, advocate, Bon-Accord Square, Aberdeen; Rev. Joseph R. Fraser, United Free Church, Kinneff, Bervie; Mr. William Fyfe, 434 Clifton Road, Aberdeen; Mr. J. H. F. Gordon, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr. James Hay, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr. J. W. Henderson, Gordon's College, Aberdeen; Mr. W. B. King, Ferryhill Public School; Mr. R. M. Littlejohn, Kittybrewster Public School; Rev. John MacLeod, Free North Church, Inverness; Mr. J. G. Paull, advocate,



Aberdeen; Rev. William Perry, Principal, Theological College, Edinburgh; Mr. A. A. Pirie, Public School, Tarves; Mr. J. E. Rae, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr. John Reith, Garthland, Bo'ness; Rev. A. M. Shand, Bridge of Weir; Mr. Edmund Sinclair, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr. James Taylor, Schoolhouse, Kintore; Rev. S. S. Walker, Cranstoun, Ford, Midlothian; Mr. James Watson, Foveran Schoolhouse, Culter-Cullen. "The Class" was proposed by Rev. James Black, and replied to by Mr. James Hay, secretary. In the course of his reply to the toast of "The Class," the Secretary read a very large number of interesting communications from absent class-fellows. During the evening it was decided that the Class Record should be printed in pamphlet form for circulation among the members of the Class.

ARTS CLASS, 1906-10.—This Class met at dinner, in the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, on 30 December. Mr. F. Wishart, London, was chairman, and the other members present, were: Dr. A. S. K. Anderson, Aberdeen; Mr. Ian M. Bain, Edinburgh; Mr. W. M. Birse, Aberdeen; Mr. A. G. Campbell, Burghead; Miss M. Durno, Aberdeen; Mrs. Findlay (Miss Rose Forgan), Manchuria; Dr. A. F. Fraser, Manchester; Miss E. M. Gruer, Gravesend; Mr. A. W. Gordon, Aberdeen; Miss J. A. Macphail, Langton Matravers, Dorset; Rev. J. C. Peddie, Aberdeen; Mr. W. M. Peters, Overseas Trade Department; Miss R. L. Rankine, Birmingham; Miss J. E. Riddoch, Aberdeen; Miss J. W. Robertson, Huntly; Miss J. M. Simpson, Newburgh; Mr. J. P. Thomson, Aberdeen; Mr. A. G. Willox, Marlborough College. The following was the toast list: "The King," proposed by the Chairman; "The University," proposed by Mrs. Findlay, responded to by Mr. J. P. Thomson; "The Class" (which included "Absent Class-fellows"), proposed by Mr. W. M. Birse, responded to by Mr. Ian M. Bain. As this was the first re-union of the Class, the dinner was followed by an informal business meeting, at which Miss Rankine was appointed Secretary of the Class, with Miss Gruer and Mr. Peddie as Assistant Secretaries. It was agreed that a Class Record should be kept and that the next re-union should take place in 1923.

## Personalia.

AMONG the New Year honours were the following :—

C.I.E. :—

Lieut.-Colonel DAVID MACDONALD DAVIDSON, Indian Medical Service (M.B., 1887 ; M.D., 1896)—at present civil surgeon at Lahore.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MARR, Indian Civil Service (M.A., 1894)—at present magistrate and collector at Rungpur, Bengal.

Rev. WILLIAM SUMMERS SUTHERLAND (M.A., 1876 ; D.D., 1912), Universities Mission, Kalimpong, Bengal, was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

---

The following honorary degrees were either conferred at the spring graduation on 31 March or deferred till July :—

D.D. :—

Rev. EDWARD ERSKINE ANDERSON, minister of the United Free Church, Newton-on-Ayr, recently appointed Principal of St. Andrew's College, University of Sydney, New South Wales (M.A., 1893).

Rev. DOUGLAS GORDON BARRON, O.B.E., minister of Dunnottar, Stonehaven (M.A. [St. And.]).

Right Rev. ERNEST DENNY LOGIE DANSON, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak (M.A., 1902).

Professor EUGENE DE FAYE, Professor of Church History in the Protestant Faculty of the University of France (at Paris) (M.A., 1881 ; D.Th.).

Rev. WILLIAM M'CONACHIE, minister of Lauder, Berwickshire (M.A. 1885 ; B.D., 1903).

Rev. Professor JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Professor of New Testament Language and Literature at the United Free Church College, Aberdeen (M.A., 1902).

LL.D. :—

Professor WILLIAM MADDOCK BAYLISS, Professor of General Physiology at the University of London (M.A. ; D.Sc. [Oxon.] ; B.Sc. [Lond.] ; F.R.S.).

JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH, Editor-in-Chief of "The Graphic," London (M.A., 1888).

Sir GEORGE CARMICHAEL, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (alumnus, 1884).

Sheriff Principal JAMES MERCER IRVINE, K.C., Sheriff Principal of Renfrew and Bute (M.A. [St. And.] ; B.Sc. [St. And.] ; LL.B. [Edin.]).

Sir THOMAS MIDDLETON, K.B.E., C.B., member of the Development Commission (M.A. [Glasg.] ; M.Sc. [Edin.]).

Right Hon. ROBERT MUNRO, P.C., M.P., K.C., His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland (M.A. [Edin.] ; LL.B. [Edin.]).



Professor ROBERT SANGSTER RAIT, C.B.E., Professor of Scottish History and Literature in the University of Glasgow, and Historiographer-Royal for Scotland (M.A., 1894; M.A. [Oxon.], 1903).

Another of our graduates has become a Professor, Mr. WILLIAM SOUTER MACKIE (M.A., Hons., 1906) having been appointed Professor of English Language in the University of Cape Town. After graduating with first-class honours in English, Mr. Mackie gained a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford, and studied there for three years. Since then he has been Lecturer in English at Hartley University College, Southampton. For several years he was Examiner in English at Aberdeen University. He is a son of Rev. CHARLES MACKIE, Drumoak (M.A., 1877).

Rev. GEORGE OGG (M.A., 1912; B.Sc., 1919; B.D., 1919), who was recently appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Madras Christian College, has been appointed Principal of the Training Institute at Kalimpong, Darjeeling Mission.

Two of our graduates have recently been appointed Fellows of the Royal Society—Dr. JAMES CHARLES PHILIP, O.B.E. (M.A., 1893; B.Sc., 1895; D.Sc., 1906; Ph.D. [Gött.], 1897), Professor of Physical Chemistry, Imperial College of Science, South Kensington; and Dr. JOHN CHARLES GRANT LEDINGHAM, C.M.G. (M.A., 1895; B.Sc., 1900; M.B., 1902; D.Sc.), Chief Bacteriologist at the Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens. Professor Philip is one of the leading authorities on physical chemistry in the country. He has been an honorary secretary of the Chemical Society since 1913, and has contributed many scientific papers to its "Journal". He is the author of several works, including "Physical Chemistry: its Bearing on Biology and Medicine," "The Romance of Modern Chemistry" and "The Achievements of Chemical Science" (see REVIEW, i, 188). Dr. Ledingham has been connected with the Lister Institute since 1905, and is also Reader in Bacteriology in the University of London. He has made many valuable contributions to the literature of the subject. During the war he rendered distinguished service in the R.A.M.C., and was a member of the Medical Advisory Committee in the Mediterranean and consulting bacteriologist in Mesopotamia.

The Principal is to deliver the address at the Commemoration at Westminster College, Cambridge, on 20 May.

Professor MATTHEW HAY, who has been the representative of Aberdeen University on the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland since its institution in 1901, has resigned. The Principal has been appointed his successor. Professor Hay has been reappointed one of the Assessors representing the Senatus in the University Court for the next four years. He has been a member of the Court since its reconstitution in 1889. He has also been appointed representative of the University to the Central Council of Federated Superannuation System for Universities for the year 1921.

Professor M'KERRON has been appointed by the University Courts of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen a member of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland.

Professor A. MACKENZIE STUART has been appointed one of the examiners under the Law Agents Act.

Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON delivered this year's course of Christmas lectures to juveniles at the Royal Institution, London. The subject of the lectures, six in number, was "The Haunts of Life," the lectures treating of the varied forms of life to be found on the seashore, the open sea, the great deeps, and the fresh waters, and of the conquest of the land and the mastery of the air. Newspaper correspondents and writers were loud in their praises of the felicitous character of the lectures and the fascinating style and attractive personality of the lecturer. The lectures were subsequently re-delivered to large audiences in the Art Gallery, Aberdeen. Professor Thomson has been appointed the University representative on the Council of the Scottish Marine Biological Association.

Baillie HENRY JOHN GRAY (M.A., 1895; B.L., 1897), advocate in Aberdeen, has been appointed Assessor for the Aberdeen Town Council to the University Court for the next four years, in place of Mr. William A. Stewart, M.B.E., who has been the Town Council Assessor since 1912.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER (M.A., 1874; D.D., 1913), minister of the English Presbyterian Church at Waterloo, Liverpool, has resigned his charge, partly because of growing infirmity, and more particularly because of the effects of an accident he had recently. After graduating, Dr. Alexander was for several years Professor of History at the Madras Christian College. Returning to this country, he became, in 1887, minister of the M'Cheyne Memorial Free Church (afterwards United Free Church), Dundee, and was translated to the Waterloo Church in 1901. He was Moderator of the Synod of the English Presbyterian Church in 1917.

Rev. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE (M.A., 1884), New Deer, is taking charge of the United Free Church's Jewish mission at Budapest for six months.

Mr. PATRICK JAMES BLAIR (M.A., 1885; LL.B.), advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Renfrew and Bute at Paisley, has been appointed Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, in the room of Mr. D. J. Mackenzie, advocate, resigned.

Brevet-Major ERIC W. H. BRANDER (M.A., 1910; LL.B.), 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders (T.F.), has been appointed a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, for distinguished services rendered during the late war.

Dr. WILLIAM S. BRUCE (LL.D., 1907) has been awarded the Livingstone Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, in recognition of his services to Polar research. The formal presentation of the medal took place at a meeting of the Society in London, but Dr. Bruce being unable to attend owing to illness, the medal was accepted in his place by Dr. ROBERT N. RUDMOSE BROWN (B.Sc., 1900; D.Sc.), who was a member of Dr. Bruce's Antarctic expedition on board the "Scotia".

Mr. JAMES BURR (M.A., 1911) has been appointed Headmaster of Balnacoul Public School, Fochabers.

Mr. JAMES MARTIN CLAPPERTON (B.L., 1906), solicitor, Aberdeen, has been admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen.

Mr. JAMES CLARK (M.A., 1888), transferred from the Headmastership of Fintry Public School, Turriff, to that of Meiklefolla Public School, Fyvie (see p. 81), has been presented by parents of the children in the Fintry district and friends with an attaché case, a silver-mounted walking-stick, and a wallet of Treasury notes, in appreciation of his services at Fintry during the past twenty years.

Mr. ALEXANDER ALLAN CORMACK (M.A., 1913), assistant master, Robert



Gordon's Secondary School, has been appointed a teacher of French in the Aberdeen Grammar School.

MR. JOHN FLEETWOOD CUMMING (alumnus, Arts, 1880-81; Medicine, 1881-85), Kinermony, Aberlour, has been elected Convener of Moray in succession to Mr. George R. Mackessack of Argye. He has been Vice-Convener of the county for several years. He relinquished the study of medicine for family reasons and went home to manage Cardow Distillery, Knockando. The distillery was subsequently sold, but Mr. Cumming became a director of the firm which purchased it, and is now the managing director.

MR. CHARLES DAVIDSON (M.A., 1890), the Lecturer in Spanish, who was for twenty-seven years on the teaching staff of the Aberdeen Grammar School, was met by his former colleagues recently and presented with a silver kettle, stand, and salver, as a token of their esteem and regard.

DR. JOHN ALEXANDER DAWSON (M.A., 1915; M.B., 1918) has been appointed medical officer for the eastern district of the parish of Rathven, Banffshire, and junior medical officer of the parish hospital. He was a captain in the R.A.M.C. during the war, and was stationed in Mesopotamia for almost two years. On being demobilized, he began practice in his native town of Buckie (in the parish of Rathven).

REV. LESLIE DUNCAN (M.A., 1909) has been elected minister of the parish of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. He devoted himself to teaching for some time after graduating, but in 1914 entered the Divinity Hall of Edinburgh University with a view to becoming a minister of the Church of Scotland. He enlisted for war service in December, 1915, and after six months in the ranks received a commission in the Cameron Highlanders, joining the 2nd Battalion on the Struma Front. He was promoted Captain in January, 1918, and nominated to take part in the secret expedition to North-West Persia. There he was taken on the Staff (Intelligence Department) by Major-General Dunsterville and appointed special service officer to go up into Persian Kurdistan, his work there being for the most part among the hill tribes. Returning home in the spring of 1919, Mr. Duncan was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and in September undertook the work of Liberton Parish Church as *locum tenens*.

MR. JOHN FALCONER (M.A., Hons., 1920), as a result of the recent Indian Civil, etc. examination, has been selected for an Eastern cadetship.

REV. ADAM FYFE FINDLAY (M.A., 1889), minister of Bristo United Free Church, Edinburgh, is the Kerr Lecturer in Glasgow United Free Church College this year. The subject of his lectures is "Bypaths in Early Christian Literature: Studies in the Uncanonical Gospels and Acts".

DR. RICHARD EDWARD FLOWERDEW (M.B., 1908) has gained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

MR. JAMES FORBES (M.A., 1879), on retiring from the Headmastership of Tarland Public School, which he has held for forty-one years, was presented by the teachers and pupils with a set of prismatic binoculars.

DR. THOMAS FRASER (M.A., 1894; M.B., 1898) has resigned the post of obstetric physician to the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital, and has been succeeded by Dr. Haultain, assistant to Dr. M'Kerron, Professor of Midwifery.

MR. MACPHERSON GRANT GERARD (M.A., 1884), on retiring from the Headmastership of Bucksburn Public School, Aberdeenshire, after twenty-one years' service, was presented by the teachers and pupils with a black marble clock and side ornaments.

Rev. WILLIAM LINDSAY GORDON (M.A., 1893; B.D. [Edin.], 1896), formerly minister of Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire, has been elected minister of Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

Mr. CHARLES CAMERON GRANT (M.A., 1899), Education Department, Pretoria, South Africa, has been awarded the M.B.E. for services in East Africa.

Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT (M.A., 1891) has been appointed principal teacher of English at the Royal High School, Edinburgh.

Rev. JOHN ALLEN GRANT (M.A., 1901), Killaig, Coleraine, has been appointed minister of Methlick United Free Church, Aberdeenshire.

Rev. EDWARD HASTINGS (M.A., 1913) has been appointed minister of the United Free Church at Errol, Perthshire.

Rev. GEORGE HENDERSON (M.A., 1876; B.D., 1887), minister of the United Free Church, Monzie, Perthshire, has been appointed by the General Assembly of the Church a delegate to the General Presbyterian Alliance Council, to be held at Pittsburg in September. He has been delegate to the Alliance Council twice before—at the Washington meeting in 1899, and the New York meeting in 1909. He has also been asked by the British and American Council on the Interchange of Preachers and Speakers of Great Britain and America to arrange for a tour of preaching and lecturing in America. Mr. Henderson has just completed forty years' ministry at Monzie, and furnished "A Retrospect of Life in a Quiet Perthshire Parish" to the "People's Journal" of 25 December.

Dr. ADAM HUTTON (M.B., 1907), Wartle, has been appointed medical officer for the southern district of the parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. ERSKINE DAWSON JAMESON (M.A., 1888; LL.B. [Edin.], 1891) has been elected President of the Morayshire Society of Solicitors for the current year.

Mr. JAMES FORREST KELLAS (M.A., 1920), student of divinity, was bracketed equal for the Barty prize of £60. This prize is open to all entrant students of the four Universities, and is awarded for the best Synodical papers at the Synod examinations.

Mr. ALFRED MARTIN LAING (M.A., 1900; LL.B. [Edin.], 1903), advocate, Edinburgh, has been appointed Sheriff-Substitute of Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland at Kirkwall. When the war broke out, Mr. Laing joined the Seaforth Highlanders and was drafted to Gallipoli with the 1st Essex Regiment. In 1918 he was discharged medically unfit, and in the following year he was appointed Sheriff Court Advocate-Depute.

Dr. JOHN R. LEVACK (M.B., 1891) has been re-elected Chairman of the Cairngorm Club, Aberdeen.

Mr. SAMUEL LIPP (M.A., 1912; B.Sc., 1913; B.Sc. Agr., 1914) has been appointed science master at Fraserburgh Academy.

Captain ALEXANDER GOW LUMSDEN (M.B., 1917), who at present is at the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, has been mentioned in dispatches by Lieut.-General van Deventer for gallant and distinguished services in the field.

A portrait of Dr. JAMES MACDONALD (M.A., King's College, 1849; LL.D., Aberd., 1872), who was Rector of Ayr Academy for twenty-one years (1862-83), and afterwards Rector of Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow (1883-95), has been placed in Ayr Academy. The portrait, which was painted by Mr. David Gauld, A.R.S.A., was presented by former pupils of the Academy.

Rev. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACDONELL (M.A., 1909), who for the past



six years and a half has been minister at Delisle, Saskatchewan, Canada, has been appointed minister at Canora, in the same province. In a recent letter to a relative in Aberdeen he says:—

My new charge is regarded as one of the most difficult in Western Canada. Several ministers who knew the situation described it as "heart-breaking". So bad, indeed, did the situation become that the Home Mission Board of our Church stepped in and assumed control. We have a finely-equipped hospital of some 50 beds, and a schoolhouse for girls, so the Board co-ordinated all three institutions and offered the appointment to me. . . .

More than two-thirds of the population of Canora (it numbers 1400 altogether) are foreign-born, while the vast majority of the people in the country are non-Anglo-Saxon—chiefly Doukhobour, Ruthenian, Scandinavian, and Jewish. The task of the State is to Canadianize these foreigners—induce them to send their children to school to learn our language and educate them to British citizenship. The Church is the handmaiden of the State in this respect, for we try to surround them with Christian influences wherever possible.

A memorial tablet to the late Rev. DUNCAN M'GREGOR (M.A., 1878), minister of the parish of Torphins, Aberdeenshire, 1884-1920, has been placed in the parish church.

Mr. JOHN ROBBIE M'KENZIE (M.A., 1909) has been appointed first assistant in Holburn Street School, Aberdeen.

Rev. DONALD M'MILLAN (M.A., 1887), minister of Prestonfield Parish, Edinburgh, has been presented with a pulpit gown, cassock, and hood, in recognition of the attainment of his semi-jubilee as a minister of the Church of Scotland. Mr. M'Millan has been for sixteen years minister of Prestonfield, to which charge he was translated from Careston, Forfarshire. He is convener of the Day Schools and Attendance Committee of the Edinburgh Education Authority, and a director of the Royal Blind Asylum and School and of the Scottish Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hostel.

Rev. WILLIAM M'ROBBIE (M.A., 1869), who has been minister of the Free (now United Free) Church of Leslie and Premnay, Aberdeenshire, since 1878, has intimated his intention of retiring from the ministry. He was ordained in 1875.

Rev. GEORGE PORTEOUS M'WILLIAM (M.A., 1915), assistant in the West Parish Church, Aberdeen, was recently appointed *locum tenens* at New Deer, and has since been elected minister of the parish of Towie, Aberdeenshire.

General Sir GEORGE FRANCIS MILNE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O. (Arts student, 1881-83; LL.D., 1919), has been appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Mr. JOHN MILNE (M.A., 1909), senior mathematical master, Mackie Academy, Stonehaven, has been appointed a master of method at the Aberdeen Training Centre. He served as mathematical master in Greenock Academy, Stirling High School, and Harris Academy, Dundee, before joining the staff of the Mackie Academy. He acted as interim Rector of the Academy for two years in the absence of the Rector on war service.

A brass tablet has been placed in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Carden Place, Aberdeen, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the North Scottish Royal Garrison Artillery, in memory of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. G. MINTO (M.A., 1901), who died on 2 July last from injuries caused by an explosion at Torry Battery (see REVIEW, vii., 94-5).

A brass tablet has been erected in Kirktown School, Inverkeithny, Banffshire, to the memory of Captain GEORGE MINTY (M.A., 1908), 6th Gordon

Highlanders, who was killed in action at Cambrai on 23 November, 1917. Captain Minty was Headmaster of the school for seven years and a half (see REVIEW, v., 191).

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER MORRISON (M.A., 1889), formerly Rector of the Royal Academy, Inverness, recently appointed Headmaster of Robert Gordon's Secondary School, Aberdeen, was, in December last, presented by the staff and pupils of the Inverness Academy, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by them, with thirty-two volumes of the "Classical Review," six volumes of the Oxford "History of Music," five volumes of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," and eight volumes of "Classical Learning," along with an album of signatures and photographs.

MR. JOSEPH MONCRIEFF MORRISON (M.A., 1887), a teacher in the Aberdeen Grammar School, 1900-19, has been ordained to the priesthood of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Ordained deacon a year ago, Mr. Morrison has since been in charge of the church at Monymusk.

MR. WILLIAM MURISON (M.A., 1884) has been appointed (along with Professor Firth of Oxford) an additional examiner of theses submitted for the degree of D.Litt. of Edinburgh University.

MR. GEORGE MURRAY (M.A., 1882), Headmaster of Dyce Public School, has been presented by the congregation of Dyce United Free Church with an illuminated address and a number of volumes in recognition of his services to the church as an elder for thirty-one years, superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty-five years, and session clerk for twelve years.

REV. JOHN SIMPSON MUTCH (M.A., 1913; B.D., 1915) has been elected minister of the parish of Arbuthnott, Kincardineshire. After being licensed, Mr. Mutch acted for some months as assistant to Rev. Dr. Durward, in the parish of Scoonie, Fife. He joined the Cameron Highlanders in 1916 and served for a considerable time in France, where he was wounded. On being demobilized in February, 1919, he became assistant to Rev. George Walker, East Parish Church, Aberdeen.

REV. SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL (M.A., 1870; LL.D., 1890), editor of the "British Weekly," was entertained at dinner by a number of members of Parliament at the House of Commons on 16 December. Mr. J. Hugh Edwards presided, and the toast of Sir William's health was proposed by Mr. Robert Munro, the Secretary for Scotland.

MR. WILLIAM GAMMIE OGG (M.A., 1912; B.Sc., 1914; B.Sc., Agr., 1914), late of the Research Staff in Soils and Drainage, North of Scotland College of Agriculture, has been notified by the Board of Research Studies that his application for admission as a researcher has been granted. He will, accordingly, enter Christ's College, Cambridge, next term.

DR. WILFRID PATON PHILIP, M.C. (M.B., 1912), has been appointed Tuberculosis Officer for Cambridge (county and town) and honorary assistant physician for the Cambridgeshire tuberculous colony and village settlement. Dr. Philip has been engaged in tuberculosis work for several years in Liverpool and Leicester, and for the past two years has been Deputy Medical Superintendent at the Papworth Tuberculosis Colony, Cambridge.

REV. ALEXANDER IRVINE PIRIE (M.A., 1902; B.D.), junior minister of Carden Place United Free Church, Aberdeen, has been unanimously elected to the pastoral charge of King Street United Free Church, Kilmarnock.

REV. PROFESSOR GEORGE PITTENDRIGH (M.A., 1880) has been appointed by



the Aberdeen Education Authority its representative on the Aberdeen Endowments Trust.

Dr. ALEXANDER CHARLES PROFEIT (M.B., 1899; M.D., 1905; D.P.H.) has been appointed by the Dundee Town Council, Medical Officer under the scheme for the treatment of venereal disease. From 1900 to 1903 he was in charge of the venereal wards at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, and for several months in 1904 he was in charge of wards in the military hospital at Shorncliffe where the disease was treated. Latterly he has been in practice at Ballater, being also Medical Officer of Health to the Parish Council and having charge of the medical arrangements for the troops stationed at Ballater. For four years and a half during the war he served with the R.A.M.C. In 1903 he published a pamphlet entitled "Army Inefficiency—Its Greatest Cause".

Dr. HARRY JAMES RAE (M.A., 1907; M.B., 1911), Tuberculosis Medical Officer for Aberdeenshire, has been appointed Deputy Medical Officer for the county, to continue his present administration of the tuberculosis scheme and also to act as administrative and executive officer under the new scheme.

Dr. ROBERT RANNIE (M.B., 1887), Peterculter, has been appointed school medical officer and assistant medical officer and joint tuberculosis officer for Kincardineshire.

A fountain has been erected on the Deeside road, opposite Woodbank, Cults, to the memory of Major JAMES MESTON REID, Royal Engineers (Science student, 1907-08), who, while serving in the war, died at Archangel, from bronchial pneumonia, on 6 November, 1918. (See REVIEW, vi., 78).

The Council of the Scottish Beekeepers' Association has conferred on Dr. JOHN RENNIE (B.Sc., 1898; D.Sc., 1903) the diploma of Honorary Expert Bee-master of the Association, the highest distinction which it can bestow, in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the whole beekeeping industry by his discovery of the parasite that appears to be the cause of the Isle of Wight disease (see pp. 37-41).

Dr. JAMES RITCHIE (M.A., 1904; D.Sc.), of the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum, has been presented with the silver medal of the Société d'Acclimatation de France, in recognition of his work illustrating the influence of man upon animal life in Scotland.

Dr. JOHN RITCHIE (M.B., 1910; M.D.), formerly at Klang, in the Federated Malay States, has been appointed medical officer to the New Darvel Bay Tobacco and Rubber Company, New Borneo.

Rev. DONALD JAMES ROSS (M.A., 1899) has been appointed *locum tenens* in Ferryhill Parish Church, Aberdeen, during the absence (on account of illness) of Rev. Dr. H. W. Wright. Mr. Ross was ordained as minister of the West United Free Church, Thurso, in 1908. After being for some time in Manchester, he went out to the Straits Settlements, to take charge of the English Presbyterian Church at Penang, and he recently returned to this country on the completion of his term of service.

Rev. JAMES ROSS (M.A., 1910; B.D.), assistant, Kirkcaldy Parish Church, has been elected minister of Finzean Parish Church, Aberdeenshire. From 1910 to 1911 he studied in the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, and took a high place in all his classes. Entering the Divinity Hall of Aberdeen University in 1911, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Alford in May, 1914. During the summer of 1912 he acted as student missionary in the Island of

Swona, and in the summer of 1913 he was assistant at Lochcarron, Ross-shire. Shortly after he was licensed he became assistant to the late Rev. Dr. Smith, Newhills. In 1915 Mr. Ross enlisted in the 2/4 Gordon Highlanders, and in November of that year he received a commission in the Mountain Artillery. The following year he was sent to India, and served on the frontier with a British Mountain Battery, afterwards proceeding to Mesopotamia. Retained for the Army of Occupation in that country, and after service in Kurdistan with an Indian Mountain Battery, he only arrived home for demobilization in February, 1919.

Captain WILLIAM PHILIP SELBIE, M.C. (M.A., 1910; B.A. [Oxon.]), has received an appointment in the Army Education Corps. On the outbreak of the war, he joined the Officers Training Corps, Inns of Court, London, and was commissioned in 1915, joining the 8th East Surrey Regiment. He went to France the following year and served with distinction during the remainder of the campaign. During the big German advance in 1918 he was wounded whilst on night patrol, and for his gallantry in the field, and especially on that occasion, he was awarded the M.C. Captain Selbie was with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine until April of last year, and on demobilization he took up educational work in London.

Mr. DAVID SIMPSON (M.A., 1910; B.Sc. Agr.) has been appointed Director of the States Experimental Farm, Jersey. Previous to this appointment, Mr. Simpson was for four years on the staff of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Mr. JOHN BAIRD SIMPSON (B.Sc. Agr., 1914; B.Sc., 1920), who graduated last year in pure science, with distinction in Botany and Geology, has received an appointment on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, Scottish Division.

Mr. ROBERT T. SKINNER (M.A., 1888), Donaldson's Hospital, has been made a Justice of the Peace of the county of the city of Edinburgh.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM SLEIGH (M.A., 1884) and Dr. ROBERT MORRISON WILSON of Tarty, Logie-Buchan (M.A., 1873; M.B., 1875; M.D., 1881), Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the County of Aberdeen Education Authority, were entertained at a complimentary luncheon by the members of the Authority, in the Grand Hotel, Aberdeen, on 13 January.

Mrs. George Stephen, Fraserburgh, has given £100 for the purpose of providing a prize in English Literature at Fraserburgh Academy, in memory of her son, Captain WILLIAM STEPHEN, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1903), who was killed at the battle of Beaumont Hamel, 13 November, 1916. Captain Stephen was a former pupil of the Academy, and was for a number of years a member of the Fraserburgh School Board and convener of the continuation classes committee. (See REVIEW, iv., 191).

Rev. JOHN STRACHAN (M.A., 1882), who has been Rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Cruden, for the past twenty-eight years, has been appointed Rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Dufftown. On leaving Cruden, he was presented with a revolving book-case, along with a wallet of Treasury notes for Miss Strachan.

Dr. GEORGE SHEWAN TRAIL, (M.A., 1873; M.B., 1877; M.D., 1879), who has retired from active practice after forty-three years' service at Strichen, was entertained at a complimentary dinner at Maud by the members of the Buchan Medical Society. Dr. ANDREW FOWLER, Ellon (M.B., 1878; M.D., 1881), presided; and the toast of "Our Guest" was proposed



by Dr. ROBERT M. WILSON, of Tarty (M.A., 1873; M.B., 1875; M.D., 1881). Dr. Trail was subsequently presented by friends and neighbours in Strichen and district with a silver salver (suitably inscribed), a gold albert, and a cheque for £130. The inscription on the salver bore that the presentation was made to Dr. Trail by the subscribers "in token of their affection and esteem, in appreciation of his professional ability and unswerving devotion to duty, and in recognition of his readiness at all times to advance the welfare of the community". In the course of the proceedings it was stated that Dr. Trail had been a member of the Strichen Educational Trust for forty years, had been associated with the Library and Reading Room Committee since its formation, and his services and support had been freely given to advance all kinds of mutual improvement and manly sport.

Dr. ROBERT SHAND TURNER (M.A., 1864; M.B. [Edin.], 1867; M.D., 1870) has retired from practice after fifty-one years' service in his native town, Keith, Banffshire. He is a son of the late Dr. Robert Turner, Keith (M.D., King's College, 1844), and his grandfather was a doctor in Elgin, and an old lady who lives in Botriphnie is proud of the fact that she has been attended professionally by all three Dr. Turners. Dr. R. S. Turner has acted as medical officer of the burgh of Keith since the adoption of the Police Act, and he was also for some time Medical Officer of the Parish Council. On the occasion of his retirement, he was presented by the community of Keith and district with a cheque for £360, and a silver casket for Mrs. Turner.

Major EDWARD WILLIAM WATT (M.A., 1898) has been appointed Vice-President of the Aberdeen Battalion of the Boys' Brigade.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERT WATT (M.B., 1914) has been appointed medical officer for one of the districts of the parish of Keith, in succession to Dr. Turner.

Mr. JAMES WILL (M.A., 1883), on retiring from the Headmastership of New Pitsligo School, Aberdeenshire, after thirty-seven years' service (see p. 86), was presented with a cheque and two arm-chairs, the gifts having been subscribed for by the parishioners of New Pitsligo, former pupils, and friends. Mr. Will, during his long residence in New Pitsligo, has been identified with every movement of a public nature, and was the prime mover in the erection of a Public Hall. It was stated that he had been president of almost every Association in the village. Mr. Will has been elected President of the Buchan Club for the current year, in succession to Dr. ALFRED WILLIAM GIBB (M.A., 1884; B.Sc., 1897; D.Sc.).

Mr. ALEXANDER M. WILLIAMSON (M.A., 1877) has been re-elected President of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen; and Mr. ALEXANDER DUFFUS (alumnus, 1876-78) has been appointed Treasurer, in succession to Mr. THOMAS R. GILLIES (alumnus, 1866-68).

Professor WILLIAM SHARPE WILSON, of Petrograd University (M.A., 1884), who was arrested by the Soviet Government (see p. 87) but was ultimately released, arrived at Hull with a batch of Russian refugees on 30 December. On landing at Hull, Professor Wilson was interviewed by a press correspondent, to whom he said he had been Professor of English Literature at Petrograd University for seventeen years. He should have left Petrograd two years before, when the staff of the Dutch Consulate left, but his widowed house-keeper was killed on the railway, and he did not care to go away leaving

her three children on the streets. He arranged to leave on 10 March of last year, but four days before he was arrested on a trumped-up charge of being connected with an organization of spies, and was sentenced to a year's hard labour. He was liberated on 20 August. In a subsequent interview, Professor Wilson said he was first arrested in the beginning of August, 1918, at the time when the Germans were marching on Petrograd and when many foreigners were being arrested. His influence with the University authorities, and their influence with the Government, however, secured not only his own release, but the release of ten or twelve other subjects of the Allies who were arrested at the same time. Referring to his second arrest, Professor Wilson said that had he not been splendidly supplied with food by friends outside, he should hardly have survived. All the few thousand pounds which represented his savings was confiscated by the Bolsheviks, and he had not now a penny in the world. He referred somewhat contemptuously to "the vivid imagination" of Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Bertrand Russell, Mrs. Sheridan, and other "week-end" visitors to Russia, and said that perhaps his twenty-eight years' residence in the country had given him some pretensions of having acquired at least as much insight into the psychology of the Russian people as "all these week-enders put together". "At the same time," he added, "I am no prophet and can make no forecasts."

Rev. DAVID CHALMERS WISEMAN (M.A., 1904), minister of the United Free Church, Kirkurd, Peebles-shire, has been unanimously elected to the charge of the united churches of Monifieth and Newbigging, Forfarshire.

Rev. WILLIAM PHILIP WISHART (M.A., 1909; B.D., 1917), minister of the East Parish, Peterhead, has been elected minister of Forres Parish Church. He had a brilliant career at the University, and was for some time assistant at St. George's-in-the-West, Aberdeen, and latterly in the West Church, Aberdeen.

Miss LIZZIE MARJORY CORBETT (M.A., 1914), assistant mathematical and science mistress at the Aberdeen Girls' High School, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Miss JOSEPHINE FORREST NOBLE (M.A., 1917), Fraserburgh Academy.

Miss MARY ANN CREIGHTON (M.A., 1912) is on the teaching staff of the Aberdeen Grammar School.

Miss JANET LESLIE FLORENCE (M.A., 1911) has been appointed teacher of mathematics and science, and Miss JANE DUNBAR (M.A., 1913) teacher of classics in Stirling High School.

Miss NETTY MARGARET LUNAN (M.A., 1918), at present at Oxford, has been awarded the Murray Scholarship for English.

Miss AGNES M'LEAN (M.A., 1916), recently teaching in Maud Higher Grade School, has been appointed a teacher in Rosehearty Public School.

Miss KATHARINE L. STILL (M.A., 1913) has been appointed senior geography mistress in St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews.

Miss GEORGINA WALKER STORMONTH (M.A., 1917) has been appointed a teacher in the Middle School, Aberdeen.

Among recently-published books by University men are—"The Book of 'The House of Atreus,'" by Professor Harrower; "Natural History Studies," by Professor J. Arthur Thomson; "The Hidden Romance of the New Testament," by Rev. Professor James A. Robertson; "The Principles of Economic Geography," by R. N. Rudmose Brown; "Highland Recon-



struction," by Hugh F. Campbell, M.A., B.L.; "Burke" [edited] by William Murison; Vol. XI of the "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics," edited by Rev. Dr. Hastings; "The Conquering Hero," by J. Murray Gibbon.

Professor HENDRICK is to be general editor of a series of text-books, entitled "The Scottish Series of Junior Agricultural Text-Books," announced for publication by Messrs. W. Green & Son, Ltd. The first volume of the series, "Elementary Science," by Mr. William Brown, M.R.C.V.S., Lecturer in Veterinary Hygiene at the University, will be issued shortly.

Mr. JAMES A. K. THOMSON (M.A., 1900), formerly Lecturer in Greek History at Aberdeen University, and now Classical Lecturer at Harvard, author of "The Greek Tradition," has a new book nearly ready, entitled "Greeks and Barbarians." His aim has been to elucidate, by a method partly historical, partly critical, the distinction between the Greeks and the barbarians out of which Western civilization has grown.

The senior LL.D. of Aberdeen University is Sir David Ferrier, born 1843, M.A. 1863, M.D. 1870, LL.D. 1881. Sir David was the first of those who graduated after the fusion of the Aberdeen Universities to be given the degree of LL.D. The senior D.D. is Rev. William Lang Baxter, minister of Cameron, born 1841, M.A. (King's College) 1859, D.D. 1888.

The senior alumnus and graduate—and the oldest graduate of the University—has hitherto been understood to be Rev. John Robertson, New Brunswick: he entered Marischal College in 1838 and graduated in 1842 (see REVIEW, iii., 87, 277). Rev. Dr. James Gammack, West Hartford, Connecticut, has ascertained, however, that Mr. Robertson died at Loggieville, New Brunswick, on 4 July, 1917, aged ninety-three. The senior graduate of Marischal College and of the University would therefore appear to be Mr. William Mackray (M.A., with honourable distinction, 1846), retired bank manager, 28 Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, London—son of Rev. William Mackray [or Machray], Congregational minister, Stirling, who was first bursar at Marischal College in 1818; M.A., 1822; three times winner of the Blackwell Prize, in 1820, 1822, and 1867; and substitute Professor of Greek, 1823-24.

The senior alumnus, as well as senior graduate, of King's College (as mentioned in Mr. P. J. Anderson's letter in this number of the REVIEW), is now, since the death of Sir Arthur George Macpherson, K.C.I.E. (alumnus, 1841-44), Rev. George Compton Smith, Congegational minister (retired), Rhynie, who matriculated at King's College in 1845 and graduated in 1849.

A decided novelty, in the institution of physical culture classes for men above fifty, has been started at the College of Ambulance, Queen Anne Street, London, by Sir James Cantlie, Professor W. J. R. Simpson, Surgeon-Vice-Admiral Sir James Porter (all medical graduates of Aberdeen), and others. The movement received a fillip by a remarkable declaration by Sir James Cantlie to the effect that "old age is just a pose. A man usually grows old because he thinks it dignified. He sits back and lets the years do what they like with him." An interesting feature of this novel class is that it is taught by a septuagenarian, Colonel GEORGE CRUDEN (M.A., 1873), formerly an advocate in Aberdeen, and at one time commanding officer of the 1st Volunteer (now the 4th) Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. Colonel Cruden put in four years' service during the war, including a year with the Artillery

in the front areas in France and Belgium. He called himself forty-nine and got through as a private, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. While in Aberdeen, Colonel Cruden was noted for his enthusiasm for physical training.

*Apropos* of Professor William L. Davidson's article on James Beattie, the author of "The Minstrel," in the last number of the REVIEW, it may be mentioned that, about the time it appeared, a writer in the "Manchester Guardian," commenting on a remark by Mr. Justice Darling that George Washington was the only person he had ever heard of who always told the truth, pointed out that Washington had really no claim to that unique distinction. The familiar story of "the cherry-tree and the little hatchet" was related by James Beattie in the biography he wrote of his son, JAMES HAY BEATTIE (M.A., Marischal Coll., 1786), his assistant and colleague in the Chair of Moral Philosophy, who died at the early age of twenty-two; it was given along with many other instances of young Beattie's faultless demeanour. When Washington died an American bookseller named Mason L. Weems thought that a biography of the first President, written in a popular style, would be a profitable venture, and determined to write one. Little was known of Washington's boyhood, so Weems evolved much of this portion of his hero's life from his own imagination and from books he had read. The cherry-tree and little hatchet incident was taken almost verbatim from Dr. Beattie's account of his son, which was published eight years before Washington's death.

A work published recently—"Some Experiences of a New Guinea Resident Magistrate," by Captain C. A. W. Monckton—contains many references to the late Sir William MacGregor, who was Administrator of British New Guinea, 1888-95 and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor, 1895-98 (see REVIEW, vii., 1-14).

Sir William MacGregor came to be appointed to New Guinea in this way. He was Dr. MacGregor, and he was attending, as the representative of Fiji, one of the earlier conferences regarding the proposed Federation of Australasia. He had already made his mark by work performed in connection with the suppression of the revolt among the hill tribes of that Crown Colony. At the conference, amongst other questions, New Guinea came up for discussion, whereupon MacGregor remarked: "There is the last country remaining in which the Englishman can show what can be done by just native policy." One of the delegates was impressed by the remark, and made a mental note of it. When, later, New Guinea was declared a British possession the man who made the mental note happened to be Premier, and caused the appointment of Administrator to be offered to MacGregor, by whom it was accepted.

When Monckton and MacGregor met, MacGregor had just discovered a war-party of north-east coast natives returning from a cannibal feast, with their canoes loaded with dismembered human bodies. Descending the river, Sir William collected his native police, and, attacking the raiders, dealt out condign and summary justice, which resulted in the tribes of the lower Musa dwelling for many a year in a security to which several generations had been strangers. When Monckton met Sir William he perceived that he beheld the strongest man that ever it had been his fate to look upon. Short, square, slightly bald, speaking with a strong Scotch accent, showing signs of overwork and the ravages of malaria, there was nothing in the first appearance of the man to stamp him as being out of the ordinary, but Monckton had not been three minutes in his cabin before he realized that he was in the presence of a master of men—a Cromwell, a Drake, a Cæsar or Napoleon. "Once, and only once, in my life have I felt that a man was my master in every way, a person to be blindly obeyed, and one who must be right and infallible, and that was when I met Sir William MacGregor."

The "Times Literary Supplement" of 27 January, in a review of Mr. G. A. Clarke's work on "Clouds: A Descriptive Illustrated Guide-Book



to the Observation and Classification of Clouds," recently published by Messrs. Constable, says:—

Clouds are seen best where the unmeasured sky rises from a distant horizon of flat lowlands or from the flatter plains of the sea. Mr. Clarke is the "observer" for the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society at King's College, Old Aberdeen. A sandy plain, little above sea level, stretches to the north; to the south lies the city of Aberdeen, with low hills on the far horizon; to the west the whole country rises slowly towards the Highlands; to the east, across a few hundred yards of reclaimed dunes, lies the sea. It is an arena of aerial conflict, a meeting-place of the east winds from the sea and the west and south-west currents from the Grampians. The sun heats sea and land unequally; the winds blow in with different velocities, bringing different temperatures and different humidities. Here clouds drift across the skies, setting their sails of purple or of silver, blow in angry scuds, scatter their largesses of rain, melt, reform, and evaporate. And here Mr. Clarke, with the eye of an artist and the mind of a seeker after causation, has written the notes, made the drawings in pastel, and taken the photographs from which he has made this beautiful and instructive guide for artists, meteorologists, and the general reader. Let us make our only complaint at once. The book is tough reading, for Mr. Clarke expects rather more knowledge and a greater concentration of attention than most of us are able to put at his disposal.

*Apropos* of the conferment of the degree of LL.D. on Mr. J. M. Bulloch of "The Graphic," "The Newspaper World" remarked—"The honour is a reminder of what Fleet Street owes to the famous Northern University. In the 'seventies William Minto was editor of 'The Examiner,' and at another period was on 'The Daily News'. He left Fleet Street to become Professor of Logic in his old University at Aberdeen, and one of his pupils was Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL. Since these days there has been a stream of Aberdeen University *alumni*—CHARLES BEATTIE [M.A., 1896], W. A. RUSSELL [M.A., 1897], BRODIE FRASER, HOWARD GRAY [M.A., 1888], etc."

## Obituary.

A distinguished graduate of the University and a very prominent figure in the religious life of Scotland has passed away in the person of Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER WHYTE (M.A., 1862; LL.D., 1911; D.D. [Edin.], 1881), for forty-five years the minister of St. George's Free (now United Free) Church, Edinburgh, and subsequently Principal of the New College. He died at his residence, 22 Church Row, Hampstead, London, on 6 January, aged eighty-four.

Dr. Whyte was a native of Kirriemuir and received his early education in the Free Church school there. He left school at the age of thirteen, and was apprenticed to a local shoemaker, but he sedulously carried on his self-education and in three or four years' time he became teacher in the neighbouring village of Padanaram, at the salary of seven shillings a week. Two years later, he was promoted to teach the Free Church school in the parish of Airlie. With the help of a collection raised by the Free Church congregation of Airlie, he was sent for six weeks to the Aberdeen Grammar School, preparatory to his entry to the University. He entered the University in 1858, when he was twenty-two years of age. He struggled through his first session by teaching a class of combmakers, for which he received £25; and at the close of the session he was asked to occupy for three months the pulpit of a Free Church minister who had to leave for the benefit of his health. During his second and third sessions he acted as assistant in the Woodside Church, and in his fourth year he received an appointment to a mission station at Kinnoir, near Huntly. After graduating at Aberdeen, he proceeded to the New College, Edinburgh, receiving a Whyte bursary, and acting as a missionary to St. Luke's Free Church (Dr. Moody Stewart's). He was licensed to preach in 1866.

A few months later, he became assistant (and afterwards colleague) to Dr. Roxburgh, of St. John's Free Church, Glasgow. In 1870 he was called to Free St. George's, Edinburgh, as colleague to the great Dr. Candlish. In October, 1873, Dr. Candlish died, and for the next twenty-two years Dr. Whyte was sole pastor, becoming one of the most celebrated preachers of his time. Rev. Hugh Black became his colleague in 1895, but left for America in 1906, and in 1907 Rev. John Kelman became Dr. Whyte's colleague. Dr. Whyte was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church in 1898, and in 1909 he was appointed Principal of the New College. At the beginning of 1916 he severed his connection with St. George's and two years later he retired from the Principalship.

Dr. Whyte was the author of numerous works, among them being—"A



Life of Christ," "Expositions of Bible Characters and Bunyan Characters," a series of addresses on "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Samuel Rutherford," "Character and Characteristics of William Law," "An Appreciation of Jacob Behmen," and "An Appreciation of Santa Teresa".

Another graduate of distinction—Rev. Dr. JAMES ROBERTSON (M.A., King's College, 1859; D.D., Aberd., 1880)—died at his residence, 161 Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, on 23 December, aged eighty-one. After graduating at King's College, he studied divinity at St. Andrews, and on the completion of his course went as a missionary to Constantinople in connection with the Church of Scotland Mission to the Jews, and in 1864 he took charge of the station at Beirut. During eleven years' residence in the Levant, he acquired a sound knowledge of Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic. Returning to this country, he was appointed, in 1875, minister of Mayfield Church, Edinburgh; but two years later he became Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Languages in Glasgow University. He occupied the Chair with distinction for thirty years. Professor Robertson made many contributions to Biblical Science, and founded an Oriental Society in Glasgow. On the completion of his eightieth year a year ago, he was waited upon by a deputation representing this Society, friends, and former pupils, and presented with a volume of essays on Oriental subjects by members of the Society. (The volume, "*Studia Semitica et Orientalia*," is noticed elsewhere in the present number of the REVIEW). He was a D.D. of St. Andrews and Glasgow Universities as well as of Aberdeen.

ALFRED TENNYSON BROWN (M.B., 1887) died at Wakefield, 19 July, 1914, aged fifty-one.

Mr. JOHN BRUCE, of Yonderton (alumnus, 1884-86) died at Yonderton House, Hatton of Cruden, Aberdeenshire, on 29 January, aged fifty-nine. He was the only surviving son of Mr. James Bruce, banker, Oldmeldrum. He studied for the English bar and carried off two open scholarships in the Inns of Court examinations. He was duly called to the bar, but shortly after succeeded to the estate of Yonderton through his mother, and took up residence there, devoting himself to farming and stock-breeding. He was keenly interested in politics, and at the general election of 1892 contested Greenock as a Gladstonian Liberal against Sir Thomas Sutherland, the former member (Liberal Unionist). He was declared elected, but on a subsequent recount of the votes he was found to have been defeated by a majority of 55. Latterly, Mr. Bruce retired from active political life, his views becoming Unionist in character. He was a member of the Cruden Parish Council and a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire.

Dr. FRANCIS WILLIAM DAVIDSON (M.B., 1904) died at Banchory on 10 February, aged thirty-eight years. He was a son of the late Mr. Alexander Duncan Davidson, clothier, London, who was a native of Cullen, Banffshire. After graduating, he was for a time in Richmond Hospital, London, but he subsequently joined his eldest brother, Dr. JAMES GELLIE DAVIDSON (M.B., 1901) at Thornton Heath, Surrey, where the two brothers built up a large practice. There they were joined by the youngest brother of the family, Dr. ROBERT GIBSON DAVIDSON (M.B., 1909). Dr. James died in March, 1918 (see REVIEW, v., 281), and on account of bad health, the two remaining brothers gave up their practice at the end of last year, and went to reside

with their mother and sister at Banchory. During the war, the deceased, Dr. Francis Davidson, held a commission in the R.A.M.C., and served in Egypt. He was keenly interested in art and music, and was a devoted student of archæology.

Mr. JOHN DEY (M.A., 1886) died at Toronto on 16 December, aged sixty-three. He was a native of Huntly, and was for a number of years on the teaching staff of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen.

Rev. JAMES PARK DUNCAN (M.A., 1878) died at Montrose on 28 December, aged sixty-four. He was minister of the Free (afterwards United Free) Church at Dunnichen, Forfarshire, from 1885-1917—a period of thirty-two years—when he retired owing to failing health. He had since resided in Montrose.

Dr. WILLIAM JOHN STRACHAN EWAN (M.B., 1892) died at his residence, 99 Philip Lane, Tottenham, London, on 2 March, aged fifty. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. WILLIAM EWAN (M.A., Marischal Coll., 1859), minister of the Free (afterwards United Free) Church at Fyvie (see REVIEW, vii, 283). Shortly after graduating, Dr. Ewan began practice at Tottenham, and had remained there.

Dr. WILLIAM STEWART GEDDIE (M.B., 1886; M.D., 1900) died at the Longmore Hospital, Edinburgh, on 12 December, aged fifty-seven. He was a son of the late Dr. George Geddie, a graduate of Edinburgh University, who carried on a medical practice at Garmouth, where Dr. William Geddie was born. In the year following his graduation, he obtained an appointment at Gympie Hospital, Queensland—a post which he held for thirteen years. He returned to this country in 1900, and was afterwards appointed medical officer of Halkirk, in Caithness.

Dr. GEORGE COWIE GRANT (M.B., 1894) died in a nursing home in Aberdeen on 23 December, within two days of reaching his fifty-first year. He was the fifth son of Major William Grant, Glenfiddich Distillery, Dufftown—one of seven brothers, five of whom became graduates of Aberdeen University; an elder brother, Mr. James Grant, solicitor and Town Clerk and County Clerk, Banff, died on 14 February last year (See REVIEW, vi., 190). After graduating, Dr. George C. Grant practised in England for about two years at Birmingham Asylum, and for six years at Colne, in Lancashire. In 1902, however, for reasons of health, he gave up his professional career and joined the family firm of William Grant & Sons, Ltd., distillers, Dufftown and Glasgow. In December, 1904, Dr. Grant became a member of the Upper Banffshire District Committee, and in 1908 a member of the County Council, first for the burgh of Dufftown and afterwards for the landward parish of Mortlach. For a number of years he was chairman of the Isolation Hospital at Dufftown, convener of the Public Health Committee of the County Council, and Chairman of the Board of Control. He took a prominent part in the affairs of that body during a stormy time in its history. For a term of three years he was Provost of Dufftown, and he continued to be a member of the Town Council until a few years ago. He was also a member of the Mortlach Parish Council, and a Justice of the Peace for the county. During the war he was medical officer for the Banffshire Volunteer Regiment. He was also a member of the Advisory Committee on Recruiting and a member of the Upper District Military Tribunal. About two years ago he was appointed Convener of the county of Banff.



Rev. ALEXANDER JACK (M.A., 1873), minister of the parish of Towie, Aberdeenshire, died at the Manse of Towie on 22 November, aged sixty-nine. After graduating, he was a teacher for a number of years, being successively headmaster of Glenlivet public school, Banffshire; English master in the High School, Leith; and headmaster of New Byth public school and Drumblade public school, Aberdeenshire. He afterwards studied for the ministry of the Church of Scotland at Aberdeen University, and on leaving the Divinity Hall in 1886 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen. His first appointment was as minister of Ruthrieston Mission Church, and in 1888 he was ordained minister of the parish of Towie. During the long period of thirty-two years in which Mr. Jack carried out his ministry in this parish, he took a leading part in all matters pertaining to parochial, educational, and ecclesiastical life.

A correspondent of one of the Northern newspapers, in the course of an appreciation of Mr. Jack, wrote :—

By his death the Church in the north has lost one of her most eloquent preachers and a man of very striking personality. Visitors to his parish were enthusiastic about the excellence of his sermons and his eloquent delivery. With qualifications much above the ordinary, Mr. Jack might have filled, had he cared, a much more important charge, but he was content to devote himself to his duties in the remote rural parish to which he was called more than thirty-two years ago.

Mr. Jack was the author of a *Geography of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray* in rhyme, which was published in 1876.

Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON, C.M.G. (M.A., 1864), late assistant judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan and Consul-General at Shanghai, died at his residence, 43 Onslow Square, London, on 30 December, aged seventy-seven. He was the son of the late Mr. Alexander Jamieson, farmer, Crannoch, Grange, Banffshire. Educated at the Grange parish school, he gained a bursary at Aberdeen University and graduated in 1864 with mathematical honours, gaining also the Boxill prize. He entered the China Consular Service the same year, and rose rapidly through the various ranks, being appointed Vice-Consul at Foochow in 1879, Consul at Kinkiang, 1881; and in 1891 Consul and Judge at Shanghai, where he remained till 1896, when he retired after thirty-two years' service. He was called to the English bar at the Middle Temple in 1880. On leaving his post at Kinkiang, Mr. Jamieson received the unusual compliment of being presented with an address from the leading native merchants, together with a "Red Umbrella," in recognition of his services in the general furtherance of trade and promotion of good improvements. In the course of his long career, he became very well known to the older generation of merchants and business men connected with the Japanese and Chinese trade. His knowledge of political questions in the Far East was wide and extensive, and his advice on questions affecting the Orient was frequently taken.

Mr. Jamieson was the author of papers on "The Silver Question in China," "Review of the Chinese Empire," and various other subjects, which appeared in the form of Foreign Office reports from Consuls abroad. In 1894 he won a prize of £50 offered to public competition by Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, M.P., for the best essay on the Bimetallic Question and the effect of the depreciation of silver on British trade.

Sir ARTHUR GEORGE MACPHERSON, K.C.I.E.—the senior alumnus of King's College, which he attended from 1841 to 1844—died at Exmouth on 22

January, aged ninety-two. He was the fifteenth child of the late Dr. Hugh Macpherson, who was a Professor at King's College and subsequently (1817-54) Sub-Principal, his period of academic service extending over sixty-one years (see "Correspondence," p. 143). Sir Arthur, after leaving King's College, continued his studies at Edinburgh. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1862, and went out to India, where three of his brothers were serving. Having practised in the Calcutta courts for some years he was appointed judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and in 1862 became Legislative Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Sir Arthur was elevated to the Calcutta High Court Bench in 1865, a post he held for thirteen years, and was subsequently legal adviser to the Secretary of State for India, and Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office. A knighthood was conferred on him in 1889, and he retired four years later.

Mr. ALEXANDER MEFFET (alumnus, 1862-64), advocate in Aberdeen, died in Aberdeen on 26 November, aged seventy-five. He became a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1872, and was for many years a member of the firm of Sinclair-Spark, Meffet, and Taylor, which was dissolved in 1911.

Mr. ANDREW JOHN MITCHELL-GILL of Auchinroath, near Rothes, and Savoch, Foveran (alumnus, 1865-67), died at the Station Hotel, Elgin, on 2 March, aged seventy-three. He was a son of the late Mr. David Gill of Blairyth and Savoch, and a younger brother of the late Sir DAVID GILL (alumnus, Marischal Coll., 1858-60; LL.D., Aberd., 1881), Astronomer-Royal at the Cape (see REVIEW, i, 265-67). He succeeded to the estate of Savoch on his father's death in 1878 and assumed the name of Mitchell, after his mother's family, who had been for long associated with Savoch. He purchased the estate of Auchinroath in 1880. He was an authority on genealogy, particularly in regard to North of Scotland families, and had published "The Houses of Moir and Byres," "Gill of Blairyth and Savoch," etc.

Mr. NORMAN MUNRO MORRISON (M.A., 1920) died at Scourie, Sutherland, on 18 February.

Miss HELEN JESSIE MURRAY (M.A., 1916) died at Corriegour, Kingussie, on 15 December, aged twenty-seven. She had been teacher of Mathematics and Science at Kingussie Public School since 1917.

Rev. JOHN MURRAY (M.A., 1869) died at his residence, 3 Summerside Place, Leith, on 26 February, aged seventy-eight. He was a native of Keig, Aberdeenshire. After graduating, he studied divinity at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, and in 1874 he was ordained as minister of the Free (afterwards United Free) Church, Dairsie, Fifeshire. This charge he held continuously until he retired from active participation in the ministry in 1914.

Sir WILLIAM PETERSON, K.C.M.G. (LL.D., Aberd., 1906), late Principal of M'Gill University, Montreal, died at Hampstead, London, on 4 January, aged sixty-four. He was Principal of University College, Dundee, from 1882 to 1895, and in the latter year he became Principal of M'Gill University, from which position he retired a year ago. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the Quatercentenary Commemoration, and he was also LL.D. of St. Andrews, Princetown, Yale, Toronto, Harvard, and Dublin, and D.Litt., of Oxford and Durham.



DR. GEORGE GILBERT RAMSAY (LL.D., Aberd., 1906), Emeritus Professor of Humanity at Glasgow University, died at St. Andrews on 8 March, aged eighty-one.

WILLIAM RANKINE, late Schoolmaster, Chapel of Garioch, who died in Aberdeen on 19 February, was a native of Tyrie and entered King's College as Cowe bursar in 1875, but completed his Art curriculum in Edinburgh where he graduated M.A.

MR. HARRY THOMSON REID (M.A., 1903) died at his residence, 36 Grosvenor Place, Aberdeen, on 19 December, aged thirty-nine. He had been a member of the teaching staff of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, for the past fifteen years. In his student days he was an enthusiastic volunteer, and on the outbreak of the war, he enlisted as a private in the 4th Gordon Highlanders in July, 1916. After service in France he was invalided home at the end of that year. In the autumn of 1917 he received his commission in the 4th Gordons, and again served in France till July, 1918, when after being severely wounded in action, he was again invalided home. He was subsequently with the forces till his return to civil life in January, 1919.

The Rev. Canon CHARLES ROBERTSON, Belford, Northumberland, who died on 29 January, graduated M.A. at King's College in 1854. Canon Robertson, a native of Longside, was at one time teacher of the Episcopal School at Fyvie, and afterwards Rector of the Episcopal Church at Strichen.

Rev. JAMES JOLLY ROSE (M.A., 1891), minister of the United Free Church at Dyke, Moray, died at the Leancoil Hospital, Forres, on 10 December, aged fifty-one. He became a licentiate of the United Free Church in 1904, and minister at Dyke in 1912. He was a native of Careston, Forfarshire.

MR. WILLIAM SCORGIE (alumnus, 1891-92) died at his residence, 468 King Street, Aberdeen, on 5 January, aged forty-six. He caught a chill while on a deputation to Edinburgh, and the chill developed into pneumonia, with fatal results. Mr. Scorgie was a solicitor in Aberdeen and a member of the Town Council, representing St. Machar Ward, and being convener of the Bills and Law Committee. For many years he acted as secretary to the Aberdeen Liberal Association, resigning quite recently in favour of the appointment of a whole-time organiser and secretary.

MR. JAMES ALEXANDER STEPHEN (M.A., 1868) died at his residence, Ingleby, Seafeld Avenue, Keith, on 12 February, aged seventy-three. He was a son of Rev. GEORGE STEPHEN (alumnus, King's College, 1824-28), Headmaster of Fordyce School, Banffshire. He practised as a solicitor in Dufftown for several years, but went to Keith forty years ago and entered into partnership with the late Mr. Alexander Thurburn. Succeeding his uncle, Mr. Charles Green, as agent of the Union Bank of Scotland in Keith, he began practice on his own account as a solicitor and bank agent, in which business latterly, up to his retirement a short time ago, he had associated with him his eldest son, Mr. George A. Stephen, and Mr. William Robb, under the firm name of Stephen and Robb. At his death he was the oldest legal practitioner in Banffshire. He was for many years Burgh Treasurer of Keith and also a member—and at one time Chairman—of the Keith School Board.

Deputy-Surgeon-General CHARLES JAMES SYLVESTER, Indian Medical Service (ret.) (M.B., Marischal Coll., 1845; M.D. 1846) died on 20 September, 1915.

Mr. JAMES TAWSE (M.A., Marischal College, 1859) died at Rose Cottage, Lumsden, Aberdeenshire, on 31 December, aged eighty-four. He became a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1863, but ceased to practice in 1872. He was the second eldest member of the Society of Advocates, the oldest member being Mr. ALEXANDER EMSLIE SMITH (alumnus, King's College, 1850-52), who joined the Society in 1858 and is now eighty-six years of age. Mr. Tawse was a son of the late Mr. Samuel Tawse, farmer, Haughton, Towie, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. GEORGE TURRIFF (M.A., 1882) died at his residence, 13 Bridge Street, Aberdeen, on 4 January, aged eighty-one. He studied at Aberdeen University from 1862 to 1866, and afterwards in 1882 graduated M.A. From 1871 to 1882 he was assistant to the late Professors Fuller and Pirie of the Chair of Mathematics at the University. Later, he set up teaching on his own account, and conducted classes, first in Belmont Street and afterwards in Bridge Street, where he coached University students in mathematics and other subjects.

Rev. Dr. ROBERT ALEXANDER WATSON (M.A., 1864; D.D., 1891) died at his residence, Broomlee, West Cults, Aberdeen, on 3 February, aged seventy-five. He was educated at the Aberdeen Town and Grammar Schools and University, and studied divinity at the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church. He was ordained a minister of that Church in 1871, his first charge being at Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire. In February, 1879, he was translated to Butterburn United Presbyterian (afterwards United Free) Church, Dundee. He retired from the active ministry in 1907, and devoted himself to literary work. He was the author of "Gospels of Yesterday" and a number of other theological books. He was predeceased by his wife, who was well-known by her pen-name of "Deas Cromarty"; in collaboration with her, he published a memoir of George Gilfillan.

Mrs. LANG, the widow of the Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., Principal of Aberdeen University, 1900-09, died suddenly at 13 Ann Street, Edinburgh, on 4 January. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Patrick Hay Keith, minister of Hamilton, and was married to Principal Lang in 1861. There was a family of six sons and one daughter. The second son is the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., Archbishop of York; and the fifth son, Right Rev. Norman Macleod Lang, D.D., is Bishop of Leicester. The fourth son, Rev. Marshal B. Lang, B.D., is minister of Whittinghame, Haddingtonshire.



# The Aberdeen University Review

VOL. VIII. NO. 24

JUNE, 1921

## The Many-Sidedness of History.<sup>1</sup>



ALLOW me first to thank the members of this Association for the honour they have done me in electing me as their President. I can claim such an honour on no grounds of merit as an accredited historian, nor do I aspire to the seat of an Academician of the institute. I take it as a gracious recognition of any services I have been able to render, to the best of my ability, for sixteen years as representative of the University, and as such I am grateful for it. I shall address you with the modesty of an amateur in the presence of the Professor who is the life and soul of your Association, and who has proved his versatility by adding to his achievements in the service of Clio, the first of the Muses, distinguished work in the sphere of Music, the mistress of the Arts.

When I entered Glasgow University more than sixty years ago there was a certain Professor in the Divinity Faculty for whom all students had an affectionate admiration, although we were bold enough to equip him with a somewhat sacrilegious nickname. He was the ideal picture of an ascetic and retiring student, to whom the ways of the world were unknown, and we regarded him with veneration as one who had reached middle age when Scott was still in the plenitude of his powers and who had been born before Samuel Johnson's death.

He sometimes took part in secular as well as ecclesiastical examinations. I had once to undergo his examination. He had one question to which he expected a certain answer, handed down by successive generations of students, and which we repeated with that

<sup>1</sup> An address to the Aberdeen Branch of the Historical Association of Scotland, 28 January, 1921.

consummate air of ingenuousness, which we try to acquire in old age, but in which youth so completely vanquishes us.

The question was "What is your definition of History?" and the traditional answer was "The Philosophy of Change".

I have often since thought that, little meaning as we attached to the words then, they are not without their merits as a definition. Our old Professor not only rivalled later exponents in their love of a somewhat obscure definition, but I think also that he anticipated something of what has been embodied in the more formal and pompous expositions of the schools. He might, perhaps, had he lived a little later, have laid claim to the proud title of the Scientific Historian.

He at least anticipated the tendency, so attractive to modern taste, to lay down a definition which is immediately promoted to the honour of a rule, and from its secure throne, prescribes a course which it is the duty of history to follow. It is a strange fancy. Events follow no course but one of fantastic surprises. In one age history is shaped by a few great actors who dominate their fellows. In another all individuality seems to be submerged in the flood of epidemic passions. At one time, masses of men are mesmerized into reverence for traditions and yield ready obedience to their religious sanction. At another, they think only of the moment, and are passionate only for a new world of changing thought and custom. At one time, great physical causes seem to shape the destiny of men: at another they seem to play but a subordinate part. Every age varies not only in its struggles but in the elements that enter into these struggles.

Yet according to the modern schoolmen, we study history aright only if we prescribe for it definite, narrow, and imperative rules, and confine it and ourselves within the barricades of pedantry.

Consider some of these restrictive theories. One was that formulated by Buckle in his "History of Civilization". It is strange to think that a book like that, almost monumental in the jejuneness of its provender, was gravely enjoined as profitable reading a generation ago. There is nothing which seems so enticing to a certain type of mind (often the mind that fancies itself most emancipated from all rules and traditions) as to tie itself up in formal rules of its own devising.

According to this theory, History is to be regarded only from the social and economic point of view, and its progress is to be marked by an assumed progressive development of economical conditions. Other



interests are to be held as subordinate to this : and we are to drown all other feelings, emotions, sympathies, and impulses under the flow of this hypothetical stream of economical development, in which the only certain conviction which any age is permitted to entertain is that of its own progressive superiority to that which went before, by means of an almost mechanical and inevitable process of economical change.

Of course, such economical development is an element in the historical picture which we cannot ignore. But before we adopt it as the highway for our journey, let us remember two things—painfully impressed upon any one who has had Parliamentary experience—viz., first, that economic science plays us the most elusive and fantastic tricks, and can always excuse herself by alleging some variation of attendant circumstances which fully excuses her vagaries : and second, that there are no lessons of which the breach is so unabashed in the habitual attitude of practical politicians. We always *teach* the axioms of political economy : I believe that some of us occasionally *believe* them : we certainly *none* of us, at *any time*, *practise* them.

To give an example. If political economy teaches us anything it is that arbitrary interference with her laws, and vexatious control of trade, never will lead and never have led to anything but mischief. One would have thought that it was capable of easy demonstration by *a priori* argument. Apart from that we have had in past history ample confirmation of that self-evident proof. Only a hundred years ago we went hopelessly astray. Everyone learned that when the time was past. I was reading Lord Cockburn's Memorials the other day when, writing about 1834, he notes the utter error of control of trade, and the evils to which it gave rise. These errors he describes as utterly exploded and condemned even by those who formerly advocated them. But what do we do in a similar predicament in our own recent war ? With universal consent we immerse ourselves in the same slough of error. We attempt the same breach of fundamental laws, and we are very slowly and bit by bit beginning to rub our eyes and ask how we were led into such a maze of error. Has not the schoolmistress, Experience, some right to complain of the heedlessness of those whom she would fain have taught ?

Before we pronounce that the sole function of history is to note and chronicle the development of economics, we may at least pretend to pay to political science and its teachings some semblance of respect or even of attention.

Before I pass to other suggested schemes for putting history into a strait jacket, let me refer for a moment to another aspect of it. A very respected colleague of my own in University representation, Sir Philip Magnus, writing the other day to "The Times" suggested that history might be renovated and regenerated by its teaching in the schools: that it must be taught in a spirit of absolute impartiality; and that to secure such impartiality it would be desirable to interchange the teachers between different nations so that no seed of nationalism might be sown in the youthful soil—much less permitted to develop.

Far be it from me to discourage the teaching of history in the schools. Doubtless it has an interest, and it may have a sound ethical effect; and we must not forget that it is in the school that the great landmarks of history can best be impressed on the memory—no small convenience in later life. We can hardly *hope*—and for myself I would not *desire*—that it should seek to be critical. Its ethical effects might perhaps be equally well obtained by any moral tale of fact or of fiction.

As for its impartiality, I am afraid that is a counsel of perfection, and like other counsels of perfection, dangerous of encouragement in this work-a-day world. The impartial historian may be most estimable, but he will be dull to read and he will have dull and lifeless readers.

No: I am not enamoured of colourless impartiality. 'Tis a thing not in nature. It was the old Greek philosopher Heracleitus, amongst the scattered fragments of whose dicta is one that has its merits: πόλεμος πατήρ πάντων—"War is the Father of all things". No! let each man hold to, and fight for, his own. If he is aloof and coldly logical, he is either above or below humanity.

Scott quotes, without denunciation—nay, even with a lurking humorous approval—the maxim: "If Scotsmen don't prefer Scotland to truth, they may at least be allowed to prefer it to inquiry".

Let us pray to be delivered from the Pharisaism of cold-blooded impartiality! and don't let us inculcate it too severely on our children. They have, let us not forget, a lynx eye for detecting hypocrisy.

But this has been a digression.

I come back to the more deliberate and elaborate theories which seek to regard history *as a science and as a science only*, and I take as an accredited exponent of that theory, a certain Professor at Cambridge whose introductory lecture was given in 1903, and serves as a bold



exposition of his views. I mention no name, because I have the highest respect for the Professor, have profited by his works, which have fortunately emancipated themselves from the chilling influences of his theories, and also because I owe a debt to him for furnishing me with a text for my, perhaps, unorthodox sermon, which makes me unwilling to enter into any personal controversy. According to the theory so expounded, "we are bound to pay a solemn tribute to History as a great discipline or science". The Professor welcomes the fact "that it is only three generations since History" first began to forsake her old irresponsible ways.

(Just reflect over the cantrips that the silly old thing played for many centuries until the Professor and his friends took her in hand, and taught her to move more sedately!)

He is glad that much has been done, but he is not fully satisfied. "The transformation is not yet universally or unreservedly acknowledged. It is rejected in many places, or ignored, or not realized." So "it has not yet become superfluous to insist that history is a science, no less and no more," and he as professor "finds it incumbent on him to define his attitude to this transformation"—and to do him justice, he does it with a vengeance, and with a positively mordant deficiency of humour.

Now, for the first time, he finds "History has really been enthroned and ensphered among the sciences". Hitherto, "her influence, her time-honoured" (but of course quite illicit) "association with literature, have acted as a sort of vague cloud, concealing from our eyes her new position in the Heavens". Poor History! It is to be hoped she enjoys the company and the dignity of these chilly heights.

All this, our Professor tells us, was due primarily to Germany. And to what German author does he assign the primary merit? Not to an historian but to a philologist—Hermann Wolf and his "Prolegomena" to Homer. If ever an advocate resorted to a worse source for accrediting his theory I have never come across that advocate. We have learned more of Germany and German methods since 1903. But even in 1903, I thought we had come by common assent to realize that no hypothesis was ever propounded more directly contradictory to natural methods and more hopelessly devoid of the most meagre appreciation of human genius, than that strange freak of pedantry nearly akin to madness, which seeks to account for the genius of Homer by a sort of atomic theory.

So much for the beginning. But the theory of History as a science was further, it appears, developed as well as born in Germany. The Professor is singularly unhappy in his instances. The enthronement of History as a science was, he thinks, fortunately fostered by a contemporary movement which gave her fit occupation for her hours of isolated splendour. It was aided, we are told, by the great movements that developed the cult of German nationality!

What a grand certificate for the New Scientific History, which we are to learn to worship! The Professor is ruthless in his insistence on his scheme. History was once, he tells us, thought useful for example. He will not admit that it is a legitimate function. It may be held by Thucydides and inculcated by Cicero. But our Professor will have none of it. If it were true History would be "only the handmaid of social science". If any thought of utility is to enter in it must only be "as a subordinate function!"

Above all things History is to own no affinity or association with literature. Just as little is it to be allied with art. "To clothe the story of human society in a literary dress is no part of the historian"; the statuesque rigidity of science is to be her only pose, and the pages of Dryasdust her only drapery.

The Professor bases his theory upon what he considers to be the axiom of continuous development, according to which the human race is gradually moving forward by historic steps to perfection.

That axiom is matter of pure assumption—not borne out by facts, by consciousness, or by the instincts of mankind. We have no proof that the history of man is one of continued advance or even of gradual advance by fits and starts. Neither physically, intellectually nor morally can we find any ground for the belief. If this is so, then the axiom preached by the Professor is nothing but a portentous superstition; and the final perfectibility of man is to be reached not by material steps, of the existence of which there is not the faintest proof, but by some Power not our own, which will accomplish it at His own time and place. It is a superstition which, perhaps, commends itself to certain tastes because it has a savour of impiety.

All records of humanity are, therefore, according to this theory, to be studied on the assumption that they are working their way along one road to their own unaided achievement of perfection. We are not allowed to show preference or special interest in any one period more than another. To us the age of Pericles and "the spacious days of



great Elizabeth" are no more important than the annals of the barbarian Goths or the dim records of Central Africa. "It may be held," says the Professor, "that certain centuries are of unique importance and possess *for purposes of present utility*, direct value." But forsooth, "this is unscientific. It involves a false perspective." We are, it seems, to look to all history as a mere succession of stages in a process towards something which we can only remotely estimate, "whereof," to use his own words, "the end is withdrawn from our view by countless milleniums to come". The University is to teach us "to look at experience objectively without relation to our own time or place". "*You must study in a school where the place of history is estimated in scales in which the weight of contemporary interest is not shown.*"

With all respect, this is pedantry pushed to the length of freakishness. It is perhaps not sufficiently contradicted by *ex cathedra* teachers; so it behoves us as human beings—toiling, fighting, suffering, sympathizing—to protest against the stark inhumanity of the pedant which seeks to impose itself by pompous assumption.

But mark the drudgery allotted to the toilers in the school. They are to grub and search for little scraps of information, the bearing of which they do not and cannot see. When asked what is the use of their work, they are to reply, "We know not. It is for those who follow us—not for us and much less for our grandchildren than for remote generations—to judge. We are only a novitiate."

No doubt, the Professor is kind enough to admit, there may be intermediate efforts not without a certain use. And here a mischievous sprite at the Professor's elbow once prompts him to a fatal illustration. We have not yet, he says, attained to appreciate the final and perfect story of German development. Some day that will be realized. But even then it will be recognized, that "Treitschke's brilliant pioneer work will not be without its value!"

The Professor (and all the more credit to him) cannot maintain consistently the atmosphere of the laboratory to which he would like to acclimatize us. He does not do it—happily for us and for English historical literature—in his own practice; and he has hardly passed from uttering his restrictive maxims, before he is found admitting that "history may become a more and more powerful force for stripping the bandages from the eyes of men, for shaping public opinion and advancing the cause of intellectual and political freedom". Only—

he must still conclude—"She is to be a science, no less and no more".

For myself, I refuse to barter her free variety for any bait of dignified and controlled austerity.

It is far from necessary, because we claim freedom for History, to shut our eyes to the need of, and to abandon our right to admire, the work of diligent, painstaking, and scrupulously accurate research. Here, in the domain of one who has performed such notable work in regard to our national records, it would be sadly amiss to refuse our admiration to the primary and fundamental value of research. On the contrary, we may claim it as one of history's choicest handmaids. It has not been those who claimed least of lavish interest and freedom for History who have neglected or made light of research. "People may say this or that," says Scott, "of the pleasure of fame, or of profit as a motive of writing. I think the only pleasure is the actual exertion and research: and I would no more write upon any other terms than I would hunt merely to dine upon hare-soup." It is idle to talk of research as merely the blind drudgery of the laboratory, subordinate to the pedantic rules of some pedagogic science. It often gives—in a phrase—in a casual epithet—in a quaint simplicity of narration—caught straight from the mine of some original authority—just that touch of reality that gives picturesqueness to the scene, and impresses its full effect upon the reader.

Turn from the prosaic narrative of our ordinary history to the pages of Froissart, and if you would see the difference between the dullness of the schools and the magic of true Art, let Froissart speak to you, not in the pompous translation of Johnes, but in the golden phrases of Lord Berners. When you so turn, it is as if a new light were thrown on the scene, and as if the figures began at once to move and to speak, and to feel.

And if we wish to see even in the more serious, and what our Professor would call the scientific, side of history, the marvels that may be worked by those who burrow with the *flair* and skill of adepts, into the wondrous caverns of original documents, we have only to turn to the work of Professor Maitland and Bishop Stubbs, in order to realize how in the hands of the constructive historian, old records, old deeds, old titles may be made to yield their treasures of rich booty, and to help in reconstructing, not only the laws and customs, but the very life of the people, and to give a new and deeper meaning to their institutions.



History need not become slipshod, even though she claims her freedom and asserts her right to artistic treatment. And she can link to her service, no less, the handmaid of Archaeology, not as a mere recorder of meticulous observations, but as the loving associate of human and literary interest.

But I pass to the wider phases of History's domain for which I claim the privilege of a free atmosphere and the right to embrace a widely varied field.

And I do not hesitate to claim no negligible part of that many-sided domain for poetry and even for romance. These arrogate to themselves no scientific dignity, and prescribe no academic rules. But they claim to be real aids to the Historic Muse, and not to be merely meretricious pastimes. It is true that we cannot define their function—that we must not expect of them the accuracy of the schools, and that we must not allow ourselves to be mastered by their dazzling lights or their exaggerated shadows.

None the less, properly treated, they have an historic value of their own, which the historian need neither neglect nor despise. The poet does not profess to adjust his dramatic details with historic accuracy, and we must make no such demand upon him. But he pictures *life*, and by that picture he helps us to realize historic fact more clearly, and he breathes vigour into the dry bones. We do not accept Homer's facts: we recognize that his actors are but spirits which are "melted into air, into thin air," and that his pageant has vanished, and "left not a wrack behind". But who can say that we do not understand the History of Greece—yes, and of Humanity—better because we have preserved for us the tale of Troy, and the wanderings of Odysseus? Would an historian be more scientific if he passed these by as unworthy of attention, because they did not claim to be scientific or chronologically accurate and did not disdain the graceful drapery of Art?

From age to age, and under every phase of human life, our historic record must owe much to the poet, and must not be too proud to gather some sound grain from the chaff of romance. What would Roman history be without Virgil, slight as was his conscious deference to serious history? We are apt to smile when we are told that a great English statesman admitted that his knowledge of English history was bounded by Shakespeare's historic plays. We know quite well that Shakespeare's use of the old chroniclers made no pretence to critical accuracy, and that they served only as the scaffolding on which

he built the world of his creation. But does it follow from that, that he has not helped us to realize our history—that he has not made the dry bones live, and that he has not made the great figures, not only actors in a great tragedy of his creation, but also real personages in the march of our national history? Has he not added to our knowledge of the real ingredients in the great crises of our historic drama? Do we not learn in “King John” something of the real ring of patriotic zeal interposed amidst the sordid tricks of personal ambition, and political intrigue, and the cunning sophistries of the Papal Legate? Does not “Richard II.” give us a picture—piercing in its truth—of the self-absorbed frenzies of Divine Right Monarchy—first eating the very heart out of the old national patriotic fervour, so nobly voiced by John of Gaunt; then falling at the first impact of an outside force; and at last collapsing with a whine of self-pitying and helpless decadence? Do we not get nearer to the heart of the time because a master-hand, guided by nothing but the intuitions of his own genius, has made these live for us? Do not the tragedies of the “Henriad” help us to realize more truly the savage ferocities of the fifteenth century, the change that these wrought in English life and character, and the warm light of unquenchable patriotism, enshrined in Henry V. and glowing most brightly just before it is crushed out in the tragic days of his son?

Even apart from the dramatic figures and the historic action, are there not pregnant phrases and ringing notes that carry for us the gravest lessons from the oracles of History? Take the words of Warwick in “Henry IV.,” breathing the mystery of historic forecast:—

There is a history in all men's lives  
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;  
The which observed, a man may prophesy  
With a near aim, of the main chance of things  
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds  
And weak beginnings lie entreasured:  
Such things become the hatch and brood of time.

Or take the whip applied to the pessimists of all time:

I have heard that fearful commenting  
Is leaden servitor to dull delay.

Or the magic cameo of the Happy Warrior, carved from the encrusted lava of History:



## The Many-Sidedness of History 203

He that is truly dedicate to war  
Hath no self-love : for he that loves himself  
Hath not essentially, but by accident  
The name of valour.

And still more the lurid picture of anarchy in "Troilus and Cressida" :

When degree is shaken,  
Which is the ladder to all high designs,  
Then enterprise is sick,  
Then every thing includes itself in power,  
Power into will, will into appetite,  
And appetite, an universal wolf,  
So doubly seconded with will and power,  
Must make perforce an universal prey  
And last eat up himself.

Truly the man whose historic knowledge of his country, and of the deeper traits of national character and genius, was bounded by Shakespeare, did not approach the problems of English statesmanship entirely unequipped.

When we are disposed to think slightly of poetic tradition in History, and of the value of romance, let us not forget the pregnant dictum of Swift: "Imagination" he says, "is the cradle of things: memory is but their grave".

When one listens to the solemn denunciation of all history but that which aims only at strict maintenance of the rules of an exact science, and which looks askance at all the drapery of literature and art, a story told in Lockhart's *Life of Scott* suggests itself. Sir Harry Englefield, one of Scott's early admirers, was, we are told, provoked by petty verbal criticisms of his poems, and by the captious judgment on minor inaccuracies, to recall a story which carries its own moral :

"You remind me," he told the critics, "of a lecture on Sculpture which M. Falconet delivered at Rome, shortly after completing his equestrian statue of Peter the Great for St. Petersburg. He took for his subject the horse of Marcus Aurelius on the Capitol, and pointed out as many faults in it as ever a jockey did in an animal he was about to purchase. Something, however, came over him, vain as he was, when about to conclude his harangue. Taking a long pinch of snuff he continued, 'Cependant, Messieurs, il faut avouer que cette vilaine bête là est vivante, et que la mienne est morte'."

We may owe much, outside the sphere of the schools, to the insight of the poet, and the innate truth of his imaginative penetration.

And even when we are concerned with grave and more prosaic themes, we may do well to borrow from his gifts, and as far as possible to emulate his vivid force.

Far be it from me to suggest such an impiety as that our respected Principal would be guilty of any disloyalty to academic and scientific propriety. But may I suggest that we would have been the losers if, to his vast learning and tireless accuracy, he had not also brought the heaven-sent gift of a bright imagination, to give reality and vividness to his graphic pictures of the life and thought of Judæa under the prophets?

Passing from the sphere of poetry, our survey gives us ample proof of the many-sidedness of History. Let me place first—because I think it comes nearer to the poet in being the work, not of conscious outside research, but of personal art—that aspect of history which is shown in the narrative of *Individual Experience*—which has an element of autobiography. I confess it has a peculiar charm for me, because it brings us closely into association with the single mind and thus establishes a closer bond than any wide-stretching chronicle, however carefully constructed the basis on which it rests. Even at the expense of chronological sequence I take Thucydides as the prime example, because he is the first, and set the model for all time, in this special kind. Nothing shows the variety of history more vividly than to pass from Herodotus (only his older contemporary) to the pregnant thought and severely disciplined method of the first, and perhaps the greatest, of those who have left immortal memorials of great scenes in which they have themselves been actors. All such records have, of course, their limitations, and they would not be human if they were quite impartial. Thucydides was not uniformly fortunate in his warlike operations and he does not conceal from us a very human amount of personal acrimony, to which these failures perhaps contributed. But from first to last we feel ourselves in the hands of a man lofty in his aims, unbending in rectitude, and surveying the storm of angry and baleful passions which the war let loose, with the sad, but never craven, spirit of a man who lived a life of action, and yet brought to it the brooding and wide survey of far-reaching thought and philosophic insight. It is precisely this dominance of intellectual power, searching for meaning behind the stormy scenes of his life, which gives to his work that element which he desired—the *κτῆμα εἰς αἰὲλ*, instead of the specious effort which aims only at a goodly show.



I recall a trifling incident which taught me how far-reaching his lessons, culled from bitter experience, may prove to be. I happened, on a voyage to Africa, shortly after the South African war, to be reading a pocket Thucydides, and fell into conversation with one who had been long in the country. He spoke to me about the book, and asked me to read a bit of it that he might judge of its value—of which he had very considerable doubt. I gave him, as well as I could, the passage which I had just been reading—the chapters beginning at Chapter LXXXII of the third book, where Thucydides gives the tragic picture of the distortion of morality, and the poisoning of all old bonds and associations which had been the result of the war. My translation was no doubt a very lame one—because, as will be remembered, the passage is certainly not one of the most lucid and perspicuous in Greek prose; but as it went on, my fellow-traveller interrupted me to say, that had Thucydides lived in Pretoria or Johannesburg, he could not have described with more force and truth what was the tragic impression of the days of the war, and their effect upon men who had before lived on terms of easy tolerance—who now felt themselves forced to plot even against friends, as otherwise they might be the victims of plotting by those friends.

I do not dwell upon another, still greater, actor upon an even greater scene, whose written work has a similar interest, though it has no such place in the world of historical literature—I mean Julius Cæsar. But I would fain dwell, with special admiration, upon the unrivalled specimen of that sort in our own literature—upon Clarendon's "Rebellion".

I do not think that book has ever received the full meed of praise which it can justly claim. Of course, it is one-sided. Of course, it is written upon the foundations of convictions held from the soul and refusing to be bent. Of course, it maintains views which are out of date, and which were already crumbling to their end. But it gives us, to the very life, the very scenes as they passed, and it has that irresistible dramatic force which comes from the veracity of true vision which rises superior to all political disputes, and which rings true to human nature. If it were only for his wondrous character portraits would not Clarendon's "History" be a literary monument of the first rank, which its truth and genius must keep true and sweet in its freshness, for all time? Some of the scientific historians have tried to ignore his record, and to belittle his achievement. So much the worse for

themselves. Clarendon's message will speak to every human heart long after they are superseded and have mouldered into oblivion.

There are more personal and contemporary records upon which one would like to enlarge, as a singularly interesting type from the storehouse of historic treasures. But I would turn now to the totally different type—that of the wide survey which draws its material from more or less authentic sources, which must command the ability to take a proper measure of these sources, which must have the perspicacity to make them disclose their treasures of interest, and which, above all, must have the supreme power of giving dramatic and moral unity to the whole—to make the history a theme and not merely a chronicle. The first place in time, perhaps also in creative rank, in this kind belongs to Herodotus. Of course, to the historian of the Schools the pages of Herodotus are only an arena where History has displayed what the Professor would hold to be her irresponsible cantrips.

But for those who can appreciate genius, that History possesses the essential greatness of natural but none the less consummate art. In counting the ancestry of historic development, we must assign to Herodotus a near kinship to the Poets. Like them, he enriches his picture with the living force of imagination. That does not mean that he consciously builds upon a foundation of romance, but only that when he has faithfully done his best to catch the facts, he realizes them with that clearness of vision that only imagination can give. The themes of Homer move like shadowy figures through his story. That story is in itself an Epic, and has all the elements that give true greatness to the Epic Poem, and it was no casual choice that made him take for each book the name of one of the Nine Muses. Behind it move the mysterious ethical forces that to Herodotus made the History of Man a part of his Religion. As truly as in Homer we have the eternal fight between the *Ἵβρις* or Insolence of overweening ambition and the Nemesis or Vengeance of Heaven, that dogs its heels. Behind the whole structure of that great monument of varied and graphic skill which enlists poetry and art as well as laborious and pious labour into its service, we have the tragic moral issues that are involved. And yet, at the same time, in the course of his tragic story and alongside his stirring narration of the immortal struggle for Greek liberty against the overwhelming forces of the tyrant, we have the quaint details of daily life, in the painting of which not the most delicate conscious humorist could excel him, and which make his



Second Book even now the most convenient and entrancing handbook to the Egypt of our day.

Of the same kind, but far different in character, we may place the monumental work of Livy for the history of Rome. Fragment as it now is for us, and separated from Herodotus by the distance that separates Chaucer from ourselves, it has nevertheless something of that same character that makes the History of Herodotus a great epic. As Herodotus breathes the spirit of Homer, so Livy is in harmony with the magnificent theme and the "ocean-roll of rhythm" which in Virgil "sounds for ever of Imperial Rome". In Livy we have to presume that he duly performed the drudgery of collating authorities. To what test he submitted them we have no means of judging. We know that he sometimes doubted their authenticity, and that, with a truly aristocratic air of indifference, he often carelessly leaves it to his readers to decide between different accounts for neither of which he seems inclined to claim implicit credit. We know that he had strong predilections, and was perhaps unduly moved by his reverence for the proud traditions of the Senate. But we are forced by his genius to pay our homage to that stalwart character of the Roman people, which he has made the main theme of his story, of which he shows the steady development, and which his artistic skill seems to make one of the basic facts of all history. It was a history with a theme and with an object—both, I suppose, strictly unscientific and illegitimate. But he has made his theme so living that it is with us still: and his object, however irregular, has nevertheless been fully attained.

Upon these great models—which might be enlarged by many notable names—History has planted her foundations, and they serve as the title-deeds of her inheritance of freedom and of many-sided variety. I rejoice that she has asserted that freedom, that she has enlisted in her service the potent forces of literature, of art, and of imagination, and that she has felt it to be her right to inspire great ideals, to enrich the imagination, and to stir high enthusiasms. I am glad that she refuses to be harnessed, bitted and curbed by pedantic rules; that she declines to consider herself as confined to the laboratory of the professional student, but boldly exercises the claim to be a beacon of light, and a clarion call to the patriotism of every citizen. It is of inestimable importance that she should have her University Faculties to maintain the high standard of fastidious accuracy, and to banish the pernicious vulgarity of flimsy sensationalism, or the frivolous

gossip that passes for history in the circulating libraries, and is devoured by those who fancy that from the irresponsible and untested chatterings of valets and of underlings they can learn the spirit of an age. These University Faculties have a great task to do, and they must be bold in exercising their authority.

We in this country have a long line of historians who have vindicated the freedom of the field of History. We have Gibbon's vast undertaking—perverse often—covering a canvas of super-human extent: doubtless resting often upon very questionable foundations, but none the less stupendous in its power, and exercising a potent sway over all the region of inquiry which seeks to portray the passing of one civilization and the beginning of another—a sway which it will be hard for men, even in the subliminated atmosphere of a pure science, ever entirely to cast off.

Just run over the names of his successors in various fields—Hume, Lingard, Robertson, Macaulay, Froude, Green, and many more. Their authority may be impugned. I cannot myself, for instance, subscribe to the opinions either of Macaulay or of Froude. But none the less do I admire their graphic force, their powerful presentation of character, the energy with which they maintain the aspect of history for which they fight. And even where I believe them wrong, and palpably mistaken, none the less do I think that History will advance most surely and most safely, and in the long run exercise the most salutary power of guidance, if we allow the truth to win its way amidst the combatings of free men, rather than leave it to rear an attenuated frame, "mewed in studious cloister," and "chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon" of science.

History has doubtless greater heights to attain to. The annals of this island and of our race may in the future form the theme of some consummate historic genius, who may be inspired like Livy to embody in a great work the spirit of the race, and give to its whole history one supreme and unifying theme. Each new historic experience enriches human knowledge, and may give new stimulus to human genius. Our experience in these latest years has, indeed, been rich enough. But let us beware of boasting too confidently.

I happened to read lately a few words written by Dr. Arnold, in 1838, in the Preface to his "History of Rome":—

"We who are now in the vigour of life possess at least one advantage which our children may not share equally. We have lived in a



period rich in historical lessons beyond all former example. We have witnessed one of the great seasons of movement in the life of mankind, in which the arts of Peace and War, political parties and principles, philosophy and religion in all their manifold forms and influence, have been developed with extraordinary force and freedom. Our own experience has thus thrown a light upon the remoter past: much that our fathers could not fully understand from being accustomed to quieter times, and which again from the same cause may become obscure to our children, is to us perfectly familiar."

There is something rather comical in this assumption that some eighty years ago the world stood on a pinnacle from which it could look down equally on the past and on the future—which may teach us caution in our assumption of an experience that never has been, and never will be, rivalled. But none the less, let us pursue boldly, with ardour and with perfect freedom, the varied path on which the Muse of History may lead us. Let us vindicate her claim to be a candle to our feet and an illumination to our brains, no less than the occupation of the student. Here in our Universities may it be your task to maintain the highest standard of truth, and the religion of scrupulous accuracy: but let that be by the way of freedom, not under the thralldom and restraint of pedantic rules.

H. CRAIK.

## Forty Years On.



STRIKE the opening note with the words of Bowen's Harrow song :—

Forty years on, when afar and asunder,  
When you look back and forgetfully wonder,  
Then it may be there will often come o'er you  
Glimpses of notes like the catch of a song :  
Visions of boyhood shall float them before you,  
Echoes of dreamland shall bear them along.

Forty years on, growing older and older,  
Shorter in wind as in memory long,  
Feeble of foot, and rheumatic of shoulder,  
What will it help you that once you were strong ?

Forty years is a sad fact to those of us who joined the Arts Class in October, 1881. It means that we are all getting on towards sixty, balder and whiter in the thatch, a day's march nearer home. Yet it seems to be a time when one may fairly indulge in the recollections of far-off days, and try to recapture something of the spirit of youth before enthusiasm is dead, before forgetfulness has removed the landmarks, and before one has ceased to care. It is no easy task for one to write an article in this REVIEW, but our old class friend Mr. Leask has pressed me to do it. Sir William Leslie Mackenzie was very happy in a recent article in this REVIEW on the "Alma Mater" Anthology in describing our old friend. It exactly represents the good will and deep affection which our 1881-85 Class and all the rest entertain for the delightful author of "Interamna Borealis".

He and Professor Niven are the only two of our teachers who now remain : *ultimi Romanorum*. Gone, all gone, the old familiar faces. The whole professorial staff of both King's and Marischal are now, with the exception of these two, men since our time ; and as one wanders round the quadrangles or attends the graduation ceremony as I did in March last in the Mitchell Hall, looking for some known face, one felt one's thoughts going back to the days of our youth, to the present generation little more than mere names, to us indelibly



associated with the greatness of our Alma Mater and our own transitory existences.

The occasion, apart from three of our members receiving honorary degrees, was our Class Reunion dinner, and the one regret of an ever-memorable and happy evening was the unavoidable absence of these two survivors with the past. It would have been a poor ending to a long journey, and after so many years, if I had not been able at the Graduation to catch once more a glimpse of my old professor. If he was on the platform, I missed him among the strange faces. Yet there was luck in store, for some days later I chanced to wander at mid-day in the quadrangle of Marischal, and see two elderly gentlemen conversing under the entrance porch, one of whom I was sure was the man I had not seen for thirty-five years, the only difference that his hair was whitened by the kindly hand of Time. Two things never alter about a man you once knew, however long the interval may be—his voice and walk. Experience has taught me to be discreet in accosting supposed acquaintances, and I waited till he moved on alone. He was unmistakable, Charles Niven to the life; the same composed calm tread, the head bent slightly, the man we knew forty years ago. It was a pleasure to hear him speak a few words of kindly greeting, and to shake his hand once more. A real link across the years.

He came to King's in 1880, the year before us, and his service must be a record in professorial annals. It is said of Clerk Maxwell, professor at the fusion of the colleges in 1861, our greatest name in science and fit to rank with Newton and Kelvin, that he then resigned his chair because his Marischal College students were too elementary for his teaching. This could not have been the case at King's, for Fuller and Thomson had turned out three senior wranglers, and Charles Niven was to be a fourth. A professor with ideals must sometimes weep, with Clerk Maxwell, when he contemplates the raw material he has to deal with. But Niven, with the wisdom of Silence, never said what he thought of some of us, and he is too good a friend to reveal it now. We were conscious enough of our own ignorance, and like lost souls flew to the ark of that dear old friend, Davie Rennet, to push us through, which he did. I still remember the look of Davie's formula for the scientific explanation of the opera glass. "Pit it doon on yer thoomb nail, or ony wye where ye'll no forget it; for as sure as death ye'll get it from Niven." And it came along all right: Dear old Davie! All that I remember now about astronomy, is

your "Pee, wee pee for the shall o' the heavens, ye ken". But it is a happy memory to remember the man who said it. Where shall we look upon his like again? His portrait is in the Mitchell Hall. But we need it not to remind us of his splendid worth and character.

J. M. Bulloch had told me to take an hour for the old book stall in the New Market. I never go to Aberdeen without a walk through the market. What a joy to see and sniff the real "Aberdeen haddies" in their native element, and the market has a special interest for me, as I saw it blaze from end to end in the early eighties, and I remember seeing the destruction of the East Church from the Gymnasium roof, where we boys climbed to see it. At the bookstall, along with my son, I spent a delightful hour. I annexed a copy of Buckley Allan's "Gym," for the sum of fivepence, worth much more to me as a pupil of the old school. My son purchased with a part of the precarious allowance I give him two morocco-bound volumes, Coleridge and Hood, evidently old prizes at a ladies' seminary. Book buying is an art not acquired in a day, for he discovered that his copy of Hood lacked, not being a copyright edition at the date, the "Song of the Shirt" and the "Bridge of Sighs". What has become of the school-books of my day? I searched the bookstall in vain for Geddes' "Greek Grammar," Bain's "Grammar," and Arnold's "Latin Prose Composition," where Balbus was perpetually building a wall. I could wish at a safe distance from examinations to renew my acquaintance with the indefatigable architect. Mr. Leask declares the works of Barnard Smith, Colenso, Todhunter, Drew and others are a menace to civilization; that Universal Salvation is the most pernicious of heresies, and that he fears, but confidently hopes, the worst as their ultimate fate. I still have Barnard Smith, Havet's "French Grammar," the unspeakable "German Otto," and the admirable Collier's "English Literature."

Walter Blackie, the publisher, said to me the other day that the finest view he knew was standing at the door of the Palace Hotel in Union Street, looking north up the Denburn valley. The native perhaps never notices it. But I had discovered it myself, when I took the highest bedroom in the hotel to escape the railway below. It was a glorious March morning, with a bright blue cloudless sky overhead, a wonderful vision of sparkling white architecture, with distant fields and woods in the offing. The Belmont Street churches shut out old King's College and St. Machar's, but the Hunters' Bog, that landmark far past the Bridge of Don, stood out like a beacon, and carried me back



to the little burn at its foot where often I fished as a boy. My friend Blackie is right : a noble view.

The city now doth like a garment wear  
The beauty of the morning ; silent, bare,  
Ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples lie  
Open unto the fields and to the sky,  
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

It is a long time back to that October morning in 1881—our first taste of freedom, and our first plunge into that great uncharted sea of doubts and difficulties, of sin and sorrow, of failure and success. The future did not disturb us. It was enough that we were Bajans, under the parental wing of Alma Mater. "Homer," in dignity and appearance, seemed not surpassed by his great original. I hear him now, purring and caressing some locution or phrase in the choral odes of the Greek play. I never knew a man who seemed to love his work more. Except for his manner, his diction, and fine features, and a certain mystic quality with all prophets to whom unseen things have been revealed, he made no lasting impression on us. At school I think we had gone deeper in Greek than most other places in the north. We had Dr. Barker and Mr. John Clarke, now lecturer on Education in the university, so we did not learn much in the two years with Geddes. I see Mr. Clarke when he comes by Glasgow. He still treats me as a boy, a thrill which I thoroughly enjoy.

"Homer" in all things was conservative. When "Alma Mater," the Students' Representative Council, and the Old Town 'Bus were introduced, there was trouble in the professorial dovecots. He could not tolerate the 'Bus, a noisy, vulgar, two-horsed affair from Campbells, crowned with a mob of hooligans in red gowns. In those days I wore a yellow ulster of outrageous check, something of the Great Vance or Macdermot style. Homer caught it, for he is reported to have said : "The ringleader of this invading vehicle had the appearance of a comedian and the manners of a commercial traveller". But the real cause of offence was that one of my companions on the knifeboard had kissed his hand to some one behind the curtains of the parlour, a daring but not appreciated action. But the 'Bus, now a happy memory, flourished all the same. Of Geddes we may say, as the last word, *Quaesivit literarum Gloriam, videt Dei*.

The other events of our time were "Alma Mater" and the Representative Council. Before that, King's College was a professorial oligarchy, with no elasticity in the course. The student accepted conditions as

he found them, and submitted to rules that had little in common with the world outside. True, it created a high standard for the Church and teaching profession, because it drained the best and most courageous. But the system was scarcely *Humanitas*. The Representative Council was the beginning of the democratic movement among the students, and has brought in its train increased social and physical comforts. The present University Ground behind King's is due to our time, and it took some getting. Anyway we had to buy it, and the movement was strongly opposed by some of the professors, while others strongly supported us. In Mr. D. M. M. Milligan we found an indefatigable organizer. Subscriptions and a bazaar raised a good sum, but the possession of the field was hedged with so many conditions and burdens that its subsequent development and usefulness was delayed for many years. As I walked over it the other day with my school and class-fellow in Arts, Sir G. Milne, we agreed it was the best adjunct to King's for many a long year. For here is some kind of club life for the student at his very door. We had none, for Debating Societies did not and never could fill the bill. Much less professors' parties, where we huddled monosyllabically in the darkest corner. In this respect, at least, the new is better than the old.

George Pirie in 1881 stood for Mathematics, and he had been fifth wrangler. No one could have taken himself and his subject more seriously. An earnest teacher, I think, but not a great one. He lacked humour. After all no one can really teach mathematics to the crowd. His long upper lip and rather severe mien may have caused us to misjudge his character, but in reality he was the kindest of men, shy and unassuming. His class was an example of perfect order and discipline.

Donaldson was our Latinist. He came as a breezy influence from Edinburgh, with a beaming smile and a mind full of charming lectures on the literature and the influence of ancient Rome, with some indifference to the necessity of writing correct Latin prose. Occasionally, lest our erring feet should fail politically, he would throw in some irrelevant but interesting remarks on the advantage of being a Liberal after the type of his friend and patron, Lord Rosebery. Donaldson was the first of the new school, a great improvement on the ways of his predecessors. He was not a scholar, but a Humanitarian in the best sense.

To Minto English Literature was, what it never was or could be to



Bain, an obsession. Logic seemed to bore him, and it was only with Chaucer that he began to let himself go. To us he opened a new field of thought. He did not with us get past the Elizabethans; the later field of Scottish poetry and romance was entirely untouched. It was not the fault of the man, but of the system that left him so little time to open more vistas. I regard the ideal lecturer as the man who can discourse on a fresh subject day by day. When I was at Heidelberg, Kuno Fischer spoke for an hour on German Literature day by day, without a single note or interruption to an immense audience. With him there was no schoolboy business, a man with a superhuman energy and European reputation. Why do we lack such men?

John Fyfe, our Moralist, is an old and dear friend of our Class, uniting the heart of a boy and the soul of a man. What struck us more than his teaching, or his involved diagrams of Conscience, and the rather mixed metaphysical antics of Binnie the Beaver, was his painful modesty. If he under-estimated his merits, he no less under-estimated the abiding affection we had for him. The magistrands were one and all "his bairns," as he was wont to say, and no better and kindlier guardian ever crossed the quadrangle of King's. Fyfe sent us out into the world with his tears and blessing. Again, I say, the heart of a boy and the soul of a man.

Principal Pirie was to us only a figurehead. We rarely saw him except in Chapel or at the Graduation. In our day Principal and students were poles asunder. The present Principal, Sir G. A. Smith, has changed all that, is in touch with all sections of the University, a sort of big brother. Nothing struck me more forcibly than this at the recent Graduation, where the Principal and the students jointly conducted the affair with harmony, affording a well-ordered entertainment. When I spoke of this to him, he said, "We have a very fine lot of fellows *now*". But after all one generation of students must greatly resemble another. It is the Man who matters, and the Principal's tact and humour are a strong asset. I do not think he will object if I tell the story that periodically turns up in the Glasgow evening papers, where he is still affectionately remembered. I believe he tells it himself. One day he travelled on a car with a workman in a communicative stage of bombastic inebriation. "Look here," he said, holding up his hands. "These are the hands of honest toil. You havena hands like thur." "No" was the reply, "but a man may do honest work with his head as well as with his hands." "Aye, ye'll be a minister,

I'm thinking. Hae you a kirk?" "Not now, but I had once." The man's voice dropped to a confidential whisper. "Eh, man, I'm rale sorry for you. Drink, I doot."

Class Reunions keep us in touch with our old companions, and keep us young. It looks as if there can be no more real Class Records. The changes in the course have broken the old cohesion, and this is a great loss, one which is being felt and one which I fear it is idle to hope to restore. We who met in the Palace Hotel on 29 March, 1921, were the dwindling remnant of about 140 Bajans who entered King's in 1881. Our Record contains the mosaic group of the Class taken at graduation in 1885, with the portraits of the survivors when it was published in 1908. To those who had come from a distance and had not met since the Principal's breakfast in 1885, it was curious to feel how far we should recognize each other. Without our Record's photographs I should have been lost. After forty years! A wonderful help. After those silent years there came back some unmistakable glimmer of a young familiar face, now rotund or wrinkled, in many cases crowned with silver threads, or a head as bald as the egg of the Great Auk. And the recollection of our dead, who are not with us. On many Death has dealt a heavy hand—over-study, a constitution too frail for the buffets of this world. "Inheritors of unfulfilled renown." And in every Class there are Shon Campbells. Mr. Leask assures me that he has his memory stored in deep silence with them. From him at least they kept nothing back.

Not often has a Class the experience of honouring a Commander-in-Chief. Let us begin with Sir Dugald Dalgetty, who never fails to set Marischal College in the front of the picture. Then Marshal James Keith. Then Sir James Outram, who died in 1863, the Bayard of India. King's has a Field-Marshal all to itself, in Sir Donald Stewart (1839-40), who died in 1900. We now add George Milne's name to the roll. It is no business of mine to deal with the part he played in the war. But we who knew him knew things were safe in his hands. He has many orders, not the least being the Distinguished Order of our Class, the Arts Class of 1881-85. He made an excellent speech, saying nothing of the war and himself, but much of the sterling qualities of the British soldier and his native city. To it he owed much. Incidentally, in recalling his King's College days he related how near expulsion by Geddes he had been. He was not yet fifteen when he entered, youngest of the Class. The army was then his goal. Geddes



wrote him to say that his attendance had been so irregular that it would be useless for him to continue at the University. He explained he was hard at work for Woolwich with Davie Rennet. This mollified the Olympian's conviction that Milne was heading straight for the gallows. Not the least interesting part of my visit north was the itinerary next day with the General. He had not seen the old school for many years. To me, as I know to Mr. Leask, every stone on the way has a memory. A beautiful day in the Chanonry, the warm spring day before the summer shade darkens it from the trees: "the birds singing gaily that came at my call". And the Cathedral unchanged by Time. Who was it who wrote?—

Grey old Cathedral by a greyer sea,  
Old Time has touched thy walls with loving hand,  
And changed to mellowed peace that grim old pile  
Raised by rude builders in a ruder land;  
Who to all time yet on thy granite grey,  
Which fearless echoed to each gale that blew,  
Stamped secretly the glorious mark of men  
Unlettered; rough as was their rock, as true.

Still the peaceful quiet spot, a backwater in the troubled sea of life beyond. Dr. Bruce McEwen took us over the building and explained the heraldic ceiling of the roof. Prussia first! England, I think, only third or fourth. The only Church in Britain where the Papal insignia appear in a Presbyterian Church. But the Shield of Scotland's oldest earl heads that list. Then through the old school and the Botanic Gardens, to the quadrangle of King's College, where we drew Mr. P. J. Anderson from his lair to the beautiful old chapel crying for more money to make it more beautiful still. The new way from King Street, isolating the Town House, slicing off "Govie's" garden, up to Woodside by the Boathouse, would have broken Geddes' heart. I fear it will break Mr. Leask's, who regards this King's way as Bolshevistik.

After forty years! I see clearer than ever the value of the Arts Faculty and the Class system. "It is," says Mr. Bulloch, "an imperishable memory, which does one good to recall at all hours of stress; to return to the Grey Town by the sea, to tread those familiar streets, to watch the foam from the distance of the Spital top whiten the breakwater, to see the Crown once again with one's very eyes—these are things to prove that there is '84 Champagne after all." When a daughter of the late Alexander Mackie, Principal of the Albyn Place

School, was singing "Annie Laurie" to the troops during the war, an Australian officer who heard she came from Aberdeen came forward, and asked if she knew a Mr. Leask there. She said she had known him all her life, and he had been in their house some nights before. "My name," said the stranger, "is Lieutenant-Colonel David Sydney Wanliss, and he will be sure to remember me: *for I was in the 1881-85 Arts Class.*" Here is the Imperial side of the system. Wanliss regarded Our Class as sufficient guarantee and identification for the Wide-Wide World. Politicians and the League of Nations would do well to ponder this.

I feel it was an inexpressible pleasure to have been at that Reunion. I was in the shadows of my past life. I heard old voices, saw old faces: some living, more dead. Chateaubriand, on revisiting Venice, found a charm gone. From school and college the charm never passes away. Memory is the only fountain of perpetual youth. "Still the hands of Memory weave the blissful dream of long ago."

Timid and strange, like a ghost, I pass the familiar portals,  
Echoing now like a tomb, they accept me no more as of old;  
Yet I go wistfully onward, a shade through a kingdom of mortals,  
Wanting a face to greet me, a hand to grasp and to hold.

City of dreams that we lost, accept now the gift we inherit—  
Love, such a love as we knew not of old in the blaze of our noon,  
We that have found thee at last, half City, half heavenly Spirit,  
While over a mist of spires the sunset mellowes the moon.

P. J. BLAIR.



## The Bibliography of Aberdeen.<sup>1</sup>



HIS will be no ordinary book. It will be the result of nearly fifty years of devotion to the task. The true story of Scotland and Aberdeen cannot be fully told and understood apart from the annals of their printing. It will indeed be a book that would have gladdened the souls of such great book-hunters as Richard Heber, David Laing, and John Hill Burton. Jonathan Monkbarns would have repeated at its sight the classic passage in the "Antiquary," known by heart to every true bibliographer :

"Davy Wilson was the very prince of scouts for searching blind alleys, cellars, and stalls for rare volumes. He had the scent of a slow hound, sir, and the snap of a bull-dog. He would detect you an old black-letter ballad among the leaves of a law-paper, and find an *editio princeps* under the mask of a school Corderius. He bought the 'Game of Chess,' 1474, the first book ever printed in England, from a stall in Holland, for about two groschen, or twopence of our money. He sold it to Osborne for £20, and as many books as came to £20 more. Osborne resold this inimitable windfall to Dr. Askew for sixty guineas. At Dr. Askew's sale this inestimable treasure blazed forth in its full value, and was purchased by royalty itself, for £170. Could a copy now occur, Lord only knows what would be its ransom ; and yet it was originally secured, by skill and research, for the easy equivalent of twopence sterling.

"Even I, sir, though far inferior in industry and discernment and presence of mind to that great man, can shew you a few things which

<sup>1</sup> *Bibliographia Aberdonensis : being an account of books relating to or printed in the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine : or written by natives thereof, or by officers, graduates, or alumni of the Universities of Aberdeen.* By James Fowler Kellas Johnstone and the late Alexander Webster Robertson. Vols. 1 and 2 : A.D. 1472-1700. Printed at the Rosemount Press for the New Spalding Club ; and to be issued in 1922, the Tercentenary of the Introduction of Printing in Aberdeen by Edward Raban in 1622.

I have collected in a manner that shews I know something of the matter. See this bundle of ballads, not one of them later than 1700, and some of them a hundred years older. I wheedled an old woman out of these, who loved them better than her psalm-book. Tobacco, sir, Snuff, and the Complete Syren were the equivalent. For that mutilated copy of the 'Complaynt of Scotland,' I sat out the drinking of two dozen bottles of strong ale with the late learned proprietor, who, in gratitude, bequeathed it to me by his last will. These little Elzevirs are the memoranda and trophies of many a walk by night and morning through the Cowgate, the Canongate, the Bow, St. Mary's Wynd. How often have I stood haggling on a halfpenny, trembling at a rival amateur or prowling bookseller in disguise! These are the white moments of life, that repay the toil, and pains, and sedulous attention, which our profession, above all others, so peculiarly demands."

One thing will strike the expert at once: the extraordinary output of the city for nearly three centuries before the Reformation. Here was a little place, which, as Joseph Robertson estimated could never in 1560 have much exceeded a population of 4000, already famous all over Europe by the writings, the presence, and the unmistakable type of her children. Glasgow is no mean city, and emerges, historically at least, at an earlier date than we can show. Kentigern is the son of Malory's Uwain, who is in the Welsh "Lady of the Fountain" and in Chrestien de Troyes. St. Mungo and the Forest of Glasgow are in old French Romances. Merlin is associated with the Molendinar, and by that stream gave his prophecies to Kentigern. The appleyards of Lanark, but not the coal beds, are in Bede. But the Glasgow of to-day is the creation of James Watt, practically unknown before him to the history of Scotland and Europe, while in both Aberdeen is perhaps the best and earliest known city abroad, standing with Edinburgh and Perth as the only means of paying the ransom of James I. What is the secret of this extraordinary and early predominance? Aberdeen was on the right side of the water, in close touch with the Continent, the Baltic ports, and Dieppe, the great open door into the pleasant land of France. A glance at the letter sent by Wallace in October, 1297, to the Mayors of Lubeck and Hamburg, preserved in the archives of Lubeck, declaring that the Scottish ports were now open for trade, will explain much. Civic pride is traced in the Aberdonian far earlier than elsewhere. It is found perhaps first in a really



definite form for Glasgow in the stanza of William Lithgow, the traveller, d. 1645, when he was in a Greek river in terror of a Turkish attack :—

Would God I might but live to see my native soil ;  
Thrice happy is my happy wish to end this endless toil.  
Yet still would I record the pleasant banks of Clyde,  
Where orchards, castles, towns, and woods are planted side by side.

The geographical position and the influence exerted by the area are admirably presented by J. H. Burton, vi., 206-7 :—

“Separate districts had organizations of their own, by which, under any weaker Government than the Monarchy and the Estates, they would have grown up into separate principalities, like the German grand-duchies and margraviates. The greatest proprietor in such a district, of course, had the chief influence. The heads of houses were not always isolated in their separate fortified mansions. They had their winter hotels in the head burgh of the county, or other chief central town ; and here, around the chief lord of the district, a social circle was created, which had in it something of the nature of a court. Perhaps the most isolated and compact of these half-independent communities was that district which owned the city of Aberdeen for its capital. It was peculiarly endowed with the characteristics of a Seat of Government. It was a Cathedral city ; and it had its Universities, around which gathered a group of scholars who were not all ecclesiastics. Many of them—such as the Johnstons, the Forbeses, Baron and others—had a reputation for scholarship widely spread over Europe. The commerce of the district had made it affluent for the period. Many rich landed proprietors had their town residences there, and among these was the Marquis of Huntly, the most powerful subject of Scotland. The map shows the district to be naturally separate from the rest of Scotland, stretching far eastward into the German Ocean. It had thus the means of uninterrupted communication with the European Continent by Sea.”

“I think,” adds Professor Masson, “I have never seen anywhere else so vast an arc of open sea as from the beach near Aberdeen. Eastwards you gaze ; not an island or a headland interrupts the monotony of waters to the far sky-line ; and you know that beyond that sky-line you might sail and sail without interruption, till you reached Denmark or Norway. For Aberdeen, though a British city, is actually nearer, by measured distance, to either Norway or Denmark than to London.”

Printing was first introduced into Scotland by the founder of King's College, Elphinstone, to whom class and service books for the students and clergy were necessary. But, even before the foundation, there had been some stirring of the intellectual currents of the north. There had been informal teaching by the leading men of St. Machar's, such as Canon James Ogilvy, Canon David Guthrie, Dean James Brown, and Prebendaries Thomas Strachan and Alexander Vaus. The last had taught Latin and died in 1501 as Prebendary of Turriff. The post of Humanist was created in 1505 for John Vaus, and from him dates the long series of Aberdeen grammars, through Wedderburn, Ruddiman, Melvin, Geddes, and Bain. Absolutely the first printed book was the 1508 Latin Rudiments of Vaus, by Andro Myllar of Edinburgh, one single page of which is preserved in the University Library, and revolutionizes the story of Scottish printing as hitherto given. Elphinstone's Breviary in two volumes was completed by Walter Chepman in Edinburgh. But is it not all told in the books of the Chronicles of the French and Aberdeen historians of the art?<sup>1</sup>

With the advent of Edward Raban in 1622 commence the annals of strictly Aberdeen printing. Among his first attempts was his Prognostication for the year of our Lord 1623, printed by him for David Melvill. This numbered only four leaves, and survives in unbroken yearly issues and forms for the city in the Aberdeen Almanac and Northern Register of to-day, which has thus the undisputed claim to rank as the oldest continuous periodical in Europe. It at once leapt into favour, and in 1677 the yearly circulation, in spite of piratical imitations in Glasgow and Edinburgh, reached the wonderful total of 50,000 copies. It is famous in literature through the great Annan scene in Scott's "Redgauntlet" for the Solway tides with the smuggling watchword about Aberdeen Almanacks. Burns was so elated by his Edinburgh success that he wrote to his friend, Gavin Hamilton, at Mauchline, to say that he could look to see his birthday inserted among the wonderful events in Poor Robin's and the Aberdeen Almanacks. In Glasgow the earliest published book is David Dickson's "True Christian Love," printed in 1634 by John Wreittoun of Edinburgh for John Wilson in Glasgow. The first printed work

<sup>1</sup> Leopold Delisle, "L'Imprimeur parisien Josse Bade et le professeur écossais Jean Vaus," 1522-1531. Paris, 1896; Robert Dickson, "Introduction of the art of printing into Scotland," London, 1885; Robert Dickson and J. P. Edmond, "The Annals of Scottish printing". London, 1890.



that carried a local Glasgow imprint was the "Protestation of the General Assemblie of the Church of Scotland," printed in Glasgow by George Anderson in 1638. Anderson, in Row's 1644 "*Hebraeæ Linguae Institutiones*," gave the first example of Hebrew types in Scotland, and the author, John Row, was the Cromwellian, but shifty Principal of King's College, on the deposition of Dr. Guild. Up to 1579 there had been no Greek type in Scotland, and McCrie has fully expounded the story of the rise of that tongue in the north.<sup>1</sup> The foundation of Marischal College in 1593 of course doubled the local out-put and issue of Aberdeen books.

The type of the Aberdeen wandering scholar began, for practical purposes, with Florence Wilson, the Florentius Volusenus of his time, one of the early graduates of King's College, and ended with Thomas Davidson, M.A. (K.C.), 1860, declared by the "Spectator" of October 6, 1900, to be "a really great scholar, who might easily have laid claim to having been, at the time of his death, one of the dozen most learned men on this planet". Wilson, born possibly in 1500, proceeded from King's College to Paris, a step either recommended by the staff who had mainly been educated there, or as the result of the Scots College in Paris, founded in 1326 to meet the educational needs of the district by the Bishop of Moray. Wilson is most likely the author of the "*Latinæ Grammatices Epitome*," with no name, but bearing some lines by *Floren. Vol.*, issued in 1544 by the famous printer Sébastien Gryphe at Lyons. There we find our wanderer in close touch with Rabelais and Cardinal Jean du Bellay, Bishop of Paris. Lyons, the link between Italy and France, had early felt the influence of the Renaissance and was then at the height of its fame. "The ancient city of Lyons," Besant writes ("Rabelais," pp. 32-3), "was in the first half of the sixteenth century something like what Bordeaux had been in the fourth and Edinburgh was in the eighteenth. It was a provincial centre of intellectual life which rivalled, and in some degree outshone, the capital. At Lyons, the great printer, Gryphe, set up his workshop. It was Gryphe who, in 1550, published the Latin Bible—an edition remarkable, even in an age when printers' readers were scholars, for the fewness of its errors, as well as for the magnificence of its type. From this press issued the great '*Comentariorum Linguae Latinæ*' of Dolet, a two-volume folio of 1800 columns each, with but eight errata for the whole work. Three

<sup>1</sup> McCrie, "Life of Knox," Centenary ed., 1873, pp. 3, 307-8.

hundred works, more than enough to make a goodly list of a great English publishing firm where thousands of books are printed every year, made up the works bearing the name of Gryphe. Round this great printer was gathered a society—the Société Angélique—of scholars and poets which offered the noblest welcome to a man of scholarship and advanced opinions. It was during the very heyday of the Society of Lyons that Rabelais found himself in that city, and became one of the club, almost the earliest literary association in France.”

The story of Wilson exemplifies a point of cardinal importance in the work of the Aberdonians abroad, in France and elsewhere. They spoke Latin with the Scottish and cosmopolitan pronunciation of the tongue; and like Dibdin's sailor, who found a welcome and a wife in every port, met with a ready reception on the Continent, independently of the connection as the Auld Ally. Du Bellay and Rabelais started from Paris for Rome; Wilson followed later but was stranded for lack of funds at Avignon, where he heard there was an educational vacancy at Carpentras. Jacopo Sadoletto, Latin Secretary to Leo X. and Clement VII., was Bishop of Carpentras and was suspected of leaning towards Protestantism. He himself tells the story: Sadoleti, “*Epistolæ*,” Lugduni, 1554, vi., 3. Wilson entered the library late at night, and by his Latinity as well as by his bearing so attracted the notice of the bishop that he was engaged on the spot at the salary of seventy crowns a year. Rabelais has thus the double link with Aberdeen, through Florence Wilson and Sir Thomas Urquhart, the famous translator of *Pantagruel*. Buchanan's epitaph for Wilson, who died at Vienne in Dauphiné in 1546, is in his best vein. “Did you ever look at a book,” wrote Boswell to Johnson, the burgess of Bon-Accord, “by Wilson, a Scotchman? It is entitled ‘*De Animi Tranquillitate*’”. It had a long and great vogue: Lyons, 1543; Leyden, 1647; the Hague, 1642; Edinburgh, 1707, by Ruddiman; Edinburgh, 1751.

But before Wilson the Aberdonian had been in print. The first Aberdonian to see his book out was James Ledelh or Liddel, a name that can be traced in the city from 1327. The notes on the fly-leaf of Du Boulay's “*Remarques sur la dignité du Recteur de l'université de Paris*” (Paris, 1668), in the writing of Thomas Innes, the father of scientific Scottish history, led to a most important discovery in the story of the Scot abroad. Innes, under 1484, 8 February, noted M.



Jacobus Ledel, dioec. Aberdonen. elect. Procurator Nationis. Mr. Johnstone at once saw the clue. "There reposes," he wrote,<sup>1</sup> "at Edinburgh, in a small room where are treasured some of its most precious possessions, a little gilt-edged volume, containing two treatises by Jacobus Ledelh, without place of publication, date, or printer's name. Such omissions are indicative of early press work, and we considered the evidence strong enough to justify the inclusion of the treatises in our Notes on Local Bibliography. Subsequent examination not only proved the correctness of the conjecture, but enabled us to fix approximately the date of publication of one of the tracts. . . . Until the discovery of the Innes MS. fly-leaf led to our identification of the author, they had lain unnoticed, and nothing is known of how they came into the Library, or whence, or when. . . . The Innes extract from the French Register proves that he belonged to Aberdeen or its neighbourhood; that before 1484 he had graduated Master of Arts, and in that year was elected Procurator of his Nation in the University of Paris. The subjects and internal evidence of his tracts indicate that he was occupied in scholastic work. His appointment as Procurator constituted him a member of the University Court, which at that period was composed of the Rector, the Procurators of the Four Nations, and the Deans of the four faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Arts." His writings are, "*Tractatus Conceptuum et Signorum*," sm. 8vo [1494]; "*Ars Obligatoria Logicalis*," sm. 8vo [*ante*, 1497].

The second Aberdeen item shows Gilbert Crab,<sup>2</sup> associated still with the city through the Crabstone and Craibstone Street. He was of a Flemish stock settled in Aberdeen since the days of Robert Bruce. He graduated M.A. at Paris in 1503, and was Regent there of the Burgundian College, dying at forty at Bordeaux, in 1522, a member of the Carmelite Order. His "*Tractatus Notitiarum*" bears no date; his "*Textus ethicorum aristotelis ad nychomachum*" came out at Paris in 1509; his "*Aristotle*" in 1517 at Lyons. There is in the University Library of Glasgow an absolutely unique black letter work by Hector Boece, doubtless his logic lectures at Aberdeen. It is without title-page or colophon; but from a passage in which he

<sup>1</sup> "Scottish Notes and Queries," x. 1, with facsimiles, by Mr. Kellas Johnstone; *ibid.*, ix. 5, by Mr. P. J. Anderson.

<sup>2</sup> MacKenzie, Barbour's "*Brus*," 1909, p. 466; Tytler, "*History of Scotland*," ed. 1892, i., 134, 167.

contrasts Paris and Aberdeen I should regard it as clearly dating from a period subsequent to his Principalship, and thus entitled to rank as possibly the earliest item in the University bibliography. The next item is famous, living still in France.

Alexander Scot,<sup>1</sup> M.A., King's College, settled at Carpentras near Avignon, and practised as advocate and judge. He studied at Bourges, and was associated with the great Cujas, under whom Alexander Arbuthnot, Principal of King's College, had studied. He died at Carpentras in 1615. "He is best remembered as a grammarian, his earliest published work having been a Greek Grammar which spread his name and established his fame throughout Christendom. The '*Universa Grammatica Graeca*' was first published at Leyden in 1593. Its success was phenomenal, for it had no sooner appeared than it passed through many editions in rapid succession, being republished in most of the Continental universities. It completely superseded the Institutes of Nicholas Clenard, which was till then the established classbook, and it maintained its position for nearly a century. The book is a rather ponderous and closely printed octavo, about six times bigger than the '*Geddes*' whose acquaintance Greek students made at Aberdeen Grammar School. But Scot's greatest work was his famous annotated edition of the '*Commentaries of Cujas*,' which is still used as a book of reference, and quoted authoritatively by French lawyers. No edition of the works of his illustrious master has since been published without including the mass of notes and original matter with which Alexander Scot enriched them." "When I saw the statue of the great Cujacius," Professor A. F. Murison told me, "I saluted it with reverence." I suppose that both he and Geddes had not known the name and work of their townsman.

The names of the confusing Chalmers family, David, Lord Ormond, David, *Fintraeus*, William, *Fintraeus*, and George, I have handled elsewhere. In mathematics, Alexander Anderson at Paris enjoyed great fame, and it was from the Anderson branch that the Gregory family, through many descents, derived their extraordinary transmission of mathematical ability. The three Barclays are well known; the jurist William and his son John, author of the "*Argenis*," and William the laureate of tobacco and the Spa Well. Catholics of distinction abroad were John Forbes and George Leslie; Andrew

<sup>1</sup> "*Scottish Notes and Queries*," xi., 3, by Mr. Kellas Johnstone; "*Notes on Evolution of the Arts Curriculum*," 1908, pp. 4, 5, by Mr. P. J. Anderson.



Youngson at Madrid, who with his fellow-regent at Aberdeen, John Strachan, turned Papist; George Conn of Turriff studied at Douai, Paris, Rome, and Bologna, dying at Genoa in 1640. James Laing of Auchterless has a disreputable reputation as a controversialist and liar about John Knox.

Meanwhile things had been going hard with the Huguenots in France, under Henri de Rohan. The siege of Montauban in 1621 must have brought home the sense of his danger to Principal Walter Donaldson of Rochelle, "our own Rochelle, proud city of the waters". He was one of the Aberdeen garrison in the six French Protestant colleges of Montauban, Saumur, Nismes, Montpellier, Die, and Sedan, besides Pau, Orthes, and Lescar. The siege of Montauban began in 1621 with a great army led by Louis XIII. and the marshals of France. The garrison held out successfully from August 21 to October 17, when a French soldier in the attacking force played as a hint of failure and retreat the Huguenot anthem to the version by Beza of Psalm lxxviii., "Let God arise and His enemies be scattered," the words of Oliver Cromwell on the morning of Dunbar, when he saw the sun rise over St. Abb's Head. Rochelle fell on October 27, 1628, and meanwhile his kinsman ("Fasti Acad. Mar.," I., 171-2), Patrick Copland, one of the earliest graduates of Marischal College, and her first missionary and journalist, no less than the founder of Henrico College, the second University of America, had thought of Donaldson for the post of reader in Divinity at Marischal.

The Principals of Marischal College, like the Principals of King's, had nearly all a continental training. Robert Howie, the first Principal, had studied at Basle. Gilbert Gray, the second, had been at Heidelberg and Altdorf; Aedie, the third, had been at Dantzic and printed theses there; William Forbes, the fourth, was of Helmstedt, Heidelberg, Leyden; Patrick Dun, the fifth, was M.D. of Basle; James Leslie, the seventh, travelled in France and the Low Countries. Of others, Thomas Dempster was in professorial repute at Paris, Louvain, Rome, Toulouse, Tournay, Montpellier, Nismes, Pisa, Bologna; William Barclay held chairs at Louvain and Paris; Thomas Reid at Rostock; Duncan Liddel at Frankfurt, Rostock, Breslau and Helmstedt; Arthur Johnston was at Sedan; Gilbert Jack adorned Leyden, and hangs on the walls with Scaliger. These are but a few; for the Catholics, Dempster may be trusted not to forget. The old Franco-Scottish alliance had done much; and as far back as 1546 the

regulations of King's College had prescribed French as a daily source of conversation, *propter antiquum inter Scotos et Gallos fœdus*, the first educational statement of the *entente cordiale* of to-day.

Of all the wanderers the greatest and most famous figure is Thomas Dempster. At his hands the fame of Aberdeen and Scotland never suffered. In his class he is what Marlowe is to the Elizabethan stage, the type. Making all possible deduction for a hurried life round Europe, and remembering that when he died at Bologna in great repute he was only in his forty-sixth year, the erudition of this most un-Aberdonian of her children still remains enormous, and his memory must have been phenomenal. His besetting weakness was the greatness of Scotland and himself. He had unquestionably during his strange career heard and seen many Scots abroad, whose work he chronicles. But bibliography as a science was not yet born, and he has been selected as the type of Sir Henry Wotton's ambassador, "sent abroad *to lie* for the good of his country". What the witlings have recollected of this really great Aberdonian has been the suspiciously minute acquaintance he shows in his "*Historia Ecclesiastica*" with the Latin works of Queen Boadicea (I. 108) and King Fergus (I. 291)! But he never forgot his city or country. He "did the state of learning some service, and it knows it". The presence of Scots in France, as the address of the French Academy in the Quatercentenary Record says, was like their learning, proverbial. "*Pas une université française sans un professeur écossais.*" This, it adds, anticipated the later feeling of unity, and was reinforced commercially by the exchange of the salmon of Scotland, Aberdonian of course, with the wines of Gascony. Albeit a teetotaller, I remember gratefully that pipe of Bordeaux wine in the old High Street house of John Knox. And the old feeling so early begotten lasted long, happily till to-day. In law the balance gravitated to Holland, and Monboddo returned from Groningen on the night of the Porteous mob. Bartoline Saddletree in the "Heart of Midlothian" laments pathetically that he should have missed being sent abroad to study the Pandects at Leyden or Utrecht. We at once see the feeling for all this when we deal with men like Fletcher of Saltoun, contrasted with the insular theory and practice of England, where only an isolated specimen, like Sir Thomas Browne, is found at Padua. An acquaintance with the correspondence and work of the leading men at the Union shows their continental touch and linguistic attainments, in strange relief and contrast with the squire-



archy and men of Fielding. Scotland, thanks to France, never had a Parson Trulliber or even a Parson Adams.

Truly a remarkable list, which could be largely added to. Even Russia had them with Henry Farquharson (Mar. Coll., 1691-95), Liddel bursar, who introduced Mathematics into the Navy. How was it done? If the Jew cannot live in Aberdeen, the Aberdonian in turn has been unsuccessful in Jewry, so that in this book no item has been seen there, or in St. Sophia and in the Mosque of Omar with the children of the Prophet. But the Aberdonian abroad ousted the Jew in Poland, where the trade was largely in the hands of Scotland. The Scots in Dantzic and Königsberg did much in 1699 for the rebuilding of Marischal College. Duncan Liddel at Helmstedt remembered Aberdonians. The "kindly Scot" was before Otterburne, and came from a country that had never known a Jacquerie or a Jack Cade. Baltic Street in Footdee is a memorial of the days when the two most familiar landmarks in the North Sea were the twin spires of St. Nicholas in Aberdeen and St. Nicholas in Stralsund, against which Wallenstein directed the fire of his gunners. Rabelais in "the Garden of France" chronicles the (*h*)*aberdenes* or herrings, and shows even then the curiously misplaced aspirate that still troubles the natives of Footdee and Torry. Sir Roger de Coverley, seated in the Abbey on the coronation chair, doubted if Jacob had ever been in Scotland. If so, it is the only exception to the ubiquity of the Aberdonian abroad in his turn.

But to add more would be but to trespass on Mr. Johnstone's work. I regret that I must go to press without the pleasure of seeing his last sheets, and his Introduction, which I have no doubt will prove a veritable mine of fresh discovery, revealing how Coryat in 1608 (Pattison's "Casaubon," ed. 2, p. 151) found in Paris the *Via Jacobaea*, or Rue St. Jacques, "very full of booksellers that have faire shoppes most plentifully furnished with bookes". It is curious to note the Latin character of the Aberdeen type. All through the long period with which the Bibliography deals it is marked, the early pre-eminence in Latin. In the "Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum"—apart from the unrivalled power of Buchanan—and other works of the class, the verse writers of Scotland apart from the Aberdeen phalanx are negligible. The order of merit is Arthur Johnston, John Leech, and David Wedderburn. Johnston is the finished master of the elegiac couplet, but in feeling and poetical touch John Leech is his superior. "No

man," said Johnson rather irrelevantly of Milton and his own trade as a schoolmaster, "forgets his original occupation," and Wedderburn was of that ilk. But he rises once to a great level in his reply to Dr. Arthur Johnston; where, put on his mettle by the elegiacs of the master, he adopts for once that metre. He feels he is getting old in his rector's den on the Schoolhill, but he remembers their parting at the links and the beach, and the departure of Johnston for Low Germanie, "far across the seas, laddie". It is the masterpiece of Wedderburn, and the real memorial of the Aberdeen of his day.

A great, a very great book, I repeat, and the most important work published in the city for many a long year. A wonderful record of patience, labour, and bibliographical skill. To all Aberdonians at home and abroad it will come as a source of pride, to most as a revelation of the work achieved by the city from earliest days. The Aberdonian will ever thankfully share in the splendid traditions and metropolitan associations of "Edina, Scotia's darling seat," and remember with pride that Glasgow is the second city of the British Empire. But at the same time he will not forget that he is the inhabitant of no mean city, and he will find in this book fresh satisfaction for his connection with the most characteristically Scottish of cities and memories.

WM. KEITH LEASK.



## In a Fir-Wood.

My roof is palpitating blue  
Where branching firs the ceiling fret,  
And cones and springing needles strew  
A floor of thyme and violet.

High in the blue the sea-gulls float—  
Across the moor a curlew screams  
And dim and purple hills remote  
Are soft and infinite as dreams.

The sun breathes hot upon the wood  
And hushed winds through the branches blow—  
But ghosts invade my solitude  
For you were here, once, long ago.

A. W. M. SUTHERLAND.

## Portrait.

From low wet hills a burn glides down,  
O'er-brims a pool from its slumber brown,  
With mists distilled on a moorland bare  
To spill in amber stair.

Its brown breaks gold and the gold foams white  
And its shadows are streaks of a wavering light  
As it pours and falls from the brown pool free  
And, deepening, tastes the sea.

As fresh to the salt its largess brings  
Do I know my burn from the sea to the springs  
For, argent-armoured, a salmon seemed  
To leap to sight, undreamed?

Your eyes are the pool that the brown burn fills,  
You daughter of mist, you child of the hills,  
Whence your soul, like the silver salmon, leaps  
From unsuspected deeps.

A. W. M. SUTHERLAND.

## An Aberdeen Graduate as Pioneer in Fiji.

THE REV. DAVID CARGILL.



THE first white person born in the Fiji Islands was the daughter of an Aberdeen graduate, the Rev. David Cargill, while his wife was the first white woman to set foot on the islands (in 1835), and "of all the mission family the first that 'fell asleep in Jesus' in those distant regions of the earth". That would be interesting at any time, and in any connection, but it is peculiarly interesting to Aberdeen people, not merely because Cargill was educated there, but because Aberdeen has long had very close associations with Fiji, both administratively, and—long before its formal cession to us in 1874—commercially. The late Lord Stanmore, son of "Athenian Aberdeen," was Governor from 1875 to 1880, and has left a record of his rule in his privately printed "Letters and notes written during disturbances in the Highlands (known as the 'Devil Country') of the Viti Levu, Fiji, 1876," a remarkably indiscreet polemic on colonial administration, running into 860 pages. Then Sir William Lamond Allardyce, now Governor of Tasmania, spent the first fifteen years (1879-1904) of his official career in Fiji, and the tradition was maintained by his brother Kenneth. It was through the latter that I first came on the track of Cargill, for Mr. Allardyce introduced me to Mr. A. B. Brewster—for many years connected with Fiji—who, on settling down in Torquay the other year found himself a neighbour to one of Cargill's grand-daughters. The lady knew next to nothing of her Cargill ancestors, but after a good deal of trouble, I have been able to piece the story together.

David Cargill was the younger son of James Cargill, banker, Brechin, by his wife, Grace Mary Cameron. The banker sent both his boys to be educated at Aberdeen. James (1802-61), became a dominie—he was famous for his handwriting and a skilled composer—and became the father of Mr. Alexander Cargill, J.P., actuary of the Edinburgh Savings Bank, and the author of several books. David, who was born 20 June, 1809, entered King's College in 1826, and duly took his degree there in 1830. He seems to have attended St. Clement's Church, Footdee, and may have had relations there, for that parish had several seafaring men of the name at that time. At any rate, in his Bajan year he made the acquaintance of one of his parishioners there, Margaret Smith, who was exactly his own age. She was the second daughter of John Smith, "Esq., of Aberdeen," who had died leaving a widow of six-and-twenty with three daughters. Cargill in his biography of his wife tells us that "the circle in which her parents moved was respectable," and that she was brought up religiously by her mother, who "sat" under the Rev.



## An Aberdeen Graduate as Pioneer in Fiji 233

Dr. John Thomson (1757-1838), and was "still a sojourner in the vale of tears" in 1841. The eldest daughter, Ann, "exchanged mortality for life in the eighteenth year of her age".

Margaret also attended Dr. Kidd's kirk, and during a Methodist revival, conducted by the Rev. Robert Nicholson, joined the Wesleyans, at the suggestion, I believe, of Cargill, who saw in her an ideal helpmate in the mission field which he had decided to enter. He married her on 6 September, 1832, and she was "literally torn from her mother's arms," a few hours after the ceremony, for he had to run up to London to be examined by the Wesleyan mission board. He was formally accepted on 27 September, and the young couple sailed from Gravesend, 22 October, 1832, on board the good ship "Caroline" for Tonga in the Friendly Islands.

After a voyage of twenty-one weeks, they landed at Port Jackson on 19 March, 1833, reaching Tonga only on 24 January, 1834. Cargill laboured there until 8 October, 1835, collaborating with a fellow-missionary named Cross on a translation of a portion of the gospel of St. Matthew which was published at Tonga. There is no copy of it in the magnificent collection of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which, however, possesses Cargill's translation of St. Mark, published at the Mission Press at Lakemba in 1839.

On 12 October, 1835, four days after leaving Vavou, Cargill reached the island of Lakemba, Mrs. Cargill being the first white woman to touch Fijian soil. A few weeks later, 5 December, 1835, her third child, Augusta Cameron Cargill, was born at Lakemba, being the first child born of European parents on the islands. She was named "Lakemba" by the king of the island. The Cargills had a hard time. Thus when their fifth child Mary was born on 20 July, 1838, Cargill tells us he had to do everything even to "exerting his ingenuity in adjusting the habiliments of the lovely infant". A sixth child, Ann Smith, was born at Zoar, Rewa, on 27 May, 1840, and died almost immediately of convulsions on 1 June. That, on the top of an attack of dysentery, finished the poor lady, who died next day, as an inscription on a stone in the island still records:—

Sacred to the memory of Margaret, the beloved wife of the Rev. D. Cargill, A.M., Wesleyan Missionary. She fell asleep at Zoar, Rewa, on the 2 June, 1840, in the 31st year of her age. She was the mother of six children and possessed in an eminent degree "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit". Her life was useful and her death lamented. "The memory of the just is blessed." The dust of her infant daughter, Ann Smith, is deposited by her side. "Novissima audem inimica destructur mors."

It is not only, however, to Cargill himself that we have to go for a tribute to the lady from Fittie. The Rev. James Calvert in his "Fiji and the Fijians," first published in 1858, tells us she was "a woman of rare and excellent spirit, filled with devoted love and warmly attached to the Mission work. Her memory is blessed in Fiji. In that dark wild land and among those savage people the winning greatness and piety of the missionary's wife are yet borne in mind, and the remembrance still seems to recommend the religion which adorned her with such loveliness".

Cargill was heart-broken. He left Fiji with his four little girls, arriving at Hobart on 2 September, 1840. He consoled himself on the voyage by writing a life of his spouse, convinced that, while "literary biography is apt to occasion forgetfulness to God, and admiration of man, the design of religious biography is to instruct us to adore the creator, and to set the

affections on things above, and not on things of the earth". The volume, with a preface dated London, 13 November, 1841, is entitled:—

Memoirs of Mrs. Margaret Cargill, wife of the Rev. David Cargill, A.M., Wesleyan Missionary: including notices of the progress of Christianity in Tonga and Feejee. By her husband (London: John Mason, 1841). Printed in Hoxton: 8vo, pp. xix + 1 + 390 + [4], with three illustrations, including one of Mrs. Gordon's grave.

The volume, which is regarded, I am told, as a "Methodist classic," has become rare, though I have little doubt it was to be found knocking about the book barrows in Farringdon Street but a few years ago. Intensely pious though it be, it is written in the curiously inhuman style of the eighteenth-century divines, with passages that remind one of Blair's lugubrious "Grave". But it is valuable for the insight it gives into the native Fijian customs of the time, not of course because Cargill was in any sense an anthropologist in the modern sense, but because his tense Christianity was profoundly shocked by the "heathenism" which surrounded him, and which told severely on the sensibilities of his consort, who wrote to her mother that "Feejee," as they spelt it then, was "a land of darkness and superstition where men delight in cruelty and bloodshed". This side of it is naturally more fully set forth in Cargill's reports to his society, printed in the "Wesleyan Missionary Notices," which, like much old missionary literature, foolishly despised by the ordinary reader, is very interesting. Sir J. G. Frazer does not seem to know Cargill's work at all, for I find no reference to it in the elaborate bibliography in "The Golden Bough".

During his much-needed furlough at home, in which he is said to have revisited Aberdeen, Cargill lived at 6 Myddleton Square, Islington. He was anything but idle, for he not only delivered a long speech at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Exeter Hall, 3 May, 1841 (it is fully reported in "Wesleyan Missionary Notices" for 1841: i. (n.s.) 535-9), but he spent some time in writing a pamphlet entitled:—

A refutation of Chevalier Dillon's slanderous attacks on the Wesleyan Missionaries in the Friendly Islands, in a letter to the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. By the Rev. David Cargill, A.M., for several years one of the Society's Missionaries in the Friendly Islands and Feejee (London: printed by James Nichols, 1842; 8vo.: pp. 40).

Peter Dillon (1795-1849) was a remarkably interesting character, though he was wholly omitted from the first edition of the "Dictionary of National Biography," and very inadequately done in the first supplement. An Irishman by birth, though of uncertain descent, he spent several years as a sandalwood trader in the South Pacific in the days when vessels had to be heavily armed to guard against attacks by the natives. But fame did not come to him until 1825 when he sailed under Chilian colours from Valparaiso, as Captain and part owner of the "St. Patrick," to New Zealand to load spars for Calcutta. At the island of Tucopia he met an old shipmate, a Prussian named Martin Buchert, who had been living among the natives for thirteen years, and who gave him news of native stories that long years before two French ships had been wrecked on the Santa Cruz island of Vanikoro.

Dillon had a bright young sailor with him named George Bayly—his fascinating "Sea Life Sixty Years Ago" appeared in 1885—who bought from a Lascar in Buchert's employment a silver sword hilt. It had belonged to the ill-fated Comte Jean Francois Galaup de la Pérouse, the leader of the ill-



## An Aberdeen Graduate as Pioneer in Fiji 235

fated French expedition to the South Seas (1785-88). This discovery resulted in Dillon's leading the expedition on the H.E.I.C. ship "Research," which definitely ascertained the fate of the Frenchman. On going to France with the relics in 1829 he was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and got an annuity of 4,000 francs from Charles X. Dillon's "Narrative" of his voyage of discovery, published in 1829 and afterwards translated into French, is a fascinating book. At first Dillon was very favourable to missionaries. Indeed, in 1814 he had charge of an expedition from the English Church Missionary Society—for he seems to have been a Protestant—to establish missionaries in New Zealand, which he had first visited in 1809. But he also had an eye on trade, for in 1832 he wrote a letter "on the advantages to be derived from the establishment of well conducted commercial settlements in New Zealand". Cargill met him in 1837 in Fiji—where Dillon had been nearly killed by the natives in 1813, by the natives who murdered his friend Charles Savage, notorious in early Fijian history. I am told that the natives still recall that fight, and speak of "Pita," as they call him, to this day.

In course of time, however, Dillon changed his point of view about missionaries, probably, as has been suggested, because they were beginning to teach the natives not to be fobbed off with the trash which traders gave them for their merchandise. In any case, he issued a pamphlet in December, 1841—it is not in the British Museum, and I have not seen it—in which he made a violent attack on missionaries at Tongatabu, where Cargill had begun his career, and especially on a Mr. Thomas at Vavou. He declared that "massacre was instigated by the Wesleyan Missionaries," and that he "could fill a quarto volume with truths concerning the barbarities resorted to by missionaries in the South Seas during the last twenty-five years". Among other things Dillon said that Thomas had been instrumental in packing off Cargill to Fiji. Dillon's attack must have been a God-send to Cargill, if only by way of diverting his attention from his grief over his wife, for hardly was the ink dry on his preface to her memoirs when he sat down in his rooms in Myddleton Square and dashed off his spirited reply to the Chevalier in the pamphlet just described.

But Cargill sought other distractions. He dated his preface to the memoirs of his Margaret on 13 November, 1841. But with four little children on his hands and the mission field ahead of him again, he felt he must have a helpmate, and so on 27 November he married Miss Augusta Bicknell, with whose origins I am unacquainted. He was far, however, from forgetting Margaret, for on the second anniversary of her death, 2 June, 1842, when he was at sea, he wrote in his diary, "Two years have elapsed since my M. became an inhabitant of another world. May the mantle of her meek and quiet spirit fall on me, and on our children." And next day he enters: "The anniversary of the funeral of M. and Ann Smith [her infant child]. Are they among the number of my guardian angels? May I live to meet them in the paradise of God!"

Cargill had not long to wait. In 1842 he was appointed to superintend a training institution at Tonga, and sailed from Blackwall on 1 May, 1842, on board the "Haidee" with his wife, and three of his little girls, Jane, Margaret, and Mary—I do not know what happened to the fourth, Augusta. He kept a diary of his voyage, now in the possession of his granddaughter Mrs.

Marshall, Jersey. It is written in the same solemn style as his "Memoirs" of his wife and is, therefore, curiously interesting in its intense seriousness. It was not a happy voyage, for he had no peace to read or write. He tried to read Lady Huntingdon's biography, but found it "a heterogeneous mass of erroneous statements, wilful misrepresentations, bad grammar, equally bad composition, and strange typographical errors". Not only did it get on his nerves, but so did his fellow-passengers, and it is clear he got badly on theirs, and he took no trouble to conceal the fact. Thus when the "Haidee" was crossing the line, a bucket of water was surreptitiously emptied one evening from the mizzen mast on the back of Cargill, who solemnly writes:—

That the Captain [Marshall] and his officers knew nothing of such gross impudence, I fully believe; and that the person who poured the water may have mistaken me for another individual, possible, though by no means probable. But such conduct is not to be wondered at when we reflect that several persons who sail with us on this vessel appear not to know how to value or treat a minister of the Gospel. The conduct of any person towards a minister of Christ is a species of spiritual thermometer by which his religious knowledge and experience may be ascertained with tolerable accuracy. The heathen Feejeans are capable of teaching politeness to many British Christians, who emulate practical heathens in indifference about sacred things and in rudeness of manners.

But even the Captain got tired of the prayer meetings and sermons—Cargill preached no fewer than twelve written discourses on the voyage—and stopped attending these services. One Sunday in July when the "Haidee" had been nearly three months out, the skipper bluntly told Cargill that "to preach the necessity of 'coming to God,' though it may be applicable to the Feejeans, or very bad people, was quite unnecessary on board his ship, for that he and his sailors are all very good, and that he has as good a 'chance' to get to heaven as any person in the vessel". On the following Sunday the Captain and his friends were not present. During part of the service they were talking and laughing on deck "with most irreverent thoughtlessness":—

On Saturday night he and his associates were singing songs, stamping, hurrying, and making such noises, although they perhaps would call them shouting, yet resembled no earthly sound I ever heard. Can the Author of Evil assist his votaries in giving vent to those feelings which are earthly, sensual, and devilish? They continued this amusement until within a few minutes of twelve o'clock, and then adjourned to stamp on the deck, over the heads of some more of the more sedate passengers. In the afternoon I preached in our own cabin on these words, "If ye love me, keep my commandments".

On the evening of 11 August in lat. 38°20' S. and long. 93°12' E. Mrs. Cargill was, prematurely, delivered of a son. "I should esteem it one of the greatest honours that would be conferred on him and me," wrote the happy father, "were the great Head of the Church to make him a useful Methodist preacher." As a matter of fact, David—as he was christened at Hobart, where the "Haidee" landed on 29 August—became a policeman, in the Indian service, dying at Mirzapur on 22 January, 1884.

While staying at Hobart, Cargill preached on several occasions at Melville Street chapel, the oldest Methodist chapel in the town, a valedictory service to him being held there on 14 December, 1842. According to the "Sydney Sun" (20 October, 1920) he preached at one of those services a "terrible long sermon," after which he announced "We will sing only the first verse and the last". At which a stern voice responded: "No we won't. You have charge of the pulpit, but I have charge of the choir." This was from Mr. Chapman, the leader of the choir, and at his signal the choir rose and sang the hymn from beginning to end.



## An Aberdeen Graduate as Pioneer in Fiji 237

Cargill set foot once again in Vavou on 21 February, 1843. On 29 March he preached twice in Tonguese and once in English. Within a month he was dead, succumbing to smallpox on 25 April.

Cargill's story does not end there, for his work has been carried on variously by his descendants. How interested he would have been in the services of two of his great-grandsons during the Great War—in Bagdad, and the Holy Land, and in the fact that his daughter Mary, who was born in Fiji, married a Free Church Minister, the Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown (she died in Inverness only a few years ago), that one of her sons and a daughter are missionaries in India, and that her grandson was present at the capture of Jerusalem.

Cargill's son David (1842-84), of the Indian Police, married as his second wife a niece of the great John Nicholson. One of his grandsons, William Macandrew Marshall, of the 37th Dogras, was such a brilliant Arabic and Persian scholar that he was selected by General Maude to read his proclamation at the entry into Bagdad. He was afterwards appointed Political Agent at Nijif, the shrine of Ali, the great Shiah saint, where he was assassinated by a fanatic, while his brother Douglas of the Lancashire Fusiliers fell at Gallipoli in 1913. I may say that Cargill's descendants are inclined to trace their linguistic faculty, which is of a high order, to their missionary ancestor. Another of Cargill's great-grandsons, and a cousin of these officers, Major C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., served at G.H.Q. at Carmel. His father, Mr. Charles Edward Pitman, C.I.E., Torquay, who married Lucy Maude Cargill, was formerly Director-General of Indian Telegraphs, and served in the Kabul-Kandahar force. He has recently written a history of the Pitman family, who have intermarried with the Gordons of Newtimber, descendants of the Gordons of Braco, Banff.

Altogether, David Cargill had no reason to be disappointed with his descendants. He and they are all worth remembering in the journal of his University.

J. M. BULLOCH.

## Centenary of the Death of Napoleon.



IN connection with the celebration in May of the centenary of the death of Napoleon the Great, it will be of interest to the readers of the REVIEW to know that in the Museum of the Pathological Department of the University in Marischal College, there is exhibited under glass a copy of the report of the physicians and surgeons who conducted the post-mortem examination of Napoleon's body. The inscription on the brass-plate attached is this: "Signed Copy of Report of Appearances on the Dissection of the Body of Napoleon Bonaparte, St. Helena, 6 May, 1821. Inherited by William Mitchell, S.S.C., Edinburgh, from his Granduncle, Charles Mitchell, M.D., of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and with his Diploma presented to the College, 19 November, 1905."

The Report itself runs as follows :—

"Report of appearances on dissection of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte.

"On a superficial view the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch thick over the sternum, and one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the ribs and exposing the cavity of the thorax a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right.

"The lungs were quite sound.

"The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid.

"The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

"Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease; strong adhesions connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity, to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver, and on separating these an ulcer which penetrated the coats of the stomach was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portions advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity for a small space near the termination of the oesophagus was the only part appearing in a healthy state; the stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid resembling coffee grounds.

"The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm [and the liver was perhaps a little larger than natural]. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state. A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

"Thomas Shortt, M.D., Physician and P.M.O.

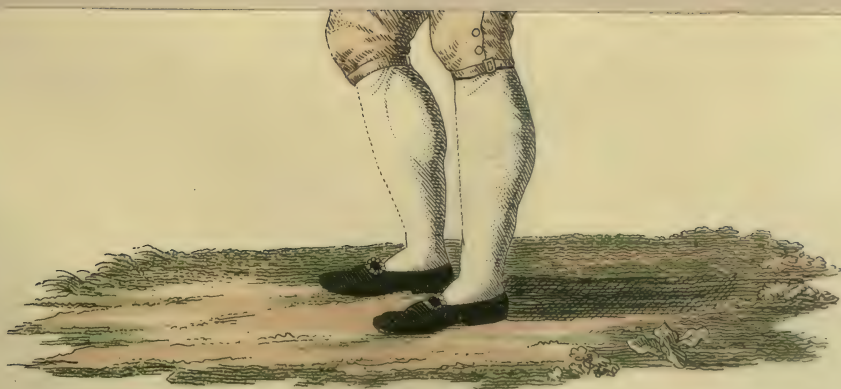
"Arch. Arnott, M.D., Surgeon 20th Regiment.

"Charles Mitchell, M.D., Surgeon of H.M.S. *Vigo*.

"Francis Burton, M.D., Surgeon 66th Regiment.

"Matthew Livingstone, M.D., H.M.C. Service."





**NAPOLEON**

*zwei Monate vor seinem Tode*  
*nach der Natur gezeichnet von englischen Marine-Capitain Maryat.*

## Centenary of the Death of Napoleon.



IN connection with the celebration in May of the centenary of the death of Napoleon the Great, it will be of interest to the readers of the REVIEW to know that in the Museum of the Pathological Department of the University in Marischal College, there is exhibited under glass a copy of the report of the physicians and surgeons who conducted the post-mortem examination of Napoleon's body. The inscription on the brass-plate attached is this: "Signed Copy of Report of Appearances on the Dissection of the Body of Napoleon Bonaparte, St. Helena, 6 May, 1821. Inherited by William Mitchell, S.S.C., Edinburgh, from his Granduncle, Charles Mitchell, M.D., of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and with his Diploma presented to the College, 10 Novem-

This Portrait of Napoleon, according to the German inscription attached to it, was, "two months before his death" on May 5th, 1821, "drawn from life by the English Naval Captain Maryat" (*sic*). That can be no other than Captain Frederick Marryat the novelist, who in 1819 or 1820 was appointed to the command of the *Beaver* sloop, kept cruising off the island of St. Helena in order to prevent the ex-Emperor's escape. How the sketch came to be reproduced in Germany—or possibly in Austria where his son was—is not known.

and on separating these an ulcer which penetrated the coats of the stomach was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portions advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity for a small space near the termination of the oesophagus was the only part appearing in a healthy state; the stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid resembling coffee grounds.

"The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm [and the liver was perhaps a little larger than natural]. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state. A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

"Thomas Shortt, M.D., Physician and P.M.O.

"Arch. Arnott, M.D., Surgeon 20th Regiment.

"Charles Mitchell, M.D., Surgeon of H.M.S. *Vigo*.

"Francis Burton, M.D., Surgeon 66th Regiment.

"Matthew Livingstone, M.D., H.M.C. Service."





**NAPOLEON**

*zwei Monate vor seinem Tode*  
*nach der Natur gezeichnet vom englischen Marine-Capitain Moryst.*





## Centenary of the Death of Napoleon 239

The copy of the Report given in the article "Autopsy" in "A Dictionary of Napoleon and his Times" by Hubert N. B. Richardson, B.A. (London, etc. Cassell and Co. Ltd., 1920), differs from the copy given above in a few details. For the clause "On cutting through the ribs and exposing the cavity of the thorax" it reads "on cutting through the cartilages of the thorax". In the clause "The heart was of the natural size" the second definite article is omitted. The clause enclosed within square brackets in the reprint above was written but has been scored out in the Marischal College copy; in the Dictionary copy it is retained. And the Dictionary copy does not contain the last signature in the other, that of Matthew Livingstone. Otherwise the two copies are exactly the same.

The scoring out of the first clause about the liver is interesting in view of the difference of opinion among the physicians and surgeons present as reported by Sir Thomas Reade, the representative of the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, and in view of the controversy which sprang up as to the cause of the ex-Emperor's death. Reade says, "The liver was afterwards examined. The moment the operator [Professor Antommarchi assisted by Assistant-Surgeon Rutledge of the 20th Regiment] took it out, Dr. Shortt instantly observed 'it was enlarged'. All the other medical gentlemen differed from him in this opinion, particularly Dr. Burton, who combated Dr. Shortt's opinion very earnestly. . . . Dr. Arnott said it might be a large one but certainly not larger than the liver of any man of the same age as General Bonaparte. Dr. Mitchell said he saw nothing extraordinary and Dr. Rutledge said it certainly was not enlarged." Yet "Dr. Shortt persisted—'it was enlarged'. . . . The liver was in the hand of the operator, who immediately took his knife and cut it open, observing to me, 'It is good, perfectly sound and nothing extraordinary in it'. . . . There is a large difference between 'a large liver' and 'a liver being enlarged'." Hence perhaps the reason for scoring out that clause in the Marischal College copy of the Report.

The point was of political importance because, as will be remembered, the British authorities were accused by their enemies of maltreating their great captive, and had he suffered from disease of the liver this would have been exploited in their argument for all that it was worth. However much they differed as to the liver all the medical men present were convinced, according to Reade "that the diseased state of the stomach was the sole cause" of death; and in their stating this to the Frenchmen present, Counts Bertrand and Montholon, who "made no observation whatever upon the liver, . . . they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied."

Our readers will remember, in addition, the opinion recently expressed by Professor Arthur Keith that "No one who has tabulated from the records left by O'Meara, Stokoe and Antommarchi the symptoms manifested month after month by Napoléon during the first three years of his illness can doubt the recurrent febrile nature of his original disease. The symptoms are neither those of gastric ulcer nor gastric cancer, but of a nature which shows he suffered from a form of Malta fever or of an infection nearly akin to Malta fever."

In his youth Napoleon had suffered from "the Corsican form of undulant fever, and his father died from cancer of the pylorus."

## The Hellenic Society of Edinburgh.



Y the kindness of Mr. James Burness, M.A., W.S. (now resident in St. Leonard's-on-Sea), we have seen a copy—the only one in existence—of the Roll of Members of the Edinburgh Hellenic Society in 1877, and we here reprint it as certain to prove of interest to many readers of the REVIEW, in respect both of those members who have gone and of those who survive. It was drawn up by Mr. Burness but was not completed.

### ROLL OF MEMBERS OF THE HELLENIC SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, AS AT 1877.

#### OFFICE-BEARERS.

##### Ἱεροφάντης.

John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

##### Ἱερομνήμων.

James Donaldson, LL.D., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh.

Alexander, Rev. William Lindsay, D.D.

Barbour, R. W., M.A., Free Church College, Edinburgh.

Baxter, John R., M.A., Advocate, 6 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

Bayne, Peter, Editor of *Literary World*, London.

Blackie, John Stuart, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

Brown, Archibald, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, London.

Brown, , Esq., Gibraltar House.

Bryce, A. H., LL.D., D.C.L., Rector of Edinburgh Collegiate School.

Burness, Jas., M.A., Writer to the Signet, 32 Royal Circus.

Campbell, Rev. Geo., Minister of the Free North Church, Aberdeen.

Capper, J. B., Beaufort Road.

Capper, S. H., Beaufort Road.

Cazenove, Rev. J. G., D.D., 66 Great King Street.

Charteris, Rev. Archibald H., D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism and  
Biblical Antiquities, University of Edinburgh, 4 Greenhill Gardens.

Clark, Robert, M.A., Oxford.

Clarke, John, Collegiate School, Charlotte Square.

Clyde, James, M.A., LL.D., Lamartine Villa, Murrayfield.

Cowan, Rev. Henry, B.D., Rubislaw Church, Aberdeen.

Cownie, R. J., M.A.

Crawford, Donald, Advocate, 18 Melville Street.

Darling, J. S.

Davidson, A. F.

Davidson, A. P.



# The Hellenic Society of Edinburgh 241

- Donaldson, Jas., LL.D., Rector of the High School, Edinburgh.  
 Duncan, Rev. John.  
 Eggeling, Julius, Professor of Sanskrit, University of Edinburgh.  
 Ferguson, John Whitson, M.A., Inverness Academy.  
 Findlater, Andrew, LL.D., Rillbank Terrace.  
 Gardiner, George B., M.A., 26 Scotland Street.  
 Gilray, Thos., M.A., 6 Carlung Place.  
 Greig, C. E., M.A., F.C. College, Edinburgh.  
 Haldane, R. B., M.A., 17 Charlotte Square.  
 Hallard, Frederick, Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Midlothian, 61 York Place.  
 Harvey, Thomas, M.A., LL.D., Rector, Edinburgh Academy, 32 George Square,  
 Herdman, Robert, R.S.A., 12 Bruntsfield Crescent.  
 Keith, Rev. John, B.D., Tutor in the Greek Classes, University of Edinburgh.  
 Kyd, Thomas.  
 M'Clymont, Rev. J. A., B.D., Holburn Church, Aberdeen.  
 Macdonald, Wm., M.A., Classical Master, High School, Arnold House, Newington.  
 Mackintosh, William, Advocate, 15 Heriot Row.  
 Macmorland, Rev. John P., M.A., Minto.  
 Macmorran,  
 Macpherson, D. J., M.A., Indian Civil Service, Silvermills Cottage, Henderson Row.  
 Marshall, John, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, London.  
 Matthew, William.  
 Milroy, Rev. Andrew Wallace.  
 Mitchell, Rev. James, The Manse, Hermitage Place, Leith.  
 Mitchell, The Rev. Murray, D.D.  
 Moinet, Rev. Charles.  
 Muir, John, D.C.L., Merchiston Avenue.  
 Muir, Julius Wood, M.A.  
 Muir, R. T., Inspector of Schools.  
 Nicolson, Rev. William Miller, D.Sc., Linlithgow.  
 Patrick, David, M.A.  
 Peterson, Peter, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit [Bombay].  
 Peterson, William, M.A., Buccleuch Place.  
 Ritchie, David G., M.A. (Oxford), 4 Charlotte Square.  
 Robertson, Charles.  
 Robson, William, Professor of \_\_\_\_\_, India.  
 Ross, David Morison, M.A., F.C. College, Edinburgh.  
 Rutherford, John, M.A., Writer to the Signet, 14 Albany Street.  
 Scott, Charles, Advocate.  
 Smith, George Adam, M.A., Serampore House, Napier Road.  
 Smith, J. R. D., Serampore House, Napier Road.  
 Smith, Rev. W. C., D.D.  
 Stark, Rev. W. A., Kirkpatrick Durham, Dumfries.  
 Steele, James, M.D.  
 Stewart, T. A., H.M. Inspector of Schools, Keith.  
 Stewart, John, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.  
 Strathairn, Geo., M.A., Dick Place, Grange.

Talon, Rev. Thomas Knox, B.A., 14 Danube Street.  
 Thorburn, William David, M.A., Advocate, 19 Albany Street.  
 Walker, Rev. Thos., M.A., Cape of Good Hope.  
 Wallace, James, M.A., Advocate, Albany Street.  
 Wallace, Robert, D.D., Editor of the *Scotsman*.  
 White, John Forbes, Merchant, Aberdeen.  
 Wilson, Hugh, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Kirkcaldy.

All those who were the Seniors of the Society in 1877 have passed away, and several of the younger men—then students or recent graduates of Edinburgh—have joined them, including R. W. Barbour, Robert Clark, John Keith, David Patrick, William Peterson, David Ritchie, J. R. Dunlop Smith. Those whom the present writer knows to be alive (but there may be others) are Mr. Jas. Burness, Mr. J. B. Capper (formerly of *The Times* staff), Mr. S. H. Capper, Mr. John Clarke, Rev. Henry Cowan, Rev. A. P. Davidson, Rev. C. E. Greig, Lord Haldane, Rev. J. A. M'Clymont, Sir Duncan J. Macpherson, Rev. D. M. Ross, Sir George Adam Smith, Professor Stewart, and Mr. George Strathairn.<sup>1</sup> It is remarkable how many of the members were previously, or at the time, or subsequently, connected with Aberdeen—Professor Blackie himself, Dr. Donaldson, Rev. R. W. Barbour (F.C. Minister of Cults), Rev. George Campbell, Rev. Dr. Charteris, Mr. John Clarke, Rev. Henry Cowan, Sheriff Donald Crawford, Dr. Findlater, Right Rev. Dr. M'Clymont, Rev. James Mitchell, Principal George Adam Smith, and Mr. John Forbes White. Principal Geddes, if not an honorary member, was an occasional guest.

In the 'Seventies we used to meet once every month of the Winter Session at the houses of different members, among which the present writer remembers those of Professor Blackie (where the closing meeting of each session took place), Sheriff Hallard, Mr. Herdman, the Scottish Academician, Mr. Burness, Dr. George Smith (the father of two of the youthful members), and the Rev. David Thorburn, of South Leith Free Church, father of Mr. W. D. Thorburn, Advocate.

From 8 to 9.30 p.m. we read Greek, translating in turn some author, such as Homer, Herodotus, Sophocles, Aristophanes, etc. The winter before Blackie went to Egypt he insisted on our reading the relevant portions of Diodorus Siculus which rather bored the companies that gathered to it. When one of the plays of Aristophanes was read, Blackie would intervene with fragmentary versions—often only couplets—in rhymed verse, occasionally punning.

At, or towards, ten there was an adjournment to supper—supper with songs to follow—among them several that were called for on almost every occasion, like "Kate Dalrymple" (from Rutherford), "Annie Laurie" (once at least by Blackie himself), and "The Judgment of Paris" with its refrain:—

Evoc, Evoc, wonderful ways  
 Have these goddesses now as then ;  
 Evoc, Evoc, wonderful ways  
 Of subduing the hearts of men.

This, I think, was from Mr. Stewart, Inspector of Schools. Blackie himself was the life and soul of the symposia, singing, declaiming, or poking fun at one or other of the company. At the last meeting of each session he wore as our

<sup>1</sup> Corrections and additions will be gladly welcomed by the REVIEW.



Hierophantēs a gilt paste-board crown, while Donaldson the Hieromnēmōn beamed on us at the other end of the table from beneath a silvered one.

We youthful members can never forget the kindness of the seniors. It was a great privilege for us to meet with men of distinction and experience in their professions. I saw Dr. John Muir, the great Sanscrit scholar, at only one gathering, Principal Geddes at only one, and Wallace of the *Scotsman*, Mr. Forbes White and Dr. Walter Smith at barely two or three. But our own schoolmasters like Macdonald or our college tutors like Keith, Wilson and Strathairn, with Professor Eggeling, and older habitues, like Sheriff Hallard, Mr. Burness, and Mr. Rutherford, were always brotherly and helpful.

Mr. Burness has furnished the following poem, arising out of a later stage of the Hellenic, but illustrating some of the spirit that characterised the symposia of the Society at all times.

## *To My Friend*

WILLIAM GALBRAITH MILLER,

ADVOCATE,

### *Who was Taken for Anacreon.*

At the Symposium as you sat,  
The lyric sock of Thackeray on,  
Quoth Blackie, when you sang, "Is that  
Your own?" "No, sir; Anacreon."

No hocus-pocus of the law,  
Chicane, or joukrie-pack'ry on;  
Forensic wit, judicial saw—  
All *caviare* to Anacreon.

No satire on the age; its shams,  
Its quiddities and quackery on—  
Themes like these are themes for Tam's  
*Resartus*, not Anacreon.

No Kipling for the Philistines,  
His barbarous Barrack'ry on;  
But lilts of love, the golden lines  
Of sunny-souled Anacreon.

Fools little reck of Sophocles—  
(They'd give for thee a plack, Creon)—  
Or Æschylus, Euripides,  
Or Sappho, or Anacreon.

But, Miller, mount on Pegasus,  
Or step your own *fiacry* on;  
As soon they'll move Mons Meg as us  
To wander from Anacreon.

Metempsychosis tells we've dwelt  
With other socks and lacquery on,  
If so, a Rat great Blackie smelt;  
You ARE, indeed, Anacreon.

O gentle poet, be not hard  
My simple rhymes jaw-crack'ry on;  
A good New Year I wish the bard,  
The Jekyll-Hyde Anacreon.

## Correspondence.

### A FAMILY OF HEREDITARY EDUCATIONALISTS.

THE EDITOR, "ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW".

37 BEDFORD SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.C., 28 April, 1921.

SIR,

The interesting letter by Mr. P. J. Anderson on the longevity of the Macpherson family in your latest issue suggests a fascinating inquiry into the after career of graduates' families, never more fascinating than when the educational spirit invoked by the University is transmitted. An extremely interesting—perhaps unique—example of such transmission is afforded by the Gordons of Kethock's Mill, Bridge of Don. Mr. P. J. Anderson showed in details ("Lists of Officers, University and King's College," 1893, p. 48), how this family supplied regents and professors to King's College from 1640 to 1797 without a break. I traced the family at greater length in "Scottish Notes and Queries," 1900 (2nd S., ii., 1-3; 17-21); but since that time I have collected various notes which show that these Gordons were continuing their educational work in other capacities down to the time of the Rev. Robert Augustus Gordon (1815-95), giving the educational work of the family a run of two centuries and a half.

In compiling my bibliography of the Gordons generally, I have been able to reconstruct the career of the Rev. Robert Augustus Gordon, though his origins were apparently quite unknown to the writer, "T. T. C.," of the (thousand words) appreciation in the "Guardian," 21 April, 1895. The son of John Gordon, Dominica, who was the son of the Rev. George William Algernon Gordon, minister of Keith (d. 1796), he was born in the West Indies in 1815, and was educated at King's College, London—where he took first prize in mathematics in July, 1832—and at Pembroke College, Cambridge (B.A., 1837; M.A., 1840). He seems to have intended going to the bar, for he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 10 February, 1837: but he ultimately chose the Church (deacon, 1839; priest, 1840). He was curate of Charing, Kent (1839-40), during the rectorship of the future Archbishop Tait; and of Sundridge, Kent (1840-46). He then became Rector of Avington, Berks (1846-53), and subsequently of Barley, St. Albans (1853-90): and died at 24 Eccleston Square, London, 4 August, 1895 (leaving £15,514).

As "T. T. C." says, his mind was "fully at work on educational matters". He first showed this bent in a book which gained great popularity:—

THE OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY: or a connected view  
of God's dealing with His people, before the  
coming of our Lord; drawn up in simple language  
for the use of the young and the untrained.  
by a Country Clergyman. (Rivington (1845-47)).



This book ran through several editions, and was reissued by the S.P.C.K. in 1890. It was used in the Royal nurseries, and King Edward learned his knowledge of the Bible through it. It was issued in five separate parts, but only three of them are preserved in the British Museum. Gordon became an inspector of schools in the diocese of Oxford, under Wilberforce, and wrote "Observations on Village School Education, with Suggestions for its Improvement" (1850), and "The Church's Claim and Archdeacon Denison's Resolution" (1852).

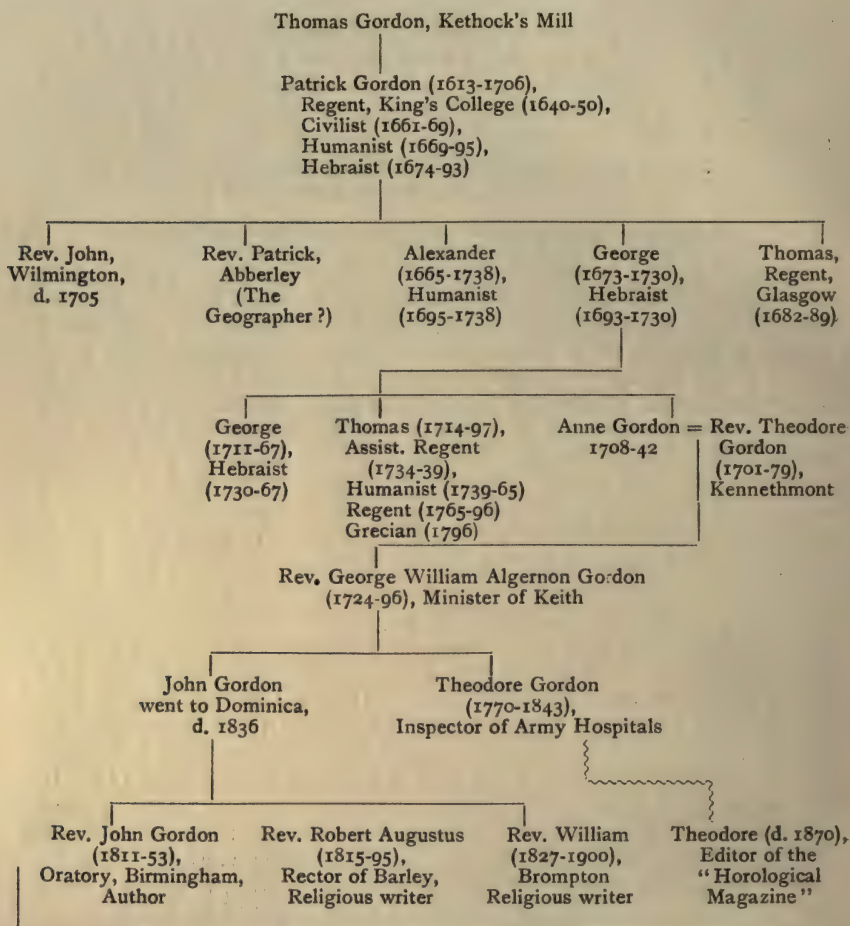
An earlier pamphlet, "An Examination of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett's Theory of Apostasy" (1847), is illuminating in view of the fact that his elder brother, Rev. John Gordon, a curate at St. Pancras, was received into the Church of Rome in that year, and became a colleague of Newman who dedicated the "Dream of Gerontius" to him. He compiled, anonymously, "The Golden Manual, being a guide to Catholic Devotion" (1861), which consists of 761 pages in addition to 21 pages of devotions to the Sacrament, being one of the largest Catholic prayer-books ever issued. It has run through a great many editions. His younger brother, William ("Father Philip"), also went over in 1847, and helped Faber to found the Brompton Oratory. He edited several Roman Catholic classics, including the Abbe Courbon's "Familiar Instructions on Mental Prayer," and Bossuet's "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin". He also compiled a genealogy of his family, but his manuscripts were unfortunately destroyed after his death.

Robert got no farther than as an "Anglo-Catholic" Churchman, introducing church services and surpliced choirs. He restored the village school at Barley, which had been turned into a parish workhouse, to its old home, building at his own cost a new class-room. He spent much money in church education, and he largely rebuilt the parish church of St. Margaret's, near Butterfield, while the Bible Class he carried on was famous over the countryside—all of which shows how much he had inherited the traditions of the long line of professors from Kethock's Mill. An account of the rector in his old age is given by "Rosemary," in "Under the Chilterns: a story of English Village Life" (published in the Pseudonym Library, No. 47, 1895). The Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson, F.S.A., the present rector of Barley, to whom I am indebted for many particulars, tells me that he was engaged in a biography of Gordon, which the war interrupted.

I should like to think that another educator, the Rev. Patrick Gordon, M.A., F.R.S., author of "Geography Anatomized," belonged to the Kethock's Mill family, and was identical with the parson of Abberley, Worcestershire, as shown in the accompanying table. "Geography Anatomized" was first issued in 1693, and had a tremendous vogue during the next sixty years, the twentieth edition appearing in 1754; and it was also translated into French. This Patrick Gordon was more than a secular educationalist, for his book contained a "reasonable proposal for the propagation of the blessed Gospel in all pagan countries," which practically suggested the establishment of the S.P.C.K. I have worked much at the geographer's life (notably in "Notes and Queries," 1905, 10th S., iii., 283-84; 324-25), but, so far, I have failed to identify him. In any case, the work of the Rev. Robert Augustus Gordon and his two brothers is a very interesting example of a hereditary interest in education.

I am, etc.,

J. M. BULLOCH.



THE EDUCATIONAL FAMILY, THE GORDONS OF KETHOCK'S MILL.



## Reviews.

ANTHONY MITCHELL, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney. By William Perry, D.D. With a short chapter by J. M. Bulloch, M.A. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Pp. x + 231. 10s. 6d. net.

To University readers at least, an interesting feature of this book is that it is the Life of a distinguished graduate of Aberdeen, written by another distinguished graduate, with a special chapter furnished by a third—a somewhat unwonted combination, which imparts a special flavour to the work. Bishop Mitchell's career, unfortunately, was closed prematurely; his life—one "of unusual activity and of still more uncommon promise," as Principal Perry very properly describes it—was cut short at the age of forty-eight. Had he lived longer, it is not difficult to predict that he would have attained greater distinction both in his own Church and in popular estimation; his powers and attainments might have carried him far, and would certainly have augmented a reputation that already had become very considerable. As it was, the Bishop's career was in many ways remarkable, his work in several respects distinctive, and he possessed, besides, a charming personality which endeared him to his intimates and gained him friends everywhere. It is well that we should have a permanent record of a life with all these characteristics and all its influence as a shining exemplar, and possibly no one was better equipped to undertake the task than Principal Perry, a personal friend and professorial colleague of the Bishop. He has given us an admirable biography, felicitously and sympathetically written, judiciously compact, not over-weighted with details, and entirely free of irrelevant matter.

Anthony Mitchell's early years were typical of those of many an Aberdeenshire lad destined to win distinction in the world. He was born in comparatively humble circumstances, and owed much to the devotion of a mother who carefully tended the slender family means so as to give him a good education. He had to study diligently to gain a place alongside lads better provided for and better equipped educationally, but he was not lacking in determination and perseverance, and he had an astonishing power of concentration. These qualities materially contributed to his success in his classes, while a bursary of £35 per annum was "sufficient in those days of strict economy and plain living to meet the fees and outlays of a University career". Educated primarily at the Episcopal Church school in Inverurie, finding in Rev. William Harper, the incumbent of the church, "a kind of second father," who exercised a powerful directing influence over him, both in his studies and in the formation of his character, Mitchell passed to the Aberdeen Grammar School in 1882. Here he worked hard and under strenuous conditions.

He had to leave his home in Port Elphinstone every morning after a hurried breakfast in time to catch the train at Inverurie at eight. Work began at nine and ended at three, a more or less scratch lunch being the only meal till the afternoon train carried him back about five; and the day was not done till the home work was finished some hours later. Pretty often he got up at three in the morning, especially when examinations approached, and he would put in three or four hours at his books before breakfast.

Mitchell was no mere "swot" however. He was quite as fond of games as of study, and he may be cited as a sample of the youth who succeeds at both, who does not sacrifice his studies by his devotion to sport. In his last year at the Grammar School he was secretary of the Football Club, captain of the first Cricket Eleven, a frequent contributor (in prose and verse) to the School Magazine, a keen member of the "Literary," yet he ended the session as Gold Medallist and Dux of the school.

It was the same at the University. Mitchell excelled in sport and had a place in the College Fifteen and the University Eleven, but he had other interests—he was a pillar of the Literary and Debating Societies and a regular contributor to "Alma Mater". "Practical sense, a rare straightforwardness and candour, wide sympathy and great force of character," writes one of his class-fellows, "combined to make him the most dominating figure of our time at King's." He graduated M.A. in 1890 with first-class honours in Classics and the blue ribbon of the Latin scholar, the Black Prize, besides the Seafield gold medal for Latin. Shortly before his graduation, Mitchell published a slender volume of poems, "Tatters from a Student's Gown"—and this gives the occasion for the introduction of Dr. J. M. Bulloch's chapter on "The University Magazine" ("Alma Mater"), and Mitchell's contributions thereto. Mitchell, in 1892—though we do not find this mentioned in the Life—divided the Blackwell Prize with Rev. Peter Milne, Fraserburgh, the subject being "The Causes and Consequences of Modern Pessimism in Literature and Thought". In 1903—thirteen years after leaving the University—he took the B.D. degree, having learned that "Aberdeen University, for the first time since 1689, had made it possible for an Episcopalian [Principal Perry himself] to graduate in divinity," and he took the degree with the unique distinction of honours in all the subjects. Nine years later, his "Alma Mater" conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D.

On Bishop Mitchell's career and work as a Churchman it is not necessary here to dilate: readers may be referred confidently to Principal Perry's very adequate account, with its continuous picture of abundant labour, unflagging energy, and abounding zeal. The Bishop was obsessed—using the term in its worthy, not its depreciatory, sense—by the idea that the Scottish Episcopal Church should produce its own priests and bishops, should "look to men of its own training, and cease to be a parasite on the Church of England". His own election to the Bishopric of Aberdeen in 1912 was a triumph for the idea—"at last a son of the Scottish Church by birth and education had been elected to a Scottish diocese". Bishop Mitchell did not live long to enjoy the honour or fulfil the responsibilities of the position: he died in January, 1917. We may reproduce Principal Perry's concluding sentences, in which he correctly portrays the Bishop:—

There have been few bishops in Scotland so versatile as he. Scholar and historian, lecturer and preacher, poet and writer, organizer and leader—he was all these, and yet more—a man, so human that humour was as real a part of his character as was the spiritual devotion which enabled him to endure months of suffering without a murmur, and toil unweariedly to the last for the good of his people.



MANUAL OF MODERN SCOTS. By William Grant, M.A. (Aberdeen), and James Main Dixon, Litt.Hum.D., M.A. (St. Andrews). Cambridge: at the University Press, 1921.

THE partnership of the authors of this notable and useful work is a happy one. Mr. Grant is Lecturer on Phonetics in Aberdeen Training Centre (also for some years University Lecturer on the History of the English Language) and Convener of the Scottish Dialects Committee, familiar from his childhood with the North-Eastern and Northern variations of the Scottish tongue; while Mr. Main Dixon, the Professor of Comparative Literature in the University of Southern California, has not only a practical experience of the dialects of Fife and the Lothians (the latter during his student days in Edinburgh), but knowledge, as well, of the need of overseas students of Scottish Literature who have little opportunity of hearing the Scots tongue spoken within Scotland. Indeed the idea of the work was due to his sense of the lack of a book to which he would refer his students in California

"for details of Scottish Grammar and Pronunciation, which he could employ, in class, for the recitation of our literary masterpieces, and which the students themselves, after they left the University, could use either for purposes of declamation or teaching."

The volume consists of three parts—a description of "the sounds of Modern Scots with examples of their use, written in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association"; a contrast (with illustrations) of Scots Grammar with the standard English usage; and a series of extracts from Modern Scots writers, with a selection of ballads and songs—all with phonetic transcriptions. The result is a mass of materials and of definitions, invaluable to students of the Scots language and literature. Literary Scots is descended from "the Northern or Anglian dialect which from a very early period was spoken between the Humber and the Forth and subsequently extended to all the Scottish Lowlands". It is undoubtedly founded on a Lothian dialect, a type of Scots which is spread over a wide area of Mid, South, and South-West Scotland, the home of the majority of the present Scottish population. But the authors include in their review and analysis, the north-eastern and northern dialects, e.g. the Aberdeenshire, and Avoch (Ross-shire) peculiarities; and indeed few, if any, of the local varieties appear to have escaped their observation. The result is a treasury and careful assay and analysis of Modern Scots which whatever judgment may be passed on some of its details, is certain to be reckoned, and to be used, as a standard volume on its subject.

We hesitate to criticize the work of such experts in phonetics, and so familiar with the various dialects that they treat. But there are some points on which queries and even suggestions (in view of future editions of the volume) appear to be necessary.

Let us frankly own that the transliteration of classical passages of Scots Literature into "the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association" appears to us less helpful than the spelling adopted by the authors of those passages themselves. The latter seems fully adequate to one who is proud to be still a resident in Scotland; but, of course, Professor Main Dixon's experience of teaching those Californians who are desirous of learning the Scottish varieties of the English language, may justify his own and his colleague's resort to the somewhat difficult and weird symbols of "the International Association". On details we have two observations to make. First, the depression of so

many of the vowels and compound vowels by the Aberdeenshire dialect to *i*—or *ee*—presents a remarkable analogy to the similar depression of several vowels and vocalic diphthongs of ancient Greek to the same *ee* in Modern Greek, e.g. *poiētēs* (= poet) to pee-ee-tees. And again how are we to account for the peculiar modification of the vowel preceding the letter *n* in the dialect of Dundee and Forfarshire? There the newsboys (and others) pronounce "penny" and "splendid" as "peeanny" and "spleeandid".

\* With these and other exceptions we give willingly our praise to Mr. Grant and Professor Main Dixon for an excellent and a standard work.

THE CAPTIVI ("Prisoners of War") OF TITUS MACCIUS PLAUTUS, translated into English parallel verse. By William Ritchie, M.A., Professor of Latin in the University of Cape Town. London: Simpkin Marshall & Co. Cape Town: Darter Bros. & Co., 1921. Sm. 4to. Pp. 28.

THE TRINUMMUS ("Half-a-Crown") OF TITUS MACCIUS PLAUTUS, translated . . . by the same. Same publishers and date. Sm. 4to. Pp. 35.

THE comedies of Plautus may be rather poor adaptations of originals that were hardly worth translating, but this fact does not in any way detract from the merits of Professor Ritchie's translations. He does not say whether they were prepared to be acted or not, but they read with an admirable swing, and may be commended to any dramatic society desirous of producing a Græco-Latin comedy in English. In 1906 a committee of the Classical Society of the Victoria University of Manchester, consisting of seven members, translated "Scenes" from the *Rudens* of Plautus for acting purposes, but Professor Ritchie has done the whole of these two plays himself, and it is a notable achievement. He is wonderfully close to the original, without a sacrifice of English: he draws on a large vocabulary, and has an admirable sense of rhythm. His Latin scholarship is of course above reproach.

A. SOUTER.

MENSÆ SECUNDÆ: Being a Collection of Latin Mottoes, Phrases, and Memorabilia, current in English. By John Minto Robertson, M.A. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1921. Cr. 8vo. Pp. viii + 57.

WHETHER Mr. Robertson's little volume attains wide use in schools or not, this at least is certain, that he has compiled a useful and interesting book, for which many will be grateful. It is hard to realize how deeply Latin has bitten into our ordinary life, until we peruse a collection like this. He has divided his subject into eleven chapters, arranged according to the spheres in which the mottoes are used. It is obvious that the work must have cost a lot of research, and we hope it will be so rapidly taken up that a new edition will soon be called for. In this cross references might be provided from one chapter to another, the literary sources might be more fully indicated, and a brief index of sources added, without extending the pagination of the book in the least. The literary sources are mainly Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, and the Vulgate.

As a contribution to another edition the following notes may be useful: p. 4, *nil sine labore* = Hor. "Sat." i. 9, 59-60; p. 6, *munus vult iacturam*



should be translated; p. 10, *damus petimusque vicissim* = Hor. "A. P." 11; p. 14, *caput inter nubila condit* = Verg. "Æn." iv. 177; p. 15, *sola nobilitat virtus*, cf. Juvenal, "Sat." viii. 20; p. 15, *non sibi sed toti* = "Lucan" ii. 383; p. 15, *si deus nobiscum*, cf. Paul, Ep. Rom. viii. 31; p. 16, *deus nobis haec otia fecit* = Verg. "Ecl." i. 6; p. 17, *prudens ut serpens*, cf. Gen. iii. 1, etc.; *sapere aude* = Hor. "Epist." i. 2, 40; *fortis est veritas et praevalebit* (true text *praevalet*) = 1 Esdr. iv. 41; *ter et quater anno*, etc. = Hor. "Carm." i. 31, 13-14; p. 18, *fiat secundum verbum tuum*, cf. Luke ii. 29; p. 19, *deus dat incrementum* = Paul, 1 Cor. iii. 6; p. 21, *mens agitat molem* = Verg. vi. 727; *benedictus est o Domine* = Ps. cxix. 12; *doce me statuta tua* = Ps. cxix. 12; p. 22, *fiat lux* = Gen. i. 3; *sic luceat lux vestra* = Matt. v. 16; *haec studia oblectant* = Cicero, "Pro Archia," 16; p. 23, *via veritas vita* = John xiv. 6; *initium sapientiae timor domini*, the true order = Ps. cx. 10, and has been the motto (since about 1860) not of King's College, but of the University of Aberdeen, as well as of other institutions (see *The Vulgate Psalter* . . . by A. B. Macaulay and J. Brebner (London, Dent, 1913), which the author would find useful); p. 24, *sapere aude*, see p. 17; *homo plantat*, etc., cf. p. 19; *in principio erat verbum, et verbum erat apud deum* should have its abbreviations thus expanded (= John i. 1); p. 26, *date eleemosynam*, etc. = Luke xi. 41; p. 30, *mens aequa rebus in arduis*, cf. Hor. "Carm." ii. 3, 1; p. 31, *vigila et ora*, cf. Matt. xxvi. 41. Here we must stop: there are a good many more unidentified quotations in the later pages, which ought to have been furnished with references.

A. SOUTER.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH ROLL OF HONOUR, 1914-19. Edinburgh:  
Printed and Published for the University by Oliver & Boyd, 1921.  
£2 2s.

WE congratulate our sister University on the noble record of the service and sacrifice rendered by her graduates and students during the Great War. That record has been carefully compiled by Major John E. Mackenzie, the Adjutant of the University's contingent of the Officers Training Corps throughout the War, and by an efficient staff of assistants. Prefaced by an Introduction from the Principal, and an extract from Dr. Rudyard Kipling's speech on receiving his Doctorate from the University last July, the volume consists of a "Roll of the Fallen" containing 944 names with photographs, a "Record of War Service" covering some 7000 individuals, and a list of "Orders, Decorations, and Dispatches" (i.e. mentions in dispatches) including five awards of the Victoria Cross with full page photographs. The frontispiece is a portrait of Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, Rector of the University 1914-16.

The "Record of Service," at first planned to comprehend all forms of "national service," has been limited to those "who served in the Forces of the Crown". In this Record the names of the Fallen have not been repeated. The "Roll of the Fallen," is arranged not chronologically but alphabetically. It gives for each member of the University who laid down his life for his country and her cause, the date of his birth (but not his parentage), his school, with his athletic and military record thereat, his Faculty and his Degree (if he obtained one), his athletic and military record at the University and the record of his war services with promotions, dates, places, and honours. We observe the inclusion of Honorary Graduates like General Botha who died of

influenza in 1919, and of other Graduates like Mr. J. P. R. White of Aberdeen, who died after he had retired from service in 1916, and Dr. Crawford Renton who died in 1919. These illustrate the liberal interpretation of their duties by the compilers of this part of the Roll—in our opinion justified. With less reason there has been included in the list of Orders, Decorations, and Despatches a number which had nothing to do with the Great War, but had been gained before, and in some cases long before, the War.

AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF MODERN ENGLISH. By Ernest Weekley, M.A., Author of "The Romance of Words," and "Surnames," etc. London: John Murray, 1921. £2 2s. net.

THIS is a most engaging Dictionary. One is intrigued by the zest, modesty, and humour of the Introduction, the attractive promise of which is amply fulfilled by the contents. As the author says, previous etymological dictionaries usually limit themselves to answering the question, "Whence"? But

"it has always seemed to the author that the living word is of more interest than its protoplasm, and that 'Whence' is only part of the problem, the real solution of which involves answering the questions 'How?' 'When?' 'Why?' and even, occasionally 'Who?' Few people . . . need the help of a dictionary to elucidate *agnostic* or *demarcation*, but many may be interested to learn that we owe the first to Huxley and the second to a Papal Bull of 1493. Nor is it at first sight apparent why a large furniture van should bear a name signifying a collection of all the Arts" [Pantechnicon, the name of a Bazaar in Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, which was later converted into a storehouse for furniture].

*Demarcation* was first used in the Bull dividing the New World between the Spaniards and Portuguese, by Alexander VI., who by another Bull founded the University of Aberdeen.

The title lays emphasis on this being a dictionary of *Modern* English. Yet it contains a large number of archaic or obsolete words. Its modern vocabulary covers a wide range, but might have been just a little wider. Its explanation of scientific terms is helpful, but why was such a term as "ecology" (œcology) omitted? Again, while some official titles from various parts of the world-wide British Empire are included why were those from India like Tessildar and Lumbardar excluded, though resaldar, subadar, etc., are given. All of them occur in our daily press and to the mass of British citizens equally need definition. On the other hand new political terms from other lands, like Duma, Bolshevik, Soviet, and the terms born of the late war appear to have all found room—e.g., napoo, umpty, umpteen, Waac, Wraf, Wren, and Anzac. But why should not the signatures of other English bishops have been added to those of Durham, Winchester, etc.? Surely *Wigorn*. (Worcester) needed explanation more than *Ebor*. or *Dunelm*. These are but trifling exceptions to a very wide, thorough and learned treatment of the words, names, and other symbols we use in modern colloquial English or in the older literature of our language, and we must repeat we know no dictionary that is so entertaining as well as instructive.

RELATIVITY, THE ELECTRON THEORY AND GRAVITATION. By E. Cunningham. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 10s. 6d.

THIS monograph of about 150 pages forms a valuable contribution to the literature of Relativity. It is written more especially for the general reader and the physicist.



The volume, after an introductory chapter, is divided into two parts.

Part 1 deals with the Special Principle. The origin of the Principle is traced and the various attempts made to detect the velocity of the earth relative to the æther are described, and it is shown how these led up to the electron theory of Lorentz and Larmor.

Some results of the assumption of the impossibility of determining the earth's velocity relative to the æther, such as the velocity of light as a critical velocity, are considered in the light of Relativity.

A chapter is devoted to the discussion of the relativity of the electromagnetic vectors and the Lorentz electron is shown to follow as a direct application of the Principle of Relativity.

Some of the modifications of the classical mechanical equations, which are required to satisfy the Principle, are given and the modified equations used to discuss the validity of the electron theory. The first part concludes with a chapter on Minkowski's four dimensional vectors with examples of their application.

Part 2 of the monograph deals with the General Principle.

The limitations of the Special Principle are pointed out and an outline is given of the evolution of Einstein's Theory of Gravitation.

The application of Einstein's equations to the motion of the perihelion of Mercury and to the deviation of light in a gravitational field are given in detail and the numerical results worked out. It is also explained how the shift of the spectral lines, which was predicted as a consequence of the Special Principle, does not follow as a consequence of the more general theory.

The second part concludes with an outline of Weyl's theory of electricity.

Those interested in the physical consequences of the Theory of Relativity will find this volume of great value; it forms a most admirable introduction to the subject and contains, in addition, full references which will enable those who wish to pursue the study further to do so.

W. W. FVIE.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN SCOTLAND, 1488-1688. A Sketch of the Development of Furniture and Household Usage. By John Warrack. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. Pp. xv + 213. 7s. 6d. net.

How did people live in the olden times? is a question that occurs to many persons who are not antiquarians or sociologists. What about "the good old days" of which we constantly hear—were they really good? Judging from Mr. Warrack's book—the contents of which formed the Rhind Lectures in Archæology, 1919-20—the old days, so far as regards household comfort and decency at all events, were very far from being good—according to our modern notions at anyrate, and even gauged by any reasonable standard. Down to the middle of the seventeenth century, habits of personal cleanliness had not come into fashion, either in Scotland or anywhere else. "Washing, so far from being a habit, was only occasional"; handkerchiefs were things unknown. Food was picked from the general dish and raised to the mouth with the fingers; the use of forks did not become general till the eighteenth century. The furniture of a mediæval castle in the feudal days was of the scantiest. The dining tables were merely long boards, of oak or fir, supported by a pair

of trestles; wooden trenchers and pewter dishes were used. The floor was covered with rushes or bent grass. Mr. Warrack traces the development of furniture and of domestic comfort, particularly as influenced by the increase of wealth and contact with European countries, and as illustrated by the decay of feudalism and the rise of the burghers. Instancing the wide geographical range from which the wants of Scottish homes were eventually supplied, Mr. Warrack states that "one house in Aberdeen had Dutch tablecloths, Venice sponges, Indian saucers, Muscovite goblets and Turkish turbans!" The half-dozen lectures that go to make up the book abound in interest. The subject dealt with has many ramifications. The introduction of furniture led to changes in domestic architecture for one thing, and also contributed to the introduction of wood-carving and embroidery. These and other cognate topics are treated by Mr. Warrack in a spirited fashion, with many entertaining sidelights on bygone manners.

L'UNIVERSITÉ DE CLERMONT-FERRAND ET LE PAYS D'AUVERGNE. Clermont-Ferrand : Imprimerie Joachim.

THIS little book aims at presenting the geographical setting of the University of Clermont-Ferrand, a town of the Central Massif of France. The geographical and geological features of the region are carefully studied and the influence, more especially of the latter, upon the economic activities of the people, and therefore upon the development of the Faculty of Science in the University, is well brought out. Other aspects of the human geography of the region are less adequately treated. A good deal is said about early man, but we miss a study of the existing population and of the part played by the University in its intellectual life. The idea underlying the preparation of the book is, however, a good one, and if generally followed might lend a new interest to University Calendars.

JOHN MCFARLANE.

UNFINISHED POEMS. By Elizabeth Paul. London: A. C. Fifield, 1921. 3s. net.

"THESE fragmentary poems have been gathered together from notes and manuscripts left in great confusion at the death of the writer." They reveal a tender and an ardent soul, in delicate gleams of sympathy with the beautiful in nature, of spiritual aspiration, and of resignation to the will of God. They are in unrhymed verse of various forms. Miss Paul could express in fitting words a sincere rapture in nature. The observation of details was exact and she finds apt terms for the details in her memories of spring and summer scenes, of sunsets and dawns. These poems of hers both touch the heart and in their form please the mind.

---

We have also received the following:—

"The Magazine of the Scottish Churches College," (Calcutta), March, 1921, which has reached the close of its eleventh year, with a number of articles and reviews.

"The Annual Report of the Madras Christian College," 1920, which records an unusual number of changes in the staff. Mr. Meston and Mr.



Macartney left on furlough. Mr. W. L. Campbell, an honours graduate of the Queen's University, Belfast, has succeeded the Reverend George Pittendrigh as Professor of English, and Mr. A. J. Mackenzie has been appointed Professor of Philosophy in place of Mr. Raju. Mr. Norrie Anderson, an honours graduate of Edinburgh, has been appointed as a third Professor of History. "The results of the University examinations were fairly satisfactory on the whole and in some cases distinctly good." The students number over 850.

"University of Durham Armstrong College," 1921, an illustrated sketch of the history of the College, and conspectus of its relations to the University, and of its departments and degrees.

"The Church and her Members," by the Rev. George H. Bishop (London: Burns Oates and Washbourne, Limited. Pp. 84) is a Roman Catholic manual for young people, conveying in simple fashion instruction as to the nature of the Catholic Church, its powers and work, and the duty of its members towards it.

In "Europe in Asia Minor" (London: Thomas Murby & Co., 1 Fleet Lane, E.C. 4. Pp. 48—1/6 net.) a writer styling himself "A Good European" discusses the settlement of the Turkish problems in Europe and Asia from the point of view of a pronounced philo-Turk who ridicules the "sick man" conception of Turkey and has little regard for the Levantines. He strongly condemns the pro-Russian policy pursued by this country in recent years, and contends that it is to our interest, particularly in the present juncture of international affairs, to establish a solid friendship with Turkey and co-operate with her in the regeneration and reform of Asia Minor. To promote this necessary work he would have Turkey admitted to the League of Nations. As an antithesis to the "bag and baggage" policy, and in view of the necessity of propitiating our Mohammedan subjects, the pamphlet has some claim to consideration.

## University Topics.

### BEQUEST TO THE UNIVERSITY.



BY the death, on 30 March, of Mr. Alexander Kilgour of South Loirston and Cove, Kincardineshire, an important bequest falls to the University. Mr. Kilgour was the only surviving son of the late Dr. Alexander Kilgour (M.A., Marischal College, 1821; M.R.C.S., 1826; M.D., 1833; Hon. M.D., King's College, 1849), a well-known physician in Aberdeen in his day. He was for some years Lecturer in the Practice of Medicine at King's College, and was the author of "Lectures on the Ordinary Agents of Life," etc. He died in 1874, and by his will left his estate of South Loirston and Cove to trustees, to be held for his son and at his death, failing issue, to be handed to the University, with directions that it should then be sold and the proceeds divided as follows: one-fifth to the Mechanics' Institution; one-fifth to Morningfield Hospital; and three-fifths to the University. As the late Mr. Kilgour died unmarried, the property now falls to be disposed of in terms of Dr. Kilgour's will. The estate is of considerable value, having a rental of about £2000.

A further benefaction, however, falls to the University. Mr. Alexander Kilgour, by his own will, added to his father's gift, and left a large sum to the University. It is conjectured that the total amount coming to the University from Dr. Kilgour's will and from his son's will be found to be nearly £40,000. A direction is that the money be used, among other objects, to found a Chair of Natural History.

It may be mentioned that Dr. Kilgour, in 1857, assigned to the Town Council £75 17s., being repayment, with interest, of a small bursary he held from the Town Council when a student at Marischal College—this sum to be used for the purpose of founding an annual prize of £5 for the best Latin and Greek poem alternately, the prize to be called the Liddel Prize in memory of Dr. Duncan Liddel and "to keep the name of a very learned man and one of the most generous benefactors of Marischal College before the students". The money was allowed to accumulate until the session 1883-84, since which date the prize has been awarded annually. A bust of Dr. Kilgour is in possession of the University.

### THE BOTANY DEPARTMENT.

For some time plans have been in preparation—and some of them are now being carried out—for the removal of the Department of Botany from Marischal



College to the Cruickshank Botanical Gardens in Old Aberdeen. The sub-department of Plant Physiology has been established in the buildings already standing there, in which also the museum will be accommodated, and the plans are almost completed for the erection within the garden of a large class room and junior and senior laboratories for the general use of the department. The rooms in Marischal College relieved by the migration of Plant Physiology are occupied meantime by the Georgina McRobert Lecturer in Pathology.

#### EXTENSION OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The additions to the accommodation of this department in Marischal College, necessitated by the increase in the number of students, have now been completed. The Lecture-room and the Senior and Junior Laboratories have been enlarged, and other desirable improvements have been made. The cost has amounted to some £3400, towards which the North of Scotland College of Agriculture is to pay an annual sum of £250.

#### LIBRARY EXTENSION.

Just before the war, the University Court approved of plans for a considerable extension of the Library at King's College, including a stack-room, a new room for the Librarian, a reading-room for students in English and History (for the equipment of which the Graduates Quatercentenary Fund will be available), and other additions; and the Carnegie Trust allocated for these a large proportion of its third quinquennial grant to Aberdeen. The war postponed the execution of those plans. But within the last few months the new Librarian's room on the south side of the Library has been completed; and plans have been passed for the erection on the north side of a fire-proof stack-room, ultimately to consist of three storeys of steel shelving, of which in the meantime only one storey will be furnished, though the shell of the whole building is to be at once erected.

#### THE NEED FOR NEW UNIONS.

The accommodation for women students at both colleges but especially at Marischal is extremely inadequate; and we cannot quarrel with the members of the University Grants Committee who even described the latter as "lamentable". There is no need in our academic life more urgent than that of a new Women Students' Union, though where the large funds for it are to come from is not immediately apparent. And only less than this need is that for a new Men's Union. The present one compares unfavourably with the Student Unions in the other Scottish Universities.

#### THE GIFFORD LECTURE.

Professor Ernest W. Hobson, of Cambridge, delivered the first of his course of Gifford Lectures at Marischal College on 30 May.

The Principal presided over a large attendance. Dr. Hobson, he said, was the twelfth Gifford lecturer and the fifth from the University of Cambridge. Of the previous eleven six had been philosophers or theologians, four classical scholars, and one had dealt with natural sciences. Dr. Hobson was one of the greatest mathematicians of the country. For the past eleven years he had been Professor of pure Mathematics at Cambridge.

Professor Hobson—the subject of whose lectures is “The Domain of Natural Science”—said his choice of subject had been made in the hope of doing a little to promote clarity of view as regarded the relation which the special kind of thought denoted “natural science” had with the greater complex of ideas in the general mental outlook upon the world, and which conditioned their general mental attitude towards the psychical and physical world. The term “natural science” was generally restricted to denote the group of the special sciences which concerned themselves with the study of physical phenomena, including the cases in which the phenomena were connected with living organisms. The Professor stated that in his first few lectures he would give a general account of the foundations of the method adopted in the various departments of natural science, and state conclusions as to the nature of the knowledge of the physical world which organized science afforded. Some indications would also be given of the relation of science with other elements of thought, and especially with philosophical thought and speculation. An attempt would be made to trace the character of the limitations to which scientific knowledge was subject. After these earlier lectures the examination, in detail, of some typical portions of science and of some scientific theories would be undertaken. By means of a historical retrospect he would endeavour to disclose the essential characteristics of all the theories and laws which went to make up natural science. At the end of the course an attempt would be made to draw some general conclusions having a bearing on the great central problem, the unbiassed treatment of which was indicated by Lord Gifford in his will as the object for which the lectures were founded.

The attendance at the lectures has been well sustained. At the last the Principal said, Professor Hobson as Gifford Lecturer had paid us the compliment of forming a high estimate of our intellects, and had not spared these in the great task through which he had led us. It would not be truthful to say that all of his audience had always risen to the high occasions to which he had endeavoured to lift them. But they would agree that they had found their difficulties in the nature of the subjects of the Lectures, rather than in the manner in which the Lecturer dealt with the subjects. Throughout the course they had felt that they were in the hands of a master of these, and had frequent occasion to admire the thoroughness, the force, and the lucidity with which he expounded his themes. In the name of the University and of all who had heard the Lectures, the Principal warmly thanked Dr. Hobson for his masterly survey of the Domain of Science and assured him that they all looked forward to his return when they had no doubt, that, with the same force and clearness he would explain the relations of Science to Natural Theology.

#### LECTURE BY DR. J. W. MACKAIL.

The first of the new series of University lectures was delivered in the Picture Gallery at Marischal College on 25 May by Dr. J. W. Mackail, F.B.A., formerly Professor of Poetry at Oxford. There was a large attendance.

Professor Harrower presided, and in introducing the lecturer, said the desire of the Senatus in instituting these lectures was that the lectures should be delivered by men of the highest distinction in their subject. Dr. Mackail combined in a remarkable degree two qualities that were very seldom found together. All his work appeared to be thoroughly sane, and at the same time his expression was so beautifully artistic and so excellent from the literary point of view.



Dr. Mackail had as his subject "The last of the great Roman Historians and his Lessons for the Present Day". The growth, greatness, and decay of the Roman Empire, he said, formed a study of the most practical interest. He gave a sketch of the Empire in its greatest prosperity, and then discussed the causes of its decay. What hastened its decay was not the shock of barbarian invasions so much as the continuous filtering of barbarians into the Empire and the gradual dying out of the old Roman stock. Both morally and intellectually the quality which had distinguished the Roman breed gradually tended to disappear. Two questions which arose out of any study of that age were of great importance at the present day. The first was—Could education have saved the Roman Empire? And the second was—How far was the decay of the Roman Empire due not to any or all of the causes usually assigned, but simply to the exhaustion of the particular strain of blood the admixture of which had produced the Roman character? There were analogies in support of this belief in the organic world, both in animal and vegetable life, and even in the inorganic world; and the matter was one of very practical and immediate importance to us at the present day. The question arose whether there were enough left of the old Scotsmen of the pure blood and of the old tradition to continue to govern the Empire as they had done in the past. The Roman Empire perished in effect because there were not enough Romans left to carry on the Roman work.

On the call of Professor Souter, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Mackail.

On the following day, Dr. Mackail delivered a lecture to the University Classical Society, the subject being "Virgil and Italy".

#### SIR JAMES MACKENZIE ON MEDICINE.

Another of the series of special lectures—one in connection with the Medical Faculty—was delivered on 1 June by Sir James Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D. (Aberd.), the well-known London physician, and the founder and director of the Institute for Clinical Research, St. Andrews. The subject of Sir James Mackenzie's lecture was "Medicine at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century". He dealt with this subject, he said, for the purpose of presenting the defects in medical knowledge as ascertained by a survey of medicine from the point of view of the general practitioner. His opinion was that without the general practitioner research and progress would not only be hampered, but the labours of others would be rendered ineffective. He complained that the laboratory conception of disease dominated the whole field of research, so that at the beginning of the twentieth century they found that not only was research placed under the control of men trained in the laboratory, but education was so influenced by the laboratory conception that teachers of the various branches of medicine underwent a laboratory training in the belief that such a training was more "scientific". The effect of this dominance of the laboratory ideal was to train the general practitioner so imperfectly that he was incapable of making use of his opportunities; and so blind were the authorities that they had not realized that the general practitioner was the only person who had the opportunity to investigate the field of disease. Some of the results of present methods of medical training were sketched by the lecturer, who contended that it was now impossible to detect the early signs of disease, and that without this knowledge it was impossible to recognize the

circumstances that favoured and induced the disease, so that in the last quarter of a century no progress had been made in the detection of the beginning of those diseases common among people, and hence the highest aim of medicine—the prevention of disease—was not likely to be attained by the present methods. He concluded by remarking that the University of Aberdeen had probably a far better grasp of how medicine should be taught than any other University in the whole world.

A hearty vote of thanks, on the call of Professor MacWilliam, was accorded Sir James Mackenzie.

#### THE BLACKWELL PRIZE.

The University Senatus, acting on the report of the examiners, decided to make no award of the Blackwell Essay Prize this year. The subject of the essay prescribed was "The value of classical studies as a preparation for citizenship in a modern democracy or for a vocation in one of the professions or in commerce".

On the recommendation of the trustees, the subject of the essay for 1922 is to be "The influence of the social and political views of the Latin peoples on the civilization of Europe during the nineteenth century". The value of the prize has been fixed at £30.

#### THE CALDER VERSE PRIZE.

It is announced that the Calder Verse Prize will be awarded for the first time at the end of the academical year 1921-22. The prize was founded in 1918 by Rev. Robert Hogg Calder, M.A., Minister of Glenlivet. It is of the value of £35 or thereby, and is to be offered for competition every three years; it is open to all students matriculated in the academical year of award, and compositions must be sent in not later than the end of the Spring Term. Each composition must be submitted in a printed or type-written form and must not exceed 200 lines in length; it must bear a motto only and be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same motto, and the candidate's name and address written within. (See REVIEW, vi., 164.)

#### THE BALMORAL BURSARIES.

These bursaries, founded by Her Majesty Queen Victoria for students coming to the University from the estates of Balmoral and Birkhall, were confined by the schedule attached to the deed of foundation to students in the Faculty of Arts. We understand that, with the approval of the Patron, His Majesty King George, the trustees—the Keeper of the Privy Purse and the Principal of the University—are taking steps to have the bursaries thrown open to students from the Royal estates in any Faculty.

#### NEW LECTURER.

Captain William Thomas, M.Sc., A.I.S., Cambridge, has been appointed Lecturer in Chemistry.

#### PASTORAL THEOLOGY LECTURESHIP.

Rev. John S. Robertson, B.D., Montrose, has been appointed to the Lectureship in Pastoral Theology at Aberdeen and St. Andrews during the session 1921-22.



## GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The following gifts for the Agricultural Museum have been received: From Mr. DAVID MILNE, Economic Botanist to the Punjab Government (B.Sc. Agr., 1905)—samples of cotton plants grown in India; cotton seed and cotton from these plants, including new varieties; a set of Punjab wheats. From Mr. WILLIAM A. DAVIE, Inspector of Agriculture, Kassala, Eastern Sudan (M.A., 1904; B.Sc.Agr.)—a series of samples of agricultural products of the Sudan. From the Alsace-Lorraine Development and Trading Company, Limited—crude potash salts and potash manures produced by the Alsatian mines, and a set of lantern slides illustrating the potash industry.

The University Court, on the recommendation of the Senatus, has decided to entrust to Mr. JOHN G. TAIT (M.A., 1918), former Croom Robertson Fellow, the Papyri presented by the late GRANT BEY (M.A., 1862; M.D., 1864; LL.D., 1882), to be arranged in glass sheets and catalogued.

## GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Mr. A. Holte Macpherson, South Kensington—whose account of the long-lived family of his grandfather, Professor Hugh Macpherson, appeared in the March number of the REVIEW (pp. 143-45)—has presented to the University Library a large photograph of the portrait, by John Phillip, R.A., of Professor Macpherson at the age of sixty-five—that is, in 1832.

The University of California has presented fifty volumes of its Semi-Centennial publications to the University Library.

## OLD GRADUATION THESES.

The recent gift to the University Library by Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., of Leys, of two Arts Graduation Theses, dedicated to his ancestor, Sir Thomas Burnett, the third baronet (see p. 74), has had a pleasing sequel in the presentation by the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair of the Marischal College Theses of 1683, dedicated to his great-great-great-great-grandfather, the first Earl. The Theses were printed at Aberdeen by John Forbes, younger, and the work was unknown to the late Mr. J. P. Edmond ("Aberdeen Printers," 1886), and to Mr. Kellas Johnstone ("Lost Aberdeen Theses," 1916); indeed, no other copy has been traced.

The one now presented is obviously the special dedication copy, being printed on a sheet of white silk (measuring twenty-eight by twenty-two inches), and beautifully emblazoned in gold and colour. It is in perfect condition, and is otherwise valuable as preserving the names of the graduates of 1683, of which there is no other record. They are thirty in number, and include a Pole, Samuel Nerliech, and representatives of several county families, such as Gordon of Apadoul, Skene of Dunbreck, Irvine of Kincausie, Grant of Rothiemurcus, Forbes of Waterton, and Jaffray of Dilspro.

The Praeses, or presiding Regent, who usually drafted the Theses to be defended by the graduands, was in 1683 James Lorimer, afterwards minister of Kelso, and Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

It is worthy of note that the first Earl of Aberdeen began life as a Regent at King's College, where he was Praeses at the graduation of 1663, and doubtless prepared and printed the Theses. But no copy of this print has hitherto

been traced. It is believed that many other such unknown Theses may lie hidden in the libraries of Aberdeenshire county families.

#### PORTRAITS OF PRINCIPALS.

At a recent meeting of the University Library Committee—Professor Souter, Curator, presiding—the Librarian read a letter from the Earl of Caithness formally intimating the gift of a portrait of his great-grandfather, Principal Roderick Macleod, who holds the record—not in Aberdeen only but in all the British Universities—for a period of academic service extending over sixty-seven years (1748-1815).

The University has hitherto possessed no portrait of Principal Macleod, and even much more recent Principals are unrepresented. The University Chapel has a bronze medallion of John Marshall Lang (1900-1909), and a marble bust by Boucher of William Robinson Pirie (1877-85). Sir William Geddes (1885-1900) is represented in the Senatus Room by Sir George Reid's oil painting and in the Library by Dr. Macgillivray's marble medallion. But the University has no representation (apart from photographs) of Peter Colin Campbell (1855-76), William Jack (King's College, 1815-55), Daniel Dewar (Marischal College, 1832-1860), William Laurence Brown (Marischal College, 1796-1832). It is believed that descendants of all these four Principals survive, and it is hoped that some of them may be induced to follow the admirable example set by Lord Caithness.

Of the earlier King's College Principals, portraits are known of William Guild (1640-51), and Alexander Middleton (1662-84). Marischal College is better off in possessing portraits of William Forbes (1620-21, afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh), William Moir (1649-61), Robert Paterson (1678-1717), Robert Pollock (1757-59), and George Campbell (1759-95). A copy could be obtained of Jamesone's portrait in the Grammar School of Patrick Dun (Marischal College, 1621-49), and portraits are known to exist of several others—such as the King's College Chalmerses and the Marischal College Blackwells. Mr. Townend has been asked to report on the paintings belonging to the University, many of which are slowly deteriorating in the atmosphere of the Marischal College Picture Gallery.

#### INCREASE OF STUDENTS.

A striking feature of the returns from Universities and University Colleges in receipt of Treasury grant, 1919-20, is the large increase in the number of University students as compared with 1913-14. "Every University institution in the country," it is stated, "is at present overflowing with students." The full-time students in Scottish Universities in 1919-20 numbered 10,992, as compared with 8419 in 1913-14; and the figures for the United Kingdom were 36,424 and 22,234 respectively. The increase is mainly due to the presence of ex-service students. In the session 1919-20 there were nearly 17,000 ex-service students in attendance at University institutions in the United Kingdom. Of these, rather more than 11,500 were attending institutions included in the return. When this special source of supply comes to an end there may be a substantial fall in numbers, but it is safe to assume that a considerable increase over the pre-war figures will be maintained.



There were 1638 full-time students at Aberdeen University in 1919-20. Of these, 873 lived within a radius of thirty miles of the University, 713 came from other parts of the United Kingdom, 45 from outside the United Kingdom but within the British Empire, and the remaining seven from foreign countries.

#### INCREASE OF FEES.

The Privy Council has intimated its approval of the Ordinances relating to the fees for matriculation and entrance and certain other fees for graduation (see p. 164).

The effect of the Ordinance relating to fees is an increase in matriculation fees from £1 1s. to £2 2s. for the academical year, and an increase from 10s. 6d. to £1 1s. for the summer term. The degree fees are increased by, approximately, 50 per cent.

With regard to degree fees, the University Court has resolved to permit students who, at the date at which the Ordinances came into force (27 May), had already entered on a course of study leading to a degree in this University, to complete such courses and proceed to the corresponding degree on payment of the degree fees which were payable immediately prior to that date. The University Court in common with the other Scottish courts has resolved to increase the Class and Fees in Arts and Science by 50 per cent., in Law and Divinity by 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. The Fees in Medicine have still to be fixed and will probably be increased by something between 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  and 50 per cent.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON THE TEACHING OF THE CLASSICS.

The Committee appointed by the Prime Minister to inquire into "the position of the classics in the educational system of the United Kingdom," of which Lord Crewe is the chairman and Principal Sir George Adam Smith and Professor Burnet of St. Andrews are the members representative of Scotland, held its closing meetings on the 6th and 7th June, when its report and recommendations were finally approved. The Committee has been in session at intervals since its appointment in December 1919, and has personally interviewed about 130 witnesses and received besides 30 memoranda from some of these and from others. The witnesses have not only been representative of the classical teachers in the schools and universities and of the educational authorities and various educational associations throughout the Kingdom, but have included experts in science, commerce, finance, and journalism, along with some manufacturers and representatives of the Labour party. The Scottish witnesses have been Professors Harrower, Phillimore, and Strong (formerly Rector of Montrose Academy and of the Royal High School, Edinburgh), Mr. King Gillies (his successor in the High School), Mr. W. Rennie (Reader in Classics, Glasgow University), Miss E. Stevenson (Headmistress of St. George's School, Edinburgh), and Dr. George Macdonald, F.B.A., of the Scottish Education Department.

The report—which we hope to review in our next number—will be published in July. A very full one, and covering a great variety of subjects and of interests, it has the virtue of being unanimous, and is signed by all the members of the Committee. It contains long historical sections, as well as

expositions of the present position of the Classics in different areas and under different educational systems, with analyses, criticisms, and recommendations. There are separate historical sections, as well as surveys and recommendations, for Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The Committee owes much to the labours of its able and experienced Secretary, Mr. Christopher Cookson, of Magdalen College, Oxford, and till recently of the Board of Education for England.

#### THE STATUS OF LECTURERS.

At the half-yearly meeting of the General Council of the University on 16 April, Mr. William Rae, advocate, Aberdeen, submitted the report of a special sub-Committee of the Business Committee dealing with a bill drafted by the University Courts of the four Scottish Universities which it is proposed to promote in Parliament. The bill consists of two clauses only—one dealing with the limitation in respect of age of the tenure of office of Principals or Professors and with pensions; the other providing that Lecturers who have held office for a year shall be entitled, *ex officio*, to be registered as members of the General Council.

Mr. Rae complained that the bill came to the General Council as one that already had been approved by the University Courts, which was contrary to the usual procedure. As the law stood, it was the duty of the University Court, before approving administrative changes, to submit them to the General Council, and the Council thought a similar procedure should be followed with regard to proposed legislative changes. The Business Committee (who had adopted the report of the special Sub-Committee) had no objection to the first clause of the proposed bill, but as regards the second clause they thought the concession of admission of Lecturers to the General Council a very inadequate instalment of reform. They adhered to the recommendations of a conference of the four General Councils which took place in 1918, one of the most important of these being that a University Senior Lecturer should be, *ex officio*, a member of Senatus. Lecturers (said Mr. Rae) had come now to hold very responsible and important positions. The time was when there was in the University only one Lecturer—the Fordyce Lecturer on Agriculture. Now they had at least fifty, and several had no professors over them and their subjects were of growing importance. There was a feeling that such lecturers should get a real and active place in connection with the administration and government of Universities. The Business Committee suggested—

(1) That the other General Councils should be approached, with a view to arrange for a conference, to discuss what changes would meet with acceptance by all the four Scottish Universities; (2) that, meantime, as the General Council has been given no opportunity of expressing its views to the University Court, it should approach the Secretary for Scotland and the members of Parliament for the Universities and the local constituencies with a request that they should use their influence to prevent the proposed bill becoming law; (3) that the General Council should authorise the Business Committee to take any further steps deemed desirable for such a purpose.

Mr. Rae moved the adoption of the report (which embodied these suggestions).

Dr. Macgregor Skene seconded. The root of the evil of anomalies in regard to lecturers, he said, could be traced to the fact that since 1889 no essential change had been made in the constitution or administration of the University. In that year the teaching staff numbered twenty-two professors, one lecturer, and eleven assistants. To-day, there were twenty-five professors and



forty-one lecturers, of whom twenty were in charge of separate departments, with responsibilities similar to professors, and only the University finances kept them from the rank of professors. There were also forty-five assistants, many of whom carried out very important duties, and were really deputies of the heads of certain departments. The artificial barriers between the professors and the lecturers under the present constitution should be broken down. Lecturers should have representation in the Senate and the Court, and assistants should be in the General Council.

The Principal, referring to some remarks by Mr. Rae, explained that when the bill was under consideration by the four Courts, they were anxious to have it as a Government measure, but were informed by the authorities that they would not take it up unless it were entirely uncontested and unopposed. The consequence was that some provisions over which there was controversy were dropped out of the bill. One clause that would have opened the way to the admission of all the measures that had been advocated at the present meeting had to be put aside because only two Universities agreed to it. The clause was forwarded to the Secretary for Scotland along with the bill as embodying the opinion of two of the Universities. Mr. Rae had said one of the Universities was Glasgow. The other was Aberdeen. It would be a pity if the important alterations which they would be empowered to make by the first clause were hampered by the bill being opposed on other grounds. They might be better to let the bill pass on that first clause, leaving the rest to be dealt with in another bill.

As there was no amendment to the adoption of the report, Mr. Rae's motion was unanimously carried, and the following were appointed delegates to the proposed conference: Mr. Rae, Rev. Dr. Gordon J. Murray, Miss Rait, Dr. Macgregor Skene, and Mr. P. J. Anderson.

The Secretary for Scotland has since intimated that it is not possible to proceed with the bill this session, and has suggested that the time before next session might be utilized by the authorities of the four Universities in arriving at an agreement regarding the differences with regard to the bill which have emerged.

#### ENTRANCE REGULATIONS.

The General Council had also before it a report by the Business Committee recommending approval of the new regulations governing entrance to the Scottish Universities which were recently issued by the Entrance Board. The report stated that the object of the new regulations is to unify the requirements hitherto insisted on for admission to graduation courses in the different faculties, and for this purpose to accept certain group certificates of the Scottish Education Department. The certificate must attest proficiency in four subjects, one being English, in which, as in two of the other three, the higher grade standard must be reached. Three marked departures from the present system are:—

(1) Neither Latin nor Greek is to be a compulsory subject: just as neither language is now a compulsory item in the M.A. curriculum.

(2) Mathematics is no longer to be a compulsory subject: just as it is no longer an integral part of the B.Sc. curriculum.

(3) Art, Music, Economics, etc., are now recognised as alternative subjects.

It may, however, be noted that Latin, Greek, and Mathematics are to a

certain extent favoured by the Board's acceptance, for these subjects, in place of entry on the group leaving certificate, of notification by the Scottish Education Department that the candidate has been granted a pass on the lower grade.

Dr. Charles McLeod moved the adoption of the report.

Rev. Dr. Gordon J. Murray explained that a vote had been taken in the Committee, and he wished to make clear that while the Committee by a majority had approved of the new entrance regulations, there was a minority against it, the vote being five to two.

The Principal said that as two of the University Courts had dissented from the new regulations they fell to the ground.

Dr. George Smith said that in this case, as often before, intelligent opinion, if he might so put it, was better represented by the bodies outside the Courts and Senates. It was the case that the Courts and Senates of the Universities were opposed to the ordinance, but the Councils were in favour of it. He thought that in approving the ordinance the Aberdeen Council was in the line of progress, and was doing useful missionary work with the other bodies of the University.

The report was adopted.

The University Court have not approved of the new regulations, which are therefore cancelled.

#### STUDENTS' HALL OF RESIDENCE.

Mr. Henry Alexander submitted the report of the Committee on Residences, which recommended that the remit on the subject be now closed, and the Committee discharged. He explained that the Committee, along with a Committee of the Senatus, had gone very fully into the matter of providing a residence or residences for students, and he acknowledged very warmly the services which Professor Reid had rendered as Chairman of the Joint Committee. It had been found that the cost of temporary buildings at King's College, to hold fifty students, would, along with the equipment, even on the simplest scale, be over £13,000. The Court was unable to face this expenditure. Proposals to lease existing houses in the city had also been found impracticable, and even assuming that the capital cost of such a scheme was defrayed from other sources, it was found that the running expenses of maintenance would exceed the sum which the students would be able to pay weekly.

Miss Rait seconded, and the recommendation was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Gordon J. Murray moved that it be referred to the Business Committee to appoint a Committee to watch over this matter. This step was taken in view of the fact that there is a large sum in the hands of the Carnegie Trustees which has to be applied for purposes of benefit to the students, such as residences, unions, or playfields.

The motion was agreed to.

#### THE AD EUNDEM GRADUM DEGREE.

At a recent meeting of the University Court the report of a conference of representatives of the senates of the four Scottish Universities regarding the degree of Master of Arts (*ad eundem gradum*), was forwarded from the Senatus, and the following findings of the conference were approved :—



1. Recommending that the degree be not conferred on application by the candidate or on his behalf.

2. That, in the opinion of the conference, it appears doubtful whether the degree confers all the privileges of an ordinary degree, and, in particular, the right to be registered as a member of the General Council, to vote for a representative in Parliament, and in the election of a chancellor; and recommending that opinion of counsel should be taken on the matter.

3. That no fees should be charged for the degree other than the fee for registration. in the event of its being found that such graduate is entitled to be enrolled as a member of the General Council.

#### THE ROLL OF SERVICE.

The University Roll of Service, edited by Miss Allardyce, is now completely in type and will shortly be published. A quarto volume of some 430 pages, the bulk of it consists of two parts, the "In Memoriam Roll" and the "Roll of Service". The former contains the names of those who gave their lives in the war, numbering 341, with a short biographical sketch of each, and with 335 portraits. The second part runs to over 3000 entries—the names and records of all Graduates, Alumni and Students who went on naval, military, or air service, or who did work of national importance rising out of the war. There are besides a Foreword by the Principal, the Editor's Preface, two Appendices containing the names respectively of the civilian prisoners of war, and of Officials of the University who rendered war service, and a List of Orders, Decorations, Mentions, etc. A free copy is to be sent to the family of each of the fallen. Otherwise the volume will be on sale, price £1 1s. net. Orders should be sent to the Aberdeen University Press, Ltd., Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen.

#### THE UNIVERSITY AND DISTRESS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

The amount raised within the University for the relief of distress among students and University teachers in Vienna and other centres in Austria is as yet only some £90—a very small amount compared with the contributions from other British Universities. According to information communicated by the Imperial War Relief Committee, which now has charge of collecting and distributing the monies received, the distress of the educated classes in Central Europe is still acute. Very few of the members of our University have yet subscribed, and the Principal appeals for further gifts either in money or in the form of clothing. These gifts should be sent to the Principal at Marischal College.

#### STUDENTS' "GALA WEEK" FOR THE INFIRMARY.

The students' "gala week" in aid of the funds of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, which was so successfully initiated last year, was renewed this year, the Sick Children's Hospital being this time included in the beneficent work to which the students devoted themselves so generously and whole-heartedly. The series of entertainments was opened on the evening of Friday, 29 April, with a mock trial of a breach of promise case in the Debating Hall at Marischal College, and this trial proved so diverting and attractive that a "repeat" performance had to be given. A variety concert took place in the Debating Hall on the Tuesday evening, and Wednesday was dedicated to a "Unique Sports Day" at the King's College grounds.

the "events" including a sensational football match, Ladies v. Three-Legged Men. Friday (6 May) was the "carnival" day, when bands of students in fantastic costumes, and aided by a piano-organ and divers musical accessories, took possession of the streets and gaily "held up" passers-by, invading also shops, offices, houses, and tram-cars. Unfortunately, the early part of the day was wet, but this in no way damped the enthusiasm or the zeal of the many merry collectors. The torchlight procession in the evening was perhaps the biggest that has yet taken place in connection with student revels at Aberdeen, and it might perhaps be equally well said that the excellent variety of the costumes has never been equalled. The week ended with a *Thé Dansant* in the Mitchell Hall on Saturday afternoon, followed in the evening by a fancy-dress ball, the costumes being very striking and diversified. A unique "stunt" was the occasional promenading of the principal streets during the week, purely as an advertising medium, of a "pre-historic monster" attended by an ancient "cave man"; the "monster," familiarly designated "Mary Anne," collapsed towards the end of the torchlight procession.

The gala was, as last year, organized by the Students' Representative Council, with the addition of members co-opted temporarily, but it was conducted this year on a more elaborate scale. The local canvas for subscriptions was pushed very vigorously—as an example, the Sheriff Court was invaded one day while in session and the legal gentlemen obliged to "fork out," Sheriff Laing on the bench laughingly approving of the "raid". Bands of students in fancy dress also made excursions to Stonehaven, Dyce, Kintore, Kemnay, Inverurie, Oldmeldrum, Inch, Huntly, and Turriff; and in this way, it was estimated, something like £200 was added to the fund. Altogether, the gala week realized £2350, from which, however, the expenses incurred during the week had to be deducted. A cheque for £50 was received from a Professor who "always appreciates the activities of the students". An anonymous cheque for £52 10s. was sent by "a Professor who is proud of the students".

#### THE SPRING GRADUATION.

The spring graduation took place in the Mitchell Hall on 31 March—the Principal, as Vice-Chancellor, presiding, in the absence of the Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. were conferred on the persons mentioned in our last issue (pp. 172-73)—in the cases of Rev. E. A. Anderson, Bishop Logie Danson, Professor Eugene de Faye, Professor W. M. Bayliss, and Sir George Carmichael *in absentia*. The LL.D. degree was also conferred on General Sir George F. Milne, who was nominated for the honour two years ago; while the degree of D.Litt. was conferred on Mr. GEORGE MIDDLETON (M.A., 1885; B.A. [Cantab.], 1889), Classical Master, Aberdeen Grammar School, for a thesis—"Studies in the Orations of Libanius". An unusual feature of the proceedings was the delivery of speeches, in response to insistent calls by the students, by three of the new graduands—General Milne, Mr. Robert Munro, the Secretary for Scotland, and Mr. J. Malcolm Bulloch, editor of the "Graphic" (a former editor of "Alma Mater"). An amusing incident of the customary lively prelude to the ceremony was a mock graduation carried out by a body of students.



The degree of M.A. was conferred on thirty-six students (on three of these with first-class honours, on eight with second-class honours, and on one with third-class honours); B.Sc. on nine (on two of these with special distinction); B.Sc., Agr. on one; B.Sc., For. on one; LL.B. (with distinction) on one; B.L. (with distinction) on one; and M.B. on thirty-two (on five of these with second-class honours)—eighty-one in all. Of the Arts graduates nineteen were men and seventeen women; of the Science graduates seven were men and four women; the two Law graduates were women, the first of their sex to graduate in law at Aberdeen—Miss ELIZABETH BARNETT (M.A., 1917), LL.B.; and Miss MARGARET TROUPE MACKENZIE (M.A., 1913), B.L.; and of the Medical graduates twenty were men and twelve women—total, forty-six men and thirty-five women. The degree of M.D. was conferred on JAMES BLACK MILNE, Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent (M.B., 1885). The diploma in Public Health was awarded to seven candidates and the diploma in Agriculture to three (two of them being MUSTAFA KAMEL, Ismalia, Egypt, and SEW TSUNG SOO, Java).

Mr. PETER SCOTT NOBLE, Fraserburgh, won the Simpson Greek prize and Robbie gold medal, the Seafield gold medal and Dr. Black prize in Latin, and the Jenkyns prize in Classical Philology, and was equal with Mr. ROBERT GORDON MCKERRON, Aberdeen, for the Liddel prize. Mr. DAVID BURNETT, Aberdeen, carried off the Simpson Mathematical prize, the Greig prize in Natural Philosophy, and the Dr. David Rennet gold medal in Mathematics, the Boxill Mathematical prize falling to Mr. HENRY MACKENZIE BURNS, Aberdeen, who was equal with Miss CLARA CRUSE, Stonehaven, for the Neil Arnott prize in Experimental Physics. None of the prize-winners in the Faculty of Medicine gained more than one prize. The Fife Jamieson memorial gold medal in Anatomy was won by Mr. CHARLES BURNETT, Aberdeen; the Keith gold medal for Systematic and Clinical Surgery by Miss JANET CRUICKSHANK NICOL, M.A., Aberdeen; the Shepherd memorial gold medal in Surgery by Mr. DOUGLAS REGINALD MACDONALD, Nairn; the Dr. James Anderson gold medal and prize in Clinical Medicine by Miss ANNIE THAIN, Montreal; the Matthews Duncan gold medal in Obstetrics by Mr. ROBERT CRUICKSHANK, Strichen; and the Alexander Ogston prize in Surgery by Mr. RICHARD DUTHIE DOWNIE, Rosehearty.

### GRADUATES' DINNERS.

#### ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY CLUB, LONDON.

The half-yearly dinner of the Club was held at the Criterion Restaurant on 19 May. Professor J. A. MacWilliam presided, and was accompanied by Mr. Justice Greer, Mr. J. Q. Rowett, Sir James Porter, Dr. J. Ford Anderson, Major Ewart Crogan, Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce, Dr. Arthur D. Milne, Dr. J. M. H. Macleod, Sir Ronald Ross, Sir James Reid, Sir Edward Troup, Dr. H. O. Forbes, Dr. David Bower, Sir M. C. Seton, and Mr. James D. Symon.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Aberdeen University Club, London," said recent years had been strenuous ones in the University, especially in the faculties of medicine and science, with the congestion of the classes following the war. A thing that one, as a teacher, regretted was the defective personal contact with individual members of hypertrophied classes. After dealing in the last thirty-five years with more than 3000 students, one prized

amongst one's most cherished recollections the memories of the different members of that composite body that had faced one in the lecture room in successive "crops". As regards the students of these days, it was not simply a matter of quantity, but also of quality. There had never been a better lot for earnestness and grit and public spirit. As we were proud of them in war-time, we were confident as to the part they would play in the paths of peace. They had just concluded a most successful "stunt" in the form of a Gala Week, realizing over £2000 for the Royal Infirmary and the Children's Hospital. For initiative, fertility of resource and energy in execution of their varied projects, conjoined with genuine humour and good-feeling, they far surpassed anything formerly carried out by Aberdeen students. A mock graduation which they held in spring, might have recalled to one of the honorary graduands a play called "The Chair," presented by the students of some thirty years ago, coming from the pen of the "Jackdaw of Rhymes," as they knew him then. Some time later that bird moulted its feathers and evolved into a Bulloch and, later still, into an LL.D.

After referring to recent developments on the side of teaching and research—the chair of Political Economy and the Cancer Research department and the Rowett Animal Research Institute, etc.—and alluding to the movement for centralizing the Aberdeen hospitals on one site, the Chairman concluded by saying—In thinking of that Club, his mind went back to an evening in 1884, when he had the privilege of being present at the birth of the Club. Of those who sat round the tables under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon of that day some of them, happily, were with them that evening—they were an attenuated band, but a faithful remnant. They in Aberdeen naturally looked to that Club as by far the largest and most important association of their graduates, and warmly appreciated its regard for and loyalty to the University and its memories. They looked with pride on the work done and the positions attained by Aberdeen graduates in London. It could not be denied that their record was a very remarkable one, considering the relatively small size of the University. It might be noted that in a little over twelve months about a score of Aberdeen graduates had become professors. It was unknown whether any of them had benefited by the advice tendered to one of their most distinguished graduates—"Go away and become a professor; you will never make a doctor!" (Laughter). Long might that Club flourish and serve as a rallying-point for the sons and daughters of their Alma Mater, renewing the associations and friendships of the time when they worked in "grey, wintry-featured Aberdeen" in those precious years of plastic youth with all the world before them (Loud applause).

Dr. Seymour Taylor proposed "The Guests".

Mr. Justice Greer replied in a delightful reminiscent speech. He apologized for not being an Aberdonian, for he was from South of the Tweed, but he was a graduate, and he was the third Aberdeen graduate to reach the English Bench. The first was Sir William Grant, the great Master of the Rolls in the early part of last century. The second was Lord Justice Stirling equally great as a Chancery Judge. He, himself, had landed by accident in Aberdeen, a young man of sixteen whose father wished him to be a doctor and, seeking a university where good teaching was combined with economical living, had chosen Aberdeen. Fortunately he had been advised before starting his medical course to go through Arts, and by the time he had finished his Arts he had



chosen his future career for himself. There had been a great revolution since then, but he was not sure that the old teaching could be bettered, in some ways at anyrate. A fault in the student life of the old days was that they tended to take themselves and life too seriously. That was being changed now, and he thought it was a good thing. A little more gaiety in student life did no harm.

Dr. Ford Anderson also replied, and the toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Dr. Peter Harper. The function concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne".

#### CLASS REUNIONS.

ARTS CLASS, 1881-85.—A reunion of this Class was held in the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, on the evening of 30 March, for the special purpose of entertaining three of its members who were to receive honorary degrees at the graduation on the following day, namely—General Sir George F. Milne, K.C.B., D.S.O., etc.—LL.D.; Sir George Carmichael, K.C.S.I.—LL.D.; and Rev. William M'Conachie, minister of Lauder, Berwickshire—D.D. Sir G. F. Milne and Mr. M'Conachie were present, but Sir George Carmichael was absent, being then in the south of France. Professor Niven, the only survivor of those who formed the professoriate when the members of the class were at the University, and Mr. W. Keith Leask, who was assistant Professor of Greek during the period, were also invited, but were unable to be present, the latter owing to illness.

Sheriff-Substitute P. J. Blair, Glasgow, occupied the chair, and Mr. Edward Fiddes, secretary of the Senatus and Council, Manchester University, was croupier. The other members of the Class present, besides the two guests, were—Rev. Dr. R. Sangster Anderson, Barclay United Free Church, Edinburgh; Messrs. John Minto, librarian, W. S. Society, Edinburgh; James Allan, classical master, George Watson's College, Edinburgh; John Third, D.Sc., director of education, Ayr; James Beattie, rector, Greenock High School; Rev. James T. Cox, the Manse, Dyce; Messrs. George Middleton, classical master, Aberdeen Grammar School; A. J. Raeburn, solicitor, Ellon; A. Emslie Smith, jun., advocate, Aberdeen; Dr. Geddie, Golden Square, Aberdeen; Dr. A. S. Cardno, Aberdeen; Messrs. James Elphinstone, school-master, King-Edward; James P. Niven, S.S.C., Edinburgh; James A. Wilson, science master, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen; and W. G. Tulloch, Aberdeen, hon. secretary of the Class.

In the course of the evening, the Chairman proposed the health of General Milne, and presented him, on behalf of the class, with a silver cigar and cigarette box, bearing the arms and motto of the University in coloured enamel and a silver plate bearing a suitable inscription. He was also presented with a handsomely bound copy of the Class Album. A similar copy of the Class Album was sent to Mr. Keith Leask "from a grateful class". The healths of Sir George Carmichael and Mr. M'Conachie were heartily pledged; the croupier proposed "Alma Mater"; and Mr. W. G. Tulloch submitted the toast of "Absent Class-Fellows," giving particulars of the honours and distinctions gained by members since the publication of the album.

## Personalia.

Among the King's Birthday honours recently conferred were the following:—

Companion of Honour—

Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL, Editor of the "British Weekly" since 1886 (M.A., 1870; LL.D., 1890).

Knights—

ARTHUR KEITH, Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Royal College of Surgeons (M.B., 1888; M.D., 1894; LL.D., 1911; F.R.S.).

WILLIAM TEUNON, Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta (alumnus, 1881).

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal—

Rev. WILLIAM MESTON, Professor and Bursar, Madras Christian College (M.A., 1890; B.D. [Edin.], 1895).

Among the New Year honours was the following (inadvertently omitted in the last number of the REVIEW):—

C.I.E. :—Lieut.-Colonel JOHN LAWRENCE VAN GEYZEL, Indian Medical Service (retired) (M.B., 1879).

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES WILLIAM PROFEIT, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1893), has been awarded the honour of Companion of the Star of India (C.S.I.), for valuable services rendered in the field with the Waziristan Force.

Mr. DAVID PETRIE, C.B.E., C.I.E. (M.A., 1900), of the Indian Police, has been appointed a member of the Royal Victorian Order, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Connaught to India.

The King has been pleased, upon the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to revive the office of Sculptor-in-Ordinary to His Majesty for Scotland, and to approve the appointment to the office of Mr. JAMES PITTENDRIGH MACGILLIVRAY, R.S.A., Edinburgh (LL.D., 1909).

Mr. DAVID MILNE (B.Sc. Agr., 1905) has been appointed Principal of the Panjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, and a Fellow of the Panjab University. Mr. Milne had a distinguished career as a student in the Agricultural Department, and worked specially at Agricultural Botany under Professor Trail. After completing his course for the B.Sc. in Agriculture, he obtained an appointment as an Economic Botanist in the service of the Government of India. In the course of a few years he rose to the position of Economic Botanist to the Panjab Government and Professor of Botany at the Lyallpur Agricultural College, of which he has now been made Principal.



Rev. JOHN MCKENZIE (M.A., 1904) has been appointed Principal of the Wilson College, Bombay, in succession to Principal Mackichan. The new Principal graduated with first class honours in Mental Philosophy, and subsequently took the four years' theological course at the New College, Edinburgh, being first in Scotland at the entrance and exit examinations, and gaining the Hamilton and Cunningham Fellowships. He subsequently studied at Tübingen, and was ordained to the ministry in 1908, before proceeding to the Wilson College. He is the author of "India in Transition," in the last number of the REVIEW.

Rev. JOHN GRANT MCKENZIE (M.A., 1910; B.D.) has been appointed Professor of Philosophy, Psychology, and Sociology at the Nottingham Theological College—a professorship founded by Sir Jesse Boot, who gave £10,000 as an endowment. The new Professor has been nine years in the Congregational ministry. His first pastorate was at Halifax, and three years and a half ago he became pastor of Snowhill Congregational Church, Wolverhampton. He was a delegate to a recent conference of the Congregational Union in Boston, U.S.A.

Mr. EDWARD S. EDIE, M.A., B.Sc. [Edin.], Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry at the University, has been appointed to the Chair of Bio-Chemistry in the University of Cape Town. Mr. Edie, prior to coming to Aberdeen in 1909, was Research Chemist to the School of Tropical Medicine at Liverpool.

The PRINCIPAL, Professor HARROWER, and Dr. GEORGE SMITH have been appointed by the University Court delegates to the Congress of the Universities of the Empire, to be held in Oxford, commencing on 4 July.

Professor FULTON has been appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland one of the delegates from the Church to the Council of the Presbyterian Alliance to be held at Pittsburg in September.

Readers will be glad to learn that, after a year's absence owing to serious illness, Professor MATTHEW HAY has resumed his classes and his duties as a member of the University Court and Chairman of its Finance Committee.

Professor J. ARTHUR THOMSON has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Portuguese Society of Natural Science, Lisbon. The Professor is to deliver a course of popular lectures on Natural History under the auspices of the Dundee Education Authority. The lectures are to take place on two evenings each week during three successive weeks in September and October.

Professor TERRY has been appointed by the University Court delegate to the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History, to be held in London in July.

Dr. THOMAS A. WEMYSS FULTON (M.B. [Edin.], 1884; M.D., 1887), who has been Superintendent of Scientific Investigation for the Fishery Board for Scotland since 1888, has retired. He has been Lecturer on the scientific study of fishery problems at Aberdeen University since 1908. He has now been appointed by the Development Commission a member of their Advisory Committee on Fishery Research.

Rev. WALTER ARNOLD MURSELL, recently appointed to the newly-established Lectureship in Public Reading and Speaking in the University (see p. 72), was for the last twenty-two years minister of the Thomas Coats

Memorial Church, Paisley. He was recently the guest of the congregation at a social meeting held in the Church Hall, and was presented with an illuminated address embodying in very feeling terms the admiration and regret of the congregation, along with a cheque for £1100. The presentation was made by the senior deacon of the church, who in his speech emphasized the legacy of a fine ministry left by Mr. Mursell and the church's loss by his departure. Gifts from sections of the congregation included a writing-table and a number of books. Presentations were also made to Mrs. Mursell.

Mr. GEORGE GRAY ANDERSON (alumnus, 1872-74), consulting civil engineer, Los Angeles, California, has been elected to the Board of Direction of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The honour conferred is a decided mark of professional distinction, as election to the Board is made by the individual votes of members of the society all over the States.

Mr. GEORGE MUNRO BAIN (M.A., 1908) has been appointed assistant teacher of French at Robert Gordon's College (Secondary School).

Rev. JAMES HOUSTON BAXTER (M.A. [Glas.]; B.D. [Abd.], 1920) has been appointed minister of the parish of Ballantrae, Ayrshire. After graduating B.D., Mr. Baxter became assistant at St. George's-in-the-West Church, Aberdeen.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM LANG BAXTER (M.A., King's College, 1859; D.D., 1888), who has been minister of the parish of Cameron, Fifeshire, since 1877, has applied for an assistant and successor.

Dr. ALEXANDER MIDDLETON BROWN (M.A., 1907; M.B., 1911; D.P.H., 1913), Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Chester, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health and Schools Medical Officer of Hereford.

Captain ROBERT BRUCE (M.A., 1905; B.L.), 51st (Highland) Divisional Signals, has been promoted Major.

Mr. ALLAN CAMERON (M.A., 1908), Professor of English at the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, graduated B.D. at Edinburgh University in March. He was in this country on furlough during the past two years, and studied divinity at Edinburgh. In addition to taking his degree, he was awarded the Pitt Club Scholarship, but being unable to retain this owing to his holding a teaching post in the Scottish Churches College, he was awarded instead the Glover Scholarship.

Rev. GEORGE JOHNSTONE CHREE (M.A., 1885; B.D., 1889), parish minister of Kirriemuir, has resigned his charge on account of ill-health. He has been on sick leave since June of last year. Mr. Chree has been eight years in Kirriemuir, and was previously a chaplain in India for twenty-three years.

Mr. HENRY COWIE (M.A., 1884), Headmaster of New Deer Higher Grade School, has resigned; and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER THOMSON (M.A., 1900) has been appointed his successor.

The Swedish Society Against Compulsory Vaccination has awarded its gold medal "for the man in England who has done most and made the greatest sacrifice for anti-vaccination" to Dr. CHARLES CREIGHTON (M.A., 1867; M.B., 1871; M.D., 1878; M.A. [Cantab.], 1880).

Rev. ALBERT A. DIACK has been elected minister of the East Parish Church, Peterhead. He studied divinity at Aberdeen University, and acted for some time as assistant at John Knox Parish Church, Aberdeen.

Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON DICKIE (M.A., 1902), Headmaster, Higher Grade School, Hopeman, has been presented with a gold watch by his fellow-teachers



in Moray, on retiring from the secretaryship of the Moray branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Mr. ALEXANDER FORREST (M.A., 1894) has been appointed Headmaster of Kingswells Public School, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. GEORGE TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., F.G.S. (alumnus, 1888-90), architect to the London County Council, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY GIBBON (alumnus, 1890), Publicity Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at its headquarters at Montreal, author of "Hearts and Faces," "The Conquering Hero," and other novels, has been elected President of the newly-formed Canadian Authors' Association. He is the eldest son of the late Sir WILLIAM DUFF GIBBON (alumnus, Marischal Coll., 1851-53).

Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON (M.A., 1898), who has been Headmaster of Lonmay Public School since 1905, has been appointed Headmaster of Inch Higher Grade School, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. JAMES GRANT (M.B., 1889), Rhynie, has been presented with an illuminated address and a cheque for £300, in recognition of his medical services in Rhynie and district for the past thirty-three years.

Mr. CHARLES STRACHAN HADDEN (M.A., 1912; LL.B., 1914) has been admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen.

Mr. ALEXANDER HARVEY (M.A., 1888), Headmaster, Culsalmond School, has been transferred to the Headmastership of Oyne School, Aberdeenshire.

Professor ROBERT JOHN HARVEY-GIBSON, C.B.E. (M.A., 1880; F.R.S.E.; etc.), has resigned the Holbrook Gaskell Chair of Botany in Liverpool University. He became Demonstrator in Botany at University College, Liverpool (now the University of Liverpool) in 1883; was appointed Lecturer in 1887; and has been Professor since 1894. The Botanical Department of the University has been greatly developed under Professor Harvey-Gibson, and is now comfortably housed in the Hartley Botanical Laboratories, built and equipped by Mr. W. P. Hartley and opened in 1902. During his thirty-eight years of service Professor Harvey-Gibson has taught over 4000 students, and six of his students now hold professorial chairs. He has also acted as Examiner in fifteen Universities.

Dr. ALFRED HILL (M.D., King's College, 1854), who lives at Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, recently celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, evidently in good health, for it was reported that on that day he walked to the local Baby Welfare Centre and made a speech congratulating the officials on the good work of the Centre and the mothers on their healthy babies. Dr. Hill was formerly Medical Officer of Health at Birmingham. He was for a time Examiner in Public Health, Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence at Aberdeen University.

Rev. Dr. FRANCIS ALEXANDER INNES (M.A., 1895; M.B., 1899) has resigned his position on the staff of the Livingstonia Mission of the United Free Church, circumstances having obliged him to seek work elsewhere in the meantime.

A communion table has been placed in Martyrs' and St. John's United Free Church, Edinburgh, in memory of the late Rev. ROBERT LESLIE JAFFREY (M.A., 1885), for several years minister of St. John's.

Rev. GEORGE ANDREW JOHNSTON (M.A., 1912), assistant, Arbroath, has been elected minister of Annbank, Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire. Licensed in

1915, he was for a time assistant at Gamrie, Banffshire, and then *locum tenens* at Houston, Renfrewshire. He served in the war, being attached to the Mountain Gun Battery of the Royal Garrison Artillery, and afterwards was given a chaplaincy commission in France and officiated in a hospital in Rouen.

Rev. Dr. ROBERT LAWS (M.A., 1872; M.B., 1875; D.D., 1891) has left Livingstonia for home.

Rev. JOHN LENDRUM (M.A., 1888), minister of the South United Free Church, Elgin, has been appointed Chairman of the Moray Education Authority, in succession to Mr. James F. Cumming, who resigned on becoming Convener of the County.

Mr. SAMUEL LIPP (M.A., 1912; B.Sc. 1913; B.Sc. Agr., 1914) has been appointed Science Master at Fraserburgh Academy.

Rev. Canon WILLIAM LESLIE LOW (M.A., 1862; D.D., 1901) is retiring from the incumbency of St. Columba's Episcopal Church, Largs, Ayrshire, after forty-one years' service.

Mr. JAMES McALLAN (M.A., 1911; B.Sc. [Edin.], 1918; M.R.C.V.S.) has been appointed Veterinary Inspector of the city of Aberdeen. While he was studying at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, the war broke out, and Mr. McAllan joined the army in 1914 as a trooper in the Scottish Horse and reached the rank of Farrier-Major. After passing through the 9th Officers Cadet Battalion, he was, in August 1916, gazetted to the 4th Gordon Highlanders. On War Office instructions, he relinquished his commission in order to return to College to finish his veterinary course. This he completed in July 1918. Mr. McAllan then re-joined the army, and was gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Army Veterinary Corps. In September, 1918, he proceeded to North Russia, where he served as Veterinary Officer to a column operating south of Archangel till the evacuation in September-October, 1919. During his service in Russia, Mr. McAllan, who was promoted to the rank of Captain in July 1919, had under his charge the care of about 1000 army horses, and he was successful,—despite the rigorous conditions which prevailed, in maintaining the animals in an excellent state of health and efficiency. For his services in North Russia he was awarded the Order of St. Stanislaus. In December, 1919, two months after demobilization, Mr. McAllan was given a Veterinary Inspectorship under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. From that date until June 1920, he was on "field" work for the Ministry, investigating foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever and rabies, besides conducting research into an outbreak of lamb disease in Northumberland. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that he has put in a spell of work aboard the "mystery ship," upon which the Ministry is conducting exhaustive investigations into foot-and-mouth disease. In June, 1920, Mr. McAllan entered the laboratory of the Ministry at New Haw, Weybridge. Here he was engaged in the diagnosis of contagious diseases and in research work, and was sent on investigation into animal diseases in Wales and Northumberland. Part of his duties was the testing of cattle for tuberculosis prior to their export overseas.

Mr. ALEXANDER MACDONALD (M.A., 1887), Headmaster of Crossroads School, Durris, Kincardineshire, has retired under the age limit. In appreciation of his services as the parish schoolmaster for the past thirty-two years, he was presented with gifts subscribed for by a large number of friends in the district and beyond it. The principal gift took the form of a wallet of Treasury notes.



Rev. ROBERT JOHN MACKAY (M.A., 1911; LL.B., 1918), Minister of Petty United Free Church, Inverness-shire, has been elected minister of the West United Free Church, Broughty-Ferry. Mr. Mackay served in the war, first as a private and then as an officer, and was awarded the D.S.O. and M.C. Mr. Mackay has been presented with farewell gifts from the Ceilidh Society, Dalcross, of which he was President. The Chairman said Mr. Mackay's departure was a great loss to the Highlands, where gifted Gaelic-speaking ministers were so much needed.

One of the fossil plants discovered in the chert or flint at Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, has been named *Asteroxylon Mackiei* in honour of Dr. WILLIAM MACKIE, Elgin (M.A., 1878; M.B., 1888; M.D., 1897; D.P.H., 1904), who was one of the discoverers of the fossil plants. The name *Algites (pala conitella) Cranii* has been given to a remarkable alga of which traces have been found in the chert, after Rev. WILLIAM CRAN, Congregational minister, Westhill, Skene, Aberdeenshire (M.A., 1880; B.D. [Edin.] 1884).

Mr. DONALD MACLEAN (M.A., 1902) has been appointed Headmaster of Boroughmuir Higher Grade School, Edinburgh. After graduating, he was appointed English Master of Fordyce Academy, and in 1903 assistant to the Professor of English at Aberdeen University. From 1904 to 1919 he was principal teacher of English and History at the Boroughmuir School, and for the past two years had been Deputy Headmaster.

Rev. JOHN WOOD MACPHAIL (M.A., 1907), minister of Carron United Free Church, Falkirk, has been appointed minister of Queen's Cross United Free Church, Glasgow.

Rev. MICHAEL JAMES MACPHERSON (M.A. 1887; B.D., 1893), recently attained his semi-jubilee as minister of the parish of Bourtie, Aberdeenshire, which he became in 1896, in succession to Rev. William L. Davidson, who in the previous year had been appointed Professor of Logic in Aberdeen University. In honour of the occasion, Mr. Macpherson was presented by his congregation and friends with a gown and cassock and Treasury notes; and gifts were also presented to Mrs. Macpherson and Miss Macpherson.

Mr. PETER CRAIK MACQUOID (M.A., 1919) has been appointed assistant to Rev. David Cathels, Hawick Parish Church.

A movement is on foot to place in the London School of Tropical Medicine a portrait of Sir PATRICK MANSON, G.C.M.G. (M.B., 1865; M.D., 1866; LL.D., 1886), and a bronze or marble plaque there in his honour. Sir Alexander Ogston, in an appeal in support of the movement contributed to the Aberdeen newspapers, described Sir Patrick as "probably the most distinguished man of science who ever graduated in medicine in the University of Aberdeen," adding—"It would be no easy matter to tell in a few words how enormous has been the influence of his investigations into the nature and prevention of disease, and how world-wide have been the results of his work".

Mr. WILLIAM MORRICE (M.A., 1920) has gained the Lumsden and Sachs Fellowship at the Aberdeen United Free Church College, and the Principal Salmond prize in Dogmatics; and Mr. WILLIAM GRANT (M.A., 1919) has gained the Foote Scholarship in Hebrew and the Eadie prize in New Testament Greek.

Dr. JOHN MORRISON (M.A., 1915; M.B., 1917; D.P.H.) has been

appointed Assistant School Medical Inspector under the Ayrshire Education Authority.

Mr. GEORGE MURRAY (M.A., 1882), Headmaster of Dyce Public School for the past thirty-six years, was entertained at a complimentary luncheon in the Grand Hotel, Aberdeen, on 21 May, by the members of the Aberdeen Landward Branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, in view of his early retirement from active duty and in recognition of his many services to the local branches of the Educational Institute.

Mr. JOHN PATON MURRAY, (M.A., 1919), has been appointed assistant to Rev. D. Findlay Clark, John Knox Parish Church, Aberdeen.

Mr. JAMES PHILIP (M.A., 1888), Rector of Inverurie Academy, has notified his intention of resigning.

Rev. PIRIE PHILIP (M.A., 1871 ; B.D., 1878), who has been minister of Kells Parish, Kirkcudbright, since 1879, has decided to retire. He is in his seventy-first year.

Rev. ALEXANDER IRVINE PIRIE (M.A., 1902 ; B.D.), on leaving Aberdeen for Kilmarnock, was presented by the congregation of Carden Place United Free Church with a cheque, Mrs. Pirie receiving a diamond ring.

Rev. JAMES RAE (M.A., 1910 ; B.D.), minister of the United Free Church, Morebattle, Kelso, has received a unanimous call from the congregation of the Logan Martin United Free Church, Leslie, Fifeshire.

Dr. ROBERT RANNIE (M.B., 1887), on the occasion of his leaving Culter to become School Medical Officer for Kincardineshire, was entertained at dinner by a company of friends. Mr. Alexander Forbes Irvine of Drum presided.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'DONALD REID (M.A., 1877) is retiring from the Headmastership of the Central Public School, Peterhead, having reached the age limit. Mr. JAMES McLEAN (M.A., 1893), Headmaster, Lumphanan School, has been appointed his successor.

A service of brass offertory dishes has just been dedicated in Dunblane Cathedral to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. GEORGE REITH (M.A., 1861 ; D.D., 1892), minister of the United Free College Church, Glasgow (see REVIEW, vii., 191). The service consists of one large alms dish for the Communion table and twelve smaller dishes. In the ceremony of dedication it was stated that on several occasions Dr. Reith had spent a holiday at Dunblane and had delighted to worship in the Cathedral, and it was the love which he had for the Cathedral that had prompted the generous and beautiful gift of offertory dishes. Memorials to Dr. Reith of a somewhat similar nature are also in use in Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London, where Dr. Reith was married, and in two country churches in England with which he had considerable connection—the Parish Church of Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex, and the Congregational Church of Lynton, North Devon.

Mr. GEORGE NEISH RITCHIE (M.A., 1891), teacher in the Aberdeen Grammar School, has resigned on account of ill-health.

Dr. JAMES RITCHIE (M.A., 1904 ; D.Sc. ; F.R.S.E.), has been promoted to be head of the Natural History Department in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, in succession to Dr. Eagle Clarke.

Professor R. L. G. RITCHIE, of the University of Birmingham, is the writer of a paper on Modern Languages which appears in a new volume of essays, "The Modern Teacher: Essays on Educational Aims and Methods," published by Messrs. Methuen & Co.



Mr. FRANK SCORGIE (M.A., 1914) has been appointed teacher of mathematics at Robert Gordon's Secondary School, Aberdeen, in place of Mr. JOHN MILNE (M.A., 1909).

Dr. DOUGLAS SOMERVILLE SCOTT (M.B., 1916) has received the diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Rev. Dr. ROBERT SEMPLE (D.D., 1919) has just completed fifty years' ministry at Ruthrieston United Free (formerly Free) Church, Aberdeen.

Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY SHIRRAS (M.A., 1907; F.S.S.), Director of Statistics, Government of India, has been appointed head of a Labour Department recently instituted in the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay, to deal with all matters relating to labour statistics and intelligence, industrial disputes (conciliation, arbitration, courts of inquiry) and labour legislation.

Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLAS SIMPSON (M.A., 1919), the University Lecturer on History, is to present annually to the best Greek scholar in the Aberdeen Grammar School a silver medal in memory of his father, the late Dr. H. F. Morland Simpson (LL.D., 1911). The medal is to be known as the Morland Simpson Memorial Medal.

Rev. Dr. JOHN SKINNER (M.A., 1876; D.D., 1895; D.D. [Oxon.], 1920) has intimated his intention of resigning the Principalship of Westminster College, Cambridge, at next year's meeting of the General Assembly of the English Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SKINNER (M.A., 1880; D.D., 1908) (brother of Dr. John Skinner) has resigned the offices of Principal and Professor of the Madras Christian College, on account of the state of his wife's health. He has also retired from the missionary staff of the United Free Church. Dr. Skinner, who is a native of Inverurie, became a Professor in the Madras College in 1884, and succeeded Dr. Charles Cooper as Principal in 1899. He was for many years a member of the Senate and of the Syndicate of the University of Madras, and helped to shape the higher education of the presidency. He received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the first class in 1916, and was made a C.I.E. in 1919.

Mr. ALEXANDER SMART (M.A., 1918) has been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, and has been appointed assistant in the East Parish Church, Aberdeen.

A tablet to the memory of Rev. Dr. JAMES SMITH (M.A., King's Coll., 1856; B.D. [Edin.]; LL.D., Abdn., 1892) has been placed in Newhills Parish Church. Dr. Smith was minister of Newhills for fifty-six years—from 1861 till his death in 1917. The tablet was unveiled by the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair.

The Fullerton Scholarship in Mental Philosophy has been awarded to Mr. WILLIAM SOUTER (M.A., 1920).

Rev. WILLIAM AYLMER STARK (M.A., 1889), who has been on service for five years in the Royal Army Chaplains' Department, has been compelled, by reasons of health, to apply for demobilization. For a considerable period of his military service, Mr. Stark was senior chaplain to the Woolwich Garrison.

Rev. WILLIAM ROBERT STEWART (M.A., 1891), minister of the United Free Church, Slamannan, Stirlingshire, has been unanimously elected minister of the Levenside and South United Free Church, Renton, Dumbartonshire. After graduating, Mr. Stewart taught for two years in the Central Public School, Inverness, and then entered the Divinity Hall of the Glasgow Free

Church College, and was appointed minister of Slamannan in 1898. During the war, he enlisted in the 14th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and went to France, with the rank of corporal, with the 40th Division. Whilst acting as corporal of the Brigade Snipers, he received a commission as chaplain. He afterwards served in Egypt and Palestine.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SUMMERS SUTHERLAND (M.A., 1876; D.D., 1912), a distinguished Indian missionary, has retired (on medical advice) after forty-one years' service. Dr. Sutherland, who is a native of Fraserburgh, shortly after being licensed in 1879, accepted an appointment in the Scottish Universities Mission at Kalimpong, 300 miles due north of Calcutta, on the slopes of the Himalayas. His "diocese" covered an immense area, the extreme points of which were separated by 200 miles; and in connection with his work he had to go over passes 14,000 feet above sea-level with mule transport. In addition to conducting evangelistic work Dr. Sutherland was Principal of a school for training native teachers of primary schools in the district, and so successful was his work that he came to be considered one of the best authorities on education in Bengal. On leaving Kalimpong, the residents presented him with valuable parting gifts and an illuminated address, which contained the following passages:—

You came to Kalimpong in the year 1879 and commenced the work of teaching amongst the few inhabitants of the place, who dwelt in a few huts scattered about in the hills and valleys. In those days there were more wild animals than human beings in the dense forests that covered these hills—posts, telegraphs, and railways being unknown. It was in this wild place, solitary, cut off from all society, among people of a strange race speaking a foreign tongue and embracing a different religion, that you commenced your good work. For the past forty-one years you have given the best of yourself for the good of humanity and for the people of this district with the result that, at this present moment, we have our own teachers, doctors, pastors, and preachers, who are rendering good service all over these hills and valleys, and who, more or less, owe their training and education to you. And, above all, you have established a permanent seat of learning in this district, with which your name will ever be gratefully remembered and associated. . . . We are deeply grateful to you, Sir, for your long and unselfish work among us, and it is with deep regret that we now part from you.

Mr. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR THIRD (M.A., 1897; B.Sc., 1901), principal teacher of Science, High School, Stirling, has been appointed Rector of the School, in succession to Dr. George Lowson, resigned. Mr. Third is a brother of Dr. JOHN ALEXANDER THIRD (M.A. 1885; D.Sc., 1899), Director of Education for Ayrshire.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM S. URQUHART (M.A., 1897; B.D.; D.Phil.), of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, has been appointed one of the representatives to the Congress of the Universities of the Empire to be held at Oxford in July.

Major EDWARD WILLIAM WATT, 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1898), has resigned his commission, and has been granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with permission to wear the prescribed uniform. Colonel Watt was mobilized with the 4th Gordon Highlanders, and served throughout the war, during the greater part of which he commanded the 4th (Reserve) Battalion Gordon Highlanders. He afterwards served in France and Germany.

Rev. THOMAS MEIKLE WATT (M.A., 1898), senior assistant, St. Michael's, Dumfries, has been appointed minister of St. Modan's Church, Falkirk. Mr. Watt was for some time assistant to Rev. Dr. John Hunter in Trinity Congre-



gational Church, Glasgow, but in 1919 he was admitted to the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and since then has been serving in assistantships.

Mr. JOHN YOUNG (M.A., 1909) has been appointed first assistant teacher in St. Clement Street Public School, Aberdeen.

Miss ELIZABETH E. AUCHINACHIE (M.A., 1915) has been appointed a teacher in Rothiemay Public School, Banffshire.

Miss ROSE KEMP (M.A., 1913), teacher in the Central Higher Grade School, Aberdeen, has resigned.

Miss CHRISTINA GREIG O'CONNOR (M.A., 1915) has graduated B.A. with honours, at Oxford University.

Miss MARGARET A. SUTHERLAND (M.A., 1917) is at present on the staff of the "British Weekly". She graduated with first-class honours in English Literature.

Miss EVA M. C. TONNOCHY (M.A., 1913) has been working for some time in the American Embassy at Paris.

Among works by University men recently published were:—"Studies in Human Nature," by Professor Baillie; "The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament," Part IV. (I. to L.) by Professor Dr. George Milligan; "Nature All the Year Round," by Professor J. Arthur Thomson; "Don Quixote: Some War-Time Reflections on its Character and Influence," by Professor Grierson (English Association pamphlet); "The Captivi," and "The Trinummus," of Plautus, translated into English parallel verse by Professor William Ritchie; "Meteorology: An Introductory Treatise," by A. E. M. Geddes, Lecturer in Natural Philosophy; "Afric's Sunny Fountains," travel notes of a visit to the African mission fields of the Church of Scotland, by the Very Rev. Dr. J. N. Ogilvie, Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee; "Forty Years of Trout and Salmon Fishing," by John Low Dickie (M.B., 1895); "Mensæ Secundæ," edited by John Minto Robertson; "Manual of Modern Scots," by William Grant (conjointly with Professor J. M. Dixon); "Map-Reading," by John W. Cameron (M.A., 1909).

During the recent sittings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Professor ARTHUR R. CUSHNY, Edinburgh University (M.A., 1886; M.D., 1892; LL.D., 1911), presented to the Church a portrait of Rev. Dr. JOHN MORISON, minister of Canisbay, Caithness, from 1780 to 1798, who was the author of the 19th, 21st, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 35th Paraphrases, the 35th being the well-known paraphrase sung at the Communion service—" 'Twas on that night when doom'd to know," etc. Dr. Morison was a native of Cairnie, Aberdeenshire; studied at King's College, Aberdeen (M.A., 1771); and received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1792. Professor Cushny, in presenting the portrait, said that last year the portrait came into the hands of Rev. Robert Cushny of Bellie's granddaughters, who now wished to present it to the Church. They desired to hand it over free and unconditioned, but at the same time they would like it associated in some way with their father, Rev. Robert Cushny, Longside, the last of a series of five ministers who had occupied pulpits in Aberdeenshire and Moray and had together served for 211 years. Professor Cushny is a grandson of Rev. Dr. Cushny of Rayne. The genealogical line is as follows:—

Rev. ALEXANDER CUSHNY  
(M.A., King's Coll., 1774),  
Minister of Oyne, 1786-1839.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY  
(M.A., Mar. Coll., 1805 ; D.D.,  
Aberd., 1864),  
Minister of Strachan, 1815-20  
" " Rayne, 1820-74.

Rev. JOHN CUSHNY  
(M.A., Mar. Coll., 1844),  
Minister of Speymouth, 1848-71  
" " Huntly, 1871-75.

Rev. ROBERT CUSHNY  
(M.A., Mar. Coll., 1826),  
Minister of Inch, 1836-43  
" " Bellie, 1843-81.

Rev. ROBERT CUSHNY  
(M.A., Aberd., 1871 ; B.D., 1874),  
Minister of Longside, 1877-1904.

Rev. WILLIAM LINDSAY GORDON's election as minister of Yetholm, Roxburgh, may lead to further investigations into the history of the group of gipsy Gordons there, of whom the best known was Jean Gordon, the prototype of Meg Merrilees. Although a good deal has been written on the subject, notably in the first volume (1817) of "Blackwood's Magazine," much remains to be done. A predecessor of the Rev. W. L. Gordon, namely the Rev. John Baird, did a great deal for the gipsies. In 1839 he wrote a curious pamphlet "The Scottish Gipsy's Advocate," and further facts will be found in the memoir on him written in 1862 by Dr. William Baird. Baird started a committee for improving the gipsies, the Rev. Dr. Robert Gordon (alumnus of Marischal College, 1809 and D.D. thereof, 1823) becoming chairman. Dr. Gordon's father was schoolmaster of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, but James Simson in his "Discussion on the Gipsies" (1895) notes that Dr. Gordon "frequently said that he himself was a gipsy". A portrait of Dr. Gordon, painted by John Partridge, R.A., was presented to the University by his granddaughters last year.

Earl Haig, during his recent visit to South Africa, was entertained at dinner by the Pietermaritzburg Caledonian Society. In the course of the proceedings, some verses by Professor ALEXANDER PETRIE (M.A., 1903), the Bard of the Society, were read. They were titled "A Welcome to Earl Haig—'The Hammer of the Hun,'" and were set to the air of "The British Grenadiers". The opening verse went as follows :—

Some talk o' Davie Beattie,  
And some o' Marshal Foch,  
O' Pershing, Joffre, and others  
That helped to whack the Boche,  
But o' a' the world's great sodgers  
Wha's fame flies far and wide,  
I doot if ony can compare  
Wi' Haig o' Bemersyde.



## Obituary.

Among prominent graduates who have recently passed away, one of the most outstanding and distinguished was Sir JOHN MACDONELL, K.C.B., F.B.A. (M.A., 1865; LL.D., 1892), who died at his residence, 31 Kensington Park Gardens, London, on 17 March, aged seventy-five. He was one of a family several members of which have risen to positions of eminence, his brothers including the late James Macdonell, a distinguished journalist (whose life was written by Sir William Robertson Nicoll); Alexander Macdonell (M.A., 1872), who entered the Indian educational service and rose to be Inspector of Schools in Bengal; and the late George Paul Macdonell, who became a barrister.

Sir John Macdonell graduated in 1865 along with William Minto and William Robertson Smith: no such trio, it has been said, have ever appeared as fellow-students at Aberdeen; they all rose to great distinction and each of them became a Professor. After graduating, Macdonell engaged for a few years in journalism—first, on the staff of the "Scotsman" in Edinburgh, and then as a contributor to the "Spectator" and other London papers; and he also wrote several books, including "A Survey of Political Economy" and volumes on "The Land Question" and "The Law of Master and Servant".

While engaged in literary work he read for the bar and in 1873 he was called at the Middle Temple. In 1884 he was appointed revising barrister for Middlesex. He became one of the counsel to the Board of Trade and the London Chamber of Commerce—appointments due not less to his work in economics and in statistical research, than to his legal reputation. He was appointed a Master of the Supreme Court in 1889, an office which necessitates withdrawal from practice at the bar, and which is one of high importance and standing in the English Judicature. In 1912 he became Senior Master and King's Remembrancer. In 1901 he succeeded Mr. Augustine Birrell as Quain Professor of Comparative Law in University College, London, and it was only in December, 1919, that he resigned the Professorship, which was followed by his retirement from the mastership of the Supreme Court in February, 1920.

Sir John Macdonell was a jurist of great eminence, and his services in the field of international jurisprudence were many and distinguished. He edited the "Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law" and his lectures at University College formed the basis of works which will probably be posthumously published, and which will include treatises on the "History of Treaties," and "Private International Law". One of his most valuable services was the editing of the new series of State Trials, a work of great historical as well as legal importance. He also edited the Civil and Criminal Judicial Statistics. He was a vice-president of the Royal Statistical Society, a member of the International Institute of Statistics and an Associate of the

"Institut de Droit International". He sat on various Royal Commissions; he was a warm supporter of the Penal Reform League; and in November, 1919, at the age of seventy-two, he undertook the chairmanship of the committee to inquire into crimes committed by the German forces in the war on land and sea. His interest in journalism was continued throughout his life, and for upwards of forty years he was a valued contributor to the "Times," alike of leaders, reviews, and special articles.

In a notice of "a career that was remarkable in many ways," "The Times" said:—

From early days his chambers were "a little academe". He was never a professional man only. To him the law was a human thing, not a code. He was a teacher, a philosopher, and a reformer. It would be hard to name many men who as lawyers had more diversified interests and a broader outlook on life. His death has come at a moment when those principles of international law which he had supported with his vast knowledge of the ancient jurists and of European history have been vindicated before the world and have been pledged to permanent recognition. The public generally were, perhaps, unaware of his genius, for he retained always the modesty of the true scholar. There were few fields of learning that he did not explore. In the science of law, ancient and modern, he had not many equals; he was a jurist whose opinions were honoured and revered by every legal institution in the world. Whether he spoke or wrote on the legal system of ancient Greece, or on the origins and development of the Common Law of England, or on the great writers of international jurisprudence, he disclosed a mind stored with rare learning.

Another graduate of great distinction who died recently was Dr. WILLIAM JOHN IRONSIDE BRUCE (M.B., 1900; M.D., 1903; D.P.H., 1903), one of the foremost of the younger physicians practising radiography in London. He was, there is every reason to believe, a martyr to science, his death resulting from the practice of the X-ray treatment. Quite recently, a danger other than that of dermatitis has been discovered in connection with the X-rays, long exposure to the rays apparently bringing about a form of blood degeneration, which, when it becomes acute, is rapidly fatal. Dr. Bruce evidently fell a victim to this insidious malady. He died at his residence, 10 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, on 21 March, after an illness of seven weeks' duration. He was the younger son of the late Dr. WILLIAM BRUCE of Dingwall (M.A., King's Coll., 1855; M.D., 1858; LL.D., Aberd., 1891) (see p. 91), and was in the forty-fifth year of his age. After graduating, he served in the South African War of 1900-01 as a civil surgeon attached to the South African Field Force. On the termination of the war, he started practice in London, joining the staff of the Charing Cross Hospital, of which his uncle, Dr. JOHN MITCHELL BRUCE (M.A., 1866; LL.D., 1900) was then Dean. He devoted himself specially to X-ray treatment and had charge of the X-ray departments at Charing Cross Hospital, and he was, besides, chief radiographic officer of the principal tuberculosis sanatorium at Midhurst, Sussex. He developed an improved method of localizing foreign bodies, such as bullets and needles, in the tissues, and devised a special form of operating table.

The medical correspondent of "The Times," writing on Dr. Bruce's death, said:—

The dangers to which physicians making use of X-rays in their daily practice expose themselves receive a new and tragic illustration in the death of Dr. Ironside Bruce, radiologist to Charing Cross Hospital. Not only so, but it would appear that the new X-ray tubes possess powers of penetration, and so of injury, far in excess of those which characterised the early forms, and that Dr. Bruce has fallen victim to a destruction of the blood—



so-called aplastic pernicious anæmia—occasioned by frequent exposure to the gamma rays which these tubes emit. In other words, the protective measures devised against the older tubes are inadequate when used against the newer, the rays from which are not stopped by the screens.

When the tubes of higher penetrating power were introduced, Dr. Bruce was among the first to obtain them. Indeed the writer had a long discussion with him on the subject before these tubes had come into general employment. Dr. Bruce believed then that the improvements obtained would greatly enlarge the usefulness of the X-rays, more especially in the treatment of malignant growths and blood diseases. His hopes have been in a measure fulfilled, and his own work on the anæmias remains as a memorial to his industry and imagination.

Unhappily, what seems to have occurred in other directions has occurred in this one also; the effect of a few doses of the rays and the effect of many doses are different. In his zeal to help others, this brilliant young physician has sacrificed his own life. The end too came, it would seem, with startling suddenness. It was not until last January that Dr. Bruce fell ill, and it was not until a few weeks ago that the real nature of his disease was understood. Every kind of effort—including a transfusion of blood from a willing donor—was then exhausted to save him.

Ironside Bruce's place in radiological medicine is a very high one. He occupied a position in the front rank, and his researches were of the most brilliant kind. His martyrdom holds a quality of inspiration.

Dr. WILLIAM SCHOLLE, Lecturer in French at the University, died at his residence, 15 Ashley Road, Aberdeen, on 15 June, aged sixty-seven. He was a native of the province of Hanover, Germany, but during his residence in Aberdeen he became naturalized as a British subject. He studied at the Universities of Berlin and of Strassburg, of which latter he held the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1884 he was appointed Lecturer in German and in French at the University College of Aberystwith, North Wales, and later became Professor of French there. In 1893 he was appointed Lecturer in German and in French in Aberdeen University when the new Ordinance providing for a course in foreign languages became operative. Later on, two separate lectureships in German and in French were instituted, and the latter—French being his favourite subject—fell to Dr. Scholle. He was a very fine linguist, possessing an excellent knowledge not only of his own special subjects, German and French, but also of the language and literature of Spain and of Italy, and of this, his adopted country. In collaboration with Dr. George Smith, Principal of the Training Centre, he prepared and published an excellent German Reader, and also a Manual of Phonetics—both for the use of the middle forms. Dr. Scholle was a skilled chess player, and on three different occasions carried off the championship of the Aberdeen Chess Club.

Mr. ALFRED MACLEOD, late Lecturer in Elocution in the University, died at his residence, 2 Fonthill Road, Aberdeen, on 3 June, aged seventy-three. For many years he was a well-known figure in the educational life of Aberdeen. He was a son of the late Mr. John Macleod, artist, Edinburgh. He was trained as a teacher at Edinburgh University, but early began to follow his bent towards elocution, the late Professor David Masson, of Edinburgh University, advising and encouraging him to become a public lecturer and teacher of the art. Mr. Macleod gained distinction in the class of Rhetoric and English Literature for his readings, class work, and essays, and Professor Masson presided at his first public reading. After forming and conducting an elocution class for divinity students at Edinburgh, Mr. Macleod took charge of a similar class for divinity students at Aberdeen University initiated by Professor Milligan in 1874. Subsequently in terms of an Act of the General

Assembly of the Church of Scotland of 1883, a class was formally instituted, and in the following year Mr. Macleod was appointed Lecturer by the Divinity Faculty. In 1894, Mr. Macleod, on the recommendation of the Senatus, was recognized as a Lecturer in the University, and he continued to conduct the elocution class until his retirement in 1919—a continuous period of service in the University of forty-five years. On coming to Aberdeen in 1874, Mr. Macleod was appointed visiting master in elocution to all the schools under the Aberdeen School Board, and also as lecturer to the divinity students in the Free Church College. He held the position of visiting master in elocution to the School Board until 1913 when he retired under the age-limit. For a time he held the position of Professor of Elocution at Blairs College, while he was also lecturer to the old Church of Scotland Training College, and lecturer on phonetics under the Provincial Committee until the students were removed from the University to the Training Centre. He was the author of three publications dealing with elocution.

Dr. JOHN HARLEY BROOKS (M.B., 1887; M.D., 1892) died at his residence, Maes-y-Llan, Boncath, Pembrokeshire, on 24 May, aged fifty-nine. He was for several years medical superintendent of the Mile-End Infirmary, London.

Mr. WALTER JOHN BRODIE (M.A., 1865), banker, Coleman's Falls, Virginia, United States, died at the residence of his son, Professor W. M. Brodie, near Blacksburg, Virginia, on 10 January, aged seventy-five. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Walter Brodie, farmer, Moonzie, Cupar-Fife, formerly of Scotston, Laurencekirk. He was in the class of which (as mentioned previously) Sir John Macdonell, Professor Minto, and Professor Robertson Smith were members.

Captain ROBERT SCOTT CUMMING, M.C., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1915), died at the 3rd British General Hospital, Basra, Mesopotamia, on 14 March. He was the elder son of the late Mr. ROBERT CUMMING, advocate in Aberdeen (M.A., 1881). He was one of the ablest students of his year, graduating with second-class honours in medicine and surgery, and winning the John Murray Gold Medal for the most distinguished graduate in medicine and the Matthews Duncan Gold Medal in obstetrics. On graduating, he received a commission in the R.A.M.C., and was sent to India, proceeding to Mesopotamia later. He saw considerable active service; was mentioned in dispatches, April, 1917; and in June of the same year was awarded the Military Cross.

Mr. GEORGE DUTHIE (M.A., 1886; B.A. [Cantab.], 1890; F.R.S.E., 1899), died in Rhodesia on 14 June, aged fifty-six. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. George F. Duthie, headmaster of Woodside Public School (see REVIEW, vii., 92). After graduating at Aberdeen with second-class honours in Mathematics, he proceeded to Cambridge, and became one of the Wranglers in 1889 and B.A. in the following year. He was for a session or two assistant to Professor George Pirie (Mathematics), Aberdeen, and then became a mathematical master in the Edinburgh Academy. Mr. Duthie went out to Rhodesia in 1901, entering the service of the British South Africa Company, and two years afterwards was appointed to the responsible post of Director of Education. In 1914 he was appointed by the Company, with the approval of the Colonial Secretary, one of the official members of the enlarged Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia, which entitled him to the designation, "Hon.". A few years ago, he relinquished his educational appointment and devoted himself to agriculture, having purchased a farm of 2000 acres situated about a



hundred miles from Salisbury. Mr. Duthie was one of five brothers, all graduates in Arts or Medicine at Aberdeen, who went to South Africa.

Dr. ROBERT DANIEL ALBERT FARQUHARSON (M.B., 1901) died at a nursing home at Newcastle-on-Tyne on 23 April. He was a son of the late Dr. ROBERT ALEXANDER FARQUHARSON (M.A., 1861; M.B., 1864), a native of Ballater, who died in the United States in 1873. After graduating he began practice at Washington, County Durham, and he was still in practice there at the time of his death. He was medical officer of health for the Harraton division of the Chester-le-Street Union.

Captain WILFRED FRANCIS HAWKINS, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1914) died in a military hospital in Belfast on 21 April. He joined the R.A.M.C. at the outbreak of the war, and, after service in Egypt, went to the Western front with the Indian Cavalry, and subsequently to the Palestine theatre of operations when that force moved to the East under General Allenby. On demobilisation, he was transferred to Leith, where he was stationed for a few months, and later proceeded to Belfast. He died from an internal complaint, aggravated by some unknown disease contracted on service. Captain Hawkins, who was a native of London, was a son-in-law of Mr. Andrew Craig, Chairman of the Aberdeen Parish Council.

Mr. JAMES HUTCHEON (M.A., 1910; F.R.G.S.) died at Johannesburg on 4 June. He was for a time a teacher, first at Invergordon, and later at Oban. He specialized in geography and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He received a teaching appointment in Cape Town, and on the formation of the Geography Department of the University College, Johannesburg, about five months ago, he was appointed its head. Mr. Hutcheon was the only surviving son of Mr. James Hutcheon, 11 Orchard Place, Aberdeen. In December last he married Miss Cecilia Wessels, daughter of the Hon. Cornelius H. Wessels, Commissioner of Public Works, Orange River Province.

Dr. WILLIAM ADAM MICHIE (M.B., 1879; M.D., 1885) died at his residence, 15A Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, on 11 May, aged sixty-seven. He was a native of Towie, Aberdeenshire. After graduating, he acquired the medical practice at Cove, Kincardineshire, and worked there until 1905, when he went to London.

Mr. ALEXANDER MORGAN SMITH ROBERTSON (M.A., 1887) died at his residence, 86 Fountainhall Road, Aberdeen, on 27 April, aged fifty-four. He was educated at Robert Gordon's Hospital and College and at the University, where he was fifth bursar in 1883. He studied law and became a solicitor, and had been in partnership with his brother, Mr. William Robertson, since 1893.

Mr. GEORGE SHEPHERD (M.A., 1903), Headmaster of the Public School, Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, died at the Schoolhouse, on 13 June, aged forty-two. He was a son of the late Mr. George Shepherd, shipmaster, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen.

Mr. GEORGE SORRIE (M.A., 1872), late Headmaster of Stonehaven Public School, died at his residence, 14 Bath Street, Stonehaven, on 14 June, aged sixty-six. He was a native of Kintore, and took his degree when he was eighteen years of age. In 1874, he was appointed Headmaster of Inverkeithny Public School, Banffshire, and was successively in charge of the public schools at Duthil and Abernethy, Inverness-shire, and Banchory and Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. He retired three years ago on account of ill health, and had been an invalid since.

Dr. PETER TYTLER (M.B., 1872; M.D., 1875) died at his residence, 23 Broadway, Withington, Manchester, on 9 April, aged seventy-one. He was the second son of the late Mr. William Tytler, farmer, Milton of Corsindae, Midmar, Aberdeenshire. After graduating M.B., he was for a time assistant medical officer at the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen, where one of his colleagues on the staff was Dr. William MacGregor (afterwards Sir William MacGregor, the Colonial Governor). In 1873 he was appointed house surgeon to the Clinical Hospital (now Northern Hospital), Manchester, and, later, he began general practice at Cheetham Hill, Manchester. He was elected honorary surgeon to the Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, in 1876, and held the post for forty years, being senior surgeon for many years. In 1916, on retiring from the active staff, he was appointed consulting surgeon. Dr. Tytler had an extensive general practice as well, which he carried on up to the end of his professional career. His clientele included a large number of Jews and foreign residents. He was beloved by all classes, British and foreign, and he was gratified to know that, during a serious illness some years ago, his recovery was prayed for by Catholics, Jews, and Protestants alike.

The "British Medical Journal" described Dr. Tytler as "a fine example of the type of energetic intelligent men sent into the profession from the University of Aberdeen fifty years ago"; and, in the course of a sketch of his career, said:—

As a surgeon he often obtained very successful results. Early in his career he was much interested in trephining operations, and so long ago as 1892 published successful cases of compound depressed fracture of the skull treated by elevation and reimplantation of fragments. He also recorded a successful case of ruptured interstitial tubal pregnancy treated by suture of the fissure, and described a method of treating empyema by antiseptic plugging. One of his most successful operations (recorded in the "British Medical Journal," 7 February, 1903) was in a case of marked compression myelitis, caused by spinal hydatid cysts. He removed fourteen hydatid cysts from the vertebral canal. Excellent results followed. Another of his cases, which was much discussed at the time in the district where he practised, was one of Cæsarean section performed on a Jewish woman who had just died. With no instruments beyond those in his pocket case, he removed a living child from the uterus of the dead woman. The child lived to adult age.

Dr. ALEXANDER WATT (M.B., 1896), 398 Caledonia Road, Glasgow, died at a nursing home in Glasgow on 1 April, aged fifty-two. He had been in practice in Glasgow for several years, and before going to Glasgow had practised at Prudhoe-on-Tyne, Northumberland. He was a native of Stonehaven.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir JAMES ROBERT DUNLOP SMITH, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, died at the Nordrach-on-Dee Sanatorium, Banchory, on 24 April. He was the younger brother of Principal Sir George Adam Smith, and the two were educated together at the Edinburgh High School and University, and their names appeared at the same time in the Honours lists as Knights. Sir James Dunlop Smith had a distinguished career in India, and was selected by Lord Minto, the Viceroy, to be his private secretary. He was called home in 1910 by Lord Morley to become Political A.D.C.



## Index to Volume VIII.

- Aberdeen Graduate as Pioneer in Fiji, An.*  
By J. M. Bulloch, 233.
- Aberdeen University Club, London, 78, 269.
- Aberdeen University Club, Manchester, 78.
- Aberdeen University Edinburgh Association, 167.
- Adam, Rev. William : note on, 80.
- Ad eundem gradum* Degree, 266.
- Agricultural Department, Extension of, 257.
- Alexander, Rev. Dr. Alexander : note on, 174.
- Anderson, Rev. Edward E. : D.D., 172 ; Principal, St. And. Coll., Sydney, 80.
- Anderson, George G. : note on, 274.
- Anderson, P. J. : letter on "Remarkable Longevity," 143 ; *Robert Walker*, 42.
- Anderson, Robert : *Obituary*, 90, 186, 283 ; *Personalia*, 79, 172, 272 ; *University Topics*, 66, 163, 256.
- Andrew, Alexander : death of, 92.
- Art of the Theatre, On the.* By A. Parry Gunn, 129.
- Auchinachie, Elizabeth E. : note on, 281.
- BAILLIE, Professor J. B. : notes on, 79, 281.
- Bain, George M. : note on, 274.
- Balmoral Bursaries, The, 260.
- Barclay Bessie I. : note on, 77.
- Barnett, Elizabeth : LL.B., 269.
- Barron, Rev. Douglas G. : D.D., 172.
- Barron, Lucy M. : note on, 87.
- Baxter, Rev. James H. : note on, 274.
- Baxter, John T. : note on, 80.
- Baxter, Rev. William L. : note on, 274 ; senior D.D., 183.
- Bayliss, Professor William M. : LL.D., 172.
- Beattie—As Poet, Philosopher, and Literary Critic.* By Professor William L. Davidson, 12.
- Beattie, Charles I. : note on, 185.
- Beattie, James H. : note on, 184.
- Beattie, Margaret C. : note on, 77.
- Bennett, Dr. William H. : death of, 92.
- Best, M. S. : reviews *Centenary Volume of Charles Griffin and Company*, 64 ; *The Subject Index to Periodicals*, 1917-19, 157.
- Beveridge, Rev. William : note on, 174.
- Bibliography of Aberdeen, The.* By W. Keith Leask, 219.
- Bidie, Dr. George : note on, 53.
- Binns, Mrs. Janet B. : note on, 87.
- Bisset, Georgina : note on, 87.
- Blackwell Prize, The, 260.
- Blair, Patrick J. : *Forty Years On*, 210 ; note on, 174.
- Botany Department, The, 256.
- Brander, Maj. Eric W. H. : note on, 174.
- Brebner, Hugh : notes on, 80.
- Brodie, Walter John : death of, 286.
- Brooks, Dr. John H. : death of, 286.
- Brown, Dr. Alexander M. : note on, 274.
- Brown, Dr. Alfred Tennyson : death of, 187.
- Brown, Emily : note on, 87.
- Brown, Dr. R. N. Rudmose : note on, 174.
- Bruce, John : death of, 187.
- Bruce, Capt. Robert : note on, 274.
- Bruce, Dr. William, death of, 91.
- Bruce, Dr. William J. I. : death of, 284.
- Bruce, Dr. William S. : note on, 174.
- Bruford, William H. : Lecturer in German, 72 ; note on, 79.
- Bulloch, J. Malcolm : LL.D., 172 ; *An Aberdeen Graduate as Pioneer in Fiji—The Rev. David Cargill*, 233 ; letter on "A Family of Hereditary Educationalists," 244 ; present to Library, 73.
- Burnett, Charles : note on, 269.
- Burnett, David : note on, 269.
- Burnett, George : note on, 81.
- Burnett, Sir Thomas : presentation of Graduation Theses, 74.
- Burns, Henry M. : note on, 269.
- Burr, James : notes on, 81, 174.
- CALDER, Professor W. M. : reviews Professor Harrower's *Antigone of Sophocles*, 54.
- Calder Verse Prize, The, 260.
- Cameron, Professor Allan : note on, 274.
- Cameron, Jeannie R. I. : note on, 89.
- Cameron, John W. : note on, 281.
- Cameron, John W. G. : note on, 80.
- Campbell, Hugh F. : note on, 183.
- Cantlie, Dr. Neil : F.R.C.S., 81.
- Cargill, The Rev. David.* By J. M. Bulloch, 233.
- Carmichael, Sir George : LL.D., 172.
- Carnegie Trust—Class Fees, 75.
- Carnegie Trust, The, 166.
- Casati, M. Eunemond : Lecturer in Commercial French, 73.
- Centenary of the death of Napoleon*, 238.
- Chalmers, Dr. James : note on, 81.
- Cheyne, Rev. Alexander : note on, 81.

- Chree, Rev. George J. : note on, 274.  
 Christie, Dr. John F. : note on, 81.  
 Clapperton, James M. : note on, 174.  
 Clark, James : notes on, 81, 174.  
 Clark, R. M. : Lecturer in Agricultural Botany, 72.  
 Clarke, G. A. : note on, 184.  
 Clarke, John : *English Spelling*, 107 ; note on, 79.  
 Class Reunions, 77, 168, 271.  
 Classics, Committee on the Teaching of, 263.  
 Cooper, Rev. Alfred A. : note on, 81.  
 Cooper, Patrick : note on, 81.  
 Copland, James G. : M.D., 76.  
 Corbett, Lizzie M. : note on, 182.  
 Cormack, Alexander A. : note on, 174.  
 Cormack, Douglas J. : note on, 76.  
 Correspondence :—  
*A Family of Hereditary Educationalists.* By J. M. Bulloch, 244.  
*Botanical Teaching in the 'Sixties.* By Professor George Dickie, 52.  
*Remarkable Longevity in a University Family.* By P. J. Anderson, 143.  
*The Dedication of Geddes's "Greek Grammar"*. By W. Keith Leask, 51.  
 Cowdray, Viscount : addresses Chamber of Commerce, 79 ; installation as Rector, 69 ; portrait, *frontispiece* ; rectorial address, *Labour—Its Problems and the Ideal Wage*, 70.  
 Cowie, Henry : note on, 274.  
 Crabb, Robert F. : note on, 77.  
 Craigen, William G. : note on, 81.  
 Craik Sir Henry : *The Many-Sidedness of History*, 193.  
 Cran, Rev. William : note on, 277.  
 Creighton, Dr. Charles : note on, 274.  
 Creighton, Mary Ann : note on, 182.  
 Cruden, Col. George : note on, 183.  
 Cruickshank, Dr. Brodie : note on, 81.  
 Cruickshank, Ernest W. H. : M.D., 76.  
 Cruickshank, George : note on, 81.  
 Cruickshank, Robert : note on, 269.  
 Cruse, Clara : note on, 269.  
 Cumming, John F. : note on, 175.  
 Cumming, Capt. R. Scott : death of, 286.  
 Cushny, Professor Arthur R. : note on, 281.  
 DANSON, Right Rev. E. D. Logie : D.D., 172.  
 Davidson, Alexander : death of, 92.  
 Davidson, Charles : Lecturer in Spanish, 72 ; note on, 175.  
 Davidson, Lt.-Col. David M. : C.I.E., 172.  
 Davidson, Dr. Francis W. : death of, 187.  
 Davidson, Professor William L. : *Beattie—as Poet, Philosopher, and Literary Critic*, 12.  
 Dawson, Dr. John A. : note on, 175.  
 De Faye, Professor Eugene : D.D., 172.  
 Desseignet, Jules : note on, 79.  
 Dey, John : death of, 188.  
 Diack, Albert A. : notes on, 81, 274.  
 Dickie, Forbes M. M. : death of, 92.  
 Dickie, Professor George : letter, 52.  
 Dickie, John D. : note on, 274.  
 Dickie, John L. : note on, 281.  
 Di Viri, Charles B. : note on, 76.  
 Dow, Peter : note on, 81.  
 Downie, Richard D. : note on, 269.  
 Drummond, Rev. James G. : note on, 81.  
 Duffus, Alexander : note on, 181.  
 Dunbar, Jane : note on, 182.  
 Duncan, Rev. James P. : death of, 188.  
 Duncan, Rev. Leslie : note on, 175.  
 Duthie, George : death of, 286.  
 EDIE, Edward S. : Professor of Biochemistry, Cape Town, 273.  
 Edwards, Maj. James H. : T.D., 81.  
 Emslie, Alexander : note on, 82.  
*English Spelling.* By John Clarke, 107.  
 Entrance Regulations, 265.  
 Ewan, Dr. William J. S. : death of, 188.  
 Examinations, Medical Preliminary, 165.  
 Examiners, New, 164.  
 FALCONER, John : note on, 175.  
 Farquharson, Dr. Robert D. A. : death of, 287.  
 Fees, Increase of, 164, 263.  
 Ferrier, Sir David : senior LL.D., 183.  
 Fettes, Capt. David F. : dispatches, 82.  
 Findlay, Rev. Adam F. : note on, 175.  
 Findlay, Henry J. : note on, 82.  
 Florence, Janet L. : note on, 182.  
 Flowerdew, Dr. Richard E. : note on, 175.  
 Forbes, James : notes on, 82, 175.  
 Forrest, Alexander : note on, 275.  
 Forrest, George T. : note on, 275.  
 Forrester, R. B. : reviews *Life and Labour in the Nineteenth Century*, 62 ; G. F. Shirras's *Memorandum on the Price of Silver*, 61 ; *The Early English Cotton Industry*, 61.  
*Forty Years On.* By P. J. Blair, 210.  
 Fraser, A. Brodie : note on, 185.  
 Fraser, Dr. Alexander G. : death of, 93.  
 Fraser, Dr. Thomas : note on, 175.  
 Fulton, Dr. Thomas A. W. : note on, 273.  
 Fulton, Professor William : note on, 273.  
 Fyvie, W. W. : reviews E. Cunningham's *Relativity*, etc., 252.  
 GARDEN, Murray Y. : note on, 76.  
 Gauld, Rev. William W. : note on, 82.  
 Geddes, A. E. M. : note on, 281.  
 Geddie, Alexander : note on, 82.  
 Geddie, Dr. William S. : death of, 188.  
 Gerard, Macpherson G. : notes on, 82, 175.  
 Gibb, Rev. Dr. James : note on, 82.  
 Gibbon, J. Murray : notes on, 183, 275.  
 Gifford Lecture, The, 257.  
 Gill, Dr. John F. : F.R.C.S., 81.  
 Gillies, Thomas R. : note on, 181.  
 Goodwillie, James : note on, 89.  
 Gordon, Alexander : note on, 275.  
 Gordon, Joseph E. : note on, 82.  
 Gordon, Rev. William L. : notes on, 176, 282.



- Graduates' Dinners, 167, 269.  
 Graduation, Spring, 1921, 268.  
 Graduation, Summer, 1920, 76.  
 Graduation Theses: presentation to Library, 74, 261.  
 Grant, Charles C.: M.B.E., 176.  
 Grant, Dr. George C.: death of, 188.  
 Grant, Dr. James: note on, 275.  
 Grant, James A.: note on, 176.  
 Grant, Rev. John A.: note on, 176.  
 Grant, Lawrence B.: note on, 76.  
 Grant, Margaret M.: note on, 87.  
 Grant, William: his *Manual of Modern Scots* reviewed, 249.  
 Grant, William: note on, 277.  
 Gray, Dr. Andrew M.: death of, 93.  
 Gray, Baillie Henry J.: Assessor to University Court, 174.  
 Gray, Howard A.: note on, 185.  
 Grierson, Professor H. J. C.: notes on, 82, 88, 281.  
 Gunn, A. Parry: *On the Art of the Theatre*, 129.  
 HADDEN, Charles S.: note on, 275.  
 Harrower, Professor John: Hon. Fellow, Pembroke Coll., 79; *Sophocles*, "Antigone," 781 (translation), 36; *The University Greek Play*, 119; his *Antigone of Sophocles* reviewed, 54; note on, 273.  
 Harvey, Alexander: note on, 275.  
 Harvey-Gibson, Professor R. J.: his *Outlines of the History of Botany* reviewed, 58; note on, 275.  
 Haslewood, Dr. Clarence: death of, 93.  
 Hastings, Rev. Edward: note on, 176.  
 Hastings, Rev. Dr. James: D.D. (Halifax), 82.  
 Havre, Alexander G.: death of, 93.  
 Hawkins, Capt. Wilfred F.: death of, 287.  
 Hay, Professor Matthew: notes on, 173, 273.  
*Hellenic Society of Edinburgh, The*, 240.  
 Henderson, Rev. George: note on, 176; *Student Life at Aberdeen University in the Seventies*, 47.  
 Henderson, Maj. James MacD.: note on, 82.  
 Hendrick, Professor James: note on, 183.  
 Hendry, William: note on, 80.  
 Hill, Dr. Alfred: note on, 275.  
 Horne, Dr. John: *The Nicol Memorial*, 31.  
 Hutcheon, James: death of, 287.  
 Hutton, Dr. Adam: note on, 176.  
 In a Fir Wood. By A. W. M. Sutherland, 231.  
*India in Transition*. By Rev. John McKenzie, 97.  
 Innes, Rev. Dr. Francis A.: note on, 275.  
 Irvine, Sheriff James M.: LL.D., 172.  
*Isle of Wight Bee Disease: the Aberdeen Discoveries*. By Professor J. Arthur Thomson, 37.  
 JACK, Professor A. A.: note on, 79.  
 Jack, Rev. Alexander: death of, 189.  
 Jack, Peter M.: Assistant Lecturer in English Literature, 73: note on, 76.  
 Jaffrey, Rev. Robert L.: note on, 275.  
 James, David McL.: note on, 82.  
 Jameson, Alexander P.: D.Sc., 76.  
 Jameson, Erskine D.: note on, 176.  
 Jamieson, George: death of, 189.  
 Jamieson, Ruth C.: note on, 76.  
 Johnston, Rev. George A.: note on, 275.  
 Jolly, William: note on, 82.  
 KAMEL, Mustafa: note on, 269.  
 Keith, Professor Arthur: knighted, 272.  
 Kellas, James F.: note on, 176.  
 Kellas, John: Assistant Lecturer in History, 73; note on, 76.  
 Kemp, Rose: note on, 281.  
*Labour—Its Problems and the Ideal Wage*. By Viscount Cowdray, 1.  
 Laing, Alfred M.: note on, 176.  
 Laing, Ernest V.: note on, 76.  
 Lang, David G.: note on, 82.  
 Lang, Mrs. Marshall: death of, 192.  
 Laws, Rev. Dr. Robert: note on, 276.  
 Lawson, Gordon C.: D.Sc., 76.  
 Leask, W. Keith: *The Bibliography of Aberdeen*, 219; letter, 51.  
 Lecturers and Examiners, New, 72, 164, 260.  
 Lecturers, Status of, 264.  
 Lectureship, John Farquhar Thomson, 75.  
 Ledingham, Dr. John C. G.: F.R.S., 173; note on, 83.  
 Ledingham, Robert MacK.: note on, 83.  
 Lendrum, Rev. John: note on, 276.  
 Levack, Dr. John R.: note on, 176.  
 Lillie, William: note on, 83.  
 Lipp, Samuel: notes on, 176, 276.  
 Lockhart, Dr. Robert D.: Lecturer in Anatomy, 72.  
 Lockyer, Sir Norman: death of, 93.  
 Lorimer, William: death of, 93.  
 Low, Rev. Canon W. L.: note on, 276.  
 Lumsden, Capt. A. G.: dispatches, 176.  
 Lunan, Netty M.: note on, 182.  
 Lyall, Alexander: note on, 76.  
 McALLAN, James: note on, 276.  
 McConachie, Rev. William: D.D., 172.  
 Macdonald Alexander: note on, 276.  
 Macdonald, Douglas R.: note on, 269.  
 Macdonald, Professor H. M.: note on, 89.  
 Macdonald, Dr. James: note on, 176.  
 Macdonell, Sir John: death of, 283.  
 Macdonell, Rev. William A.: note on, 176.  
 McFarlane, John: reviews *L'Université de Clermont-Ferrand*, etc., 254; note on, 79.  
 Macfie, Dr. Ronald C.: note on, 88.  
 Macgillivray, J. Pittendrigh: note on, 272.  
 M'Gregor, Rev. Duncan: note on, 177.  
 MacGregor, Sir William: note on, 184.  
 Mackail, Dr. J. W.: Lecture by, 258.  
 Mackay, Rev. Robert J.: note on, 277.  
 Mackenzie, Agnes M.: note on, 87.

- Mackenzie, Alastair C. : first bursar, 76.  
 Mackenzie, Sir James : Lecture on Medicine, 259.  
 Mackenzie, Jean M. : note on, 87.  
 M'Kenzie, Rev. John : *India in Transition*, 97 ; Principal of Wilson College, Bombay, 273.  
 M'Kenzie, Rev. John G. : Professor of Philosophy, etc., Nottingham Theological College, 273.  
 M'Kenzie, John R. : note on, 177.  
 Mackenzie, Margaret T. : B.L., 269.  
 M'Kerron, Professor R. G. : note on, 173.  
 McKerron, Robert G. : note on, 269.  
 Mackie, James : note on, 83.  
 Mackie, Dr. William : note on, 277.  
 Mackie, William S. : Professor, Cape Town University, 173.  
 Mackray, William : senior graduate, 183.  
 M'Lean Agnes : note on, 182.  
 M'Lean, Rev. Alexander : note on, 83.  
 Maclean, Donald : note on, 277.  
 MacLean, Dr. Hugh : Professor, London, 83.  
 McLean, James : note on, 278.  
 Macleod, Alfred : death of, 285.  
 M'Leod, Dr. Charles : note on, 89.  
 Macleod, Dr. Clement R. : death of, 93.  
 M'Millan, Rev. Donald : note on, 177.  
 MacPhail, Rev. John W. : note on, 277.  
 Macpherson, Sir Arthur G. : death of, 189.  
 Macpherson, Rev. George C. : note on, 83.  
 Macpherson, Rev. Michael J. : note on, 277.  
 MacQuoid, Peter C. : note on, 277.  
 M'Ritchie, Rev. Douglas : note on, 83.  
 M'Robbie, Rev. William : note on, 177.  
 M'William, Rev. Charles K. : note on, 83.  
 M'William, Rev. George P. : note on, 177.  
 Manson, Sir Patrick : note on, 277.  
*Many-Sidedness of History, The.* By Sir Henry Craik, 193.  
 Marr, William A. : C.I.E., 172.  
 Marr, William L. : note on, 89.  
 Marshall, Professor C. R. : note on, 79.  
 Mary, Princess : visit to the University, 67.  
 Masson, William P. : note on, 83.  
 Mather, Dr. George S. : D.P.H. (Camb.), 83.  
 Medical Preliminary Examination, 75.  
 Meffert, Alexander : death of, 190.  
 Meldrum, Annie : note on, 89.  
 Mennie, Dr. John G. S. : death of, 94.  
 Menzies, John L. : M.D., 76.  
 Meston, Rev. William : note on, 272.  
 Michie, Dr. William A. : death of, 287.  
 Middleton, George : D.Litt., 268.  
 Middleton, Sir Thomas : LL.D., 172.  
 Millar, William L. : note on, 76.  
 Milligan, Professor, Dr. George : note on, 281.  
 Milligan, Sir William : note on, 83.  
 Milne, Arthur D. : note on, 83.  
 Milne, David : Principal of Panjab Agricultural College, 272.  
 Milne, General Sir George F. : Lieutenant of the Tower, 177 ; note on, 84.  
 Milne, James B. : note on, 269.  
 Milne, Dr. James M. : note on, 84.  
 Milne, John : notes on, 177, 279.  
 Mitchell, Dr. P. Chalmers : note on, 84.  
 Mitchell-Gill, Andrew, J. : death of, 190.  
 Minto, Lt.-Col. W. B. G. : note on, 177.  
 Minty, Capt. George : note on, 177.  
 Minty, Rev. George : death of, 94.  
 Moir, Dr. Maggie F. J. : note on, 87.  
 Moir, Dr. William : note on, 84.  
 Moir, Dr. William J. : D.P.H., 84 ; note on, 89.  
 Morison, Rev. Dr. John : note on, 281.  
 Morrice, William : note on, 277.  
 Morrison, Edith, D. : note on, 88.  
 Morrison, George A. : note on, 178.  
 Morrison, Dr. John : note on, 277.  
 Morrison, Joseph M. : note on, 178.  
 Morrison, Norman M. : death of, 190.  
 Munro, Donald G. : note on, 84.  
 Munro, Right Hon. Robert : LL.D., 172.  
 Murison, William : his *Edmund Burke* reviewed, 154 ; note on, 178.  
 Murray, Charles : his *In the Country Places* reviewed, 152.  
 Murray, George : notes on, 178, 278.  
 Murray, Helen J. : death of, 190.  
 Murray, Rev. Dr. James : note on, 84.  
 Murray, John, M.P. : note on, 84.  
 Murray, Rev. John : death of, 190.  
 Murray, John P. : note on, 278.  
 Mursell, Rev. Walter A. : Lecturer in Public Speaking, 72 ; note on, 273.  
 Mutch, Rev. John S. : note on, 178.  
  
*Napoleon, Centenary of the Death of*, 238.  
 Needham, Dr. Joseph : death of, 94.  
 Nicol, Janet C. : note on, 269.  
 Nicol, John A. : note on, 81.  
*Nicol Memorial, The.* By Dr. John Horne, 31.  
 Nicoll, Rev. Sir William R. : Companion of Honour, 272 ; D.D. (Halifax), 82 ; note on, 178.  
 Noble, Josephine F. : note on, 182.  
 Noble, Peter Scott : note on, 269.  
  
*Obituary*, 90, 186, 283.  
 O'Connor, Christina G. : note on, 281.  
 Ogg, Rev. George : Principal, Kalimpong Training Institute, 173.  
 Ogg, William G. : note on, 178.  
 Ogilvie, Very Rev. Dr. James N. : notes on, 84, 281.  
 Ogilvie, Rev. John, death of, 94.  
 Orr, Dr. J. B. : Research Lecturer in Physiology of Nutrition, 72.  
  
 PARKER, John : death of, 94.  
 Pastoral Theology Lectureship, 260.  
 Patterson, James : notes on, 76, 83.  
 Perry, William, D.D. : his *Anthony Mitchell, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney*, reviewed, 247.



*Personalia*, 79, 172, 272.

Peterson, Sir William : death of, 190.

Petrie, Alexander : note on, 282.

Petrie, David : M.V.O., 272.

Philip, James : note on, 278.

Philip, Dr. James C. : F.R.S., 173.

Philip, Rev. Pirie : note on, 278.

Philip, Dr. Wilfrid P. : note on, 178.

Pirie, Rev. Alexander I. : notes on, 178, 278.

Pittendrigh, Rev. Professor G. : notes on, 85, 178.

Plimmer, R. H. A. : Research Lecturer in Applied Bio-Chemistry, 72.

*Portrait*. By A. W. M. Sutherland, 231.

Portraits of Principals, 262.

Prize for Braid Scots Poem, 163.

Proctor, Dr. John : death of, 95.

Profeit, Dr. Alexander C. : note on, 179.

Profeit, Lt.-Col. Charles W. : C.S.I., 272.

QUEEN, The : visit to the University, 67.

RAE, Rev. Cornelius T. : note on, 85.

Rae, Dr. Harry J. : note on, 179.

Rae, Rev. James : note on, 278.

Rait, Professor R. S. : LL.D., 173.

Ramsay, Emeritus Professor George G. : death of, 191.

Rankine, C. H. : note on, 89.

Rankine, William : death of, 191.

Rannie, Dr. Robert : notes on, 179, 278.

Rector, Installation of, 69.

Reid, Alexander McD. : note on, 278.

Reid, Capt. Donald E. : his *Spears of Deliverance* reviewed, 160; note on, 85.

Reid, Harry T. : death of, 191.

Reid, Maj. James M. : note on, 179.

Reith, Rev. Dr. George : note on, 278.

Rennie, Dr. John : notes on, 85, 179.

Reviews:—

Bushnell, David L., Jr. : *Native Villages and Village Sites East of the Mississippi*, 159.

*Centenary Volume of Charles Griffin and Company*, 64.

Cunningham, E. : *Relativity, the Electron Theory and Gravitation*, 252.

Dymond, S. A. G. : *Scouting and the Adolescent*, 65.

Grant, William, and Dixon, James Main : *Manual of Modern Scots*, 249.

Haldane, J. S. : *Mechanism, Life, and Personality*, 156.

Harrower, John : *The Antigone of Sophocles*, 54.

Harvey-Gibson, R. J. : *Outlines of the History of Botany*, 58.

Kaye, G. W. C., and Laby, T. H. : *Physical and Chemical Constants*, 159.

Kinnear, George H. (the late) : *Kincardineshire*, 158.

Landon, J. W. : *Elementary Dynamics*, 158.

L'Université de Clermont-Ferrand et le Pays d'Auvergne, 254.

Reviews—cont.:—

Murison, W. [ed.] : *Edmund Burke*, 154.

Murray, Charles : *In the Country Places*, 152.

Mutch, W. A. : *The Bairnsfather Case*, 66.

Paul, Elizabeth : *Unfinished Poems*, 254.

Perry, William, D.D. : *Anthony Mitchell, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney*, 247.

Reid, Eric : *Spears of Deliverance*, 160.

Ritchie, James : *The Influence of Man on Animal Life in Scotland*, 149.

Ritchie, William : *The Captivi and The Trinumus*, 250.

Robertson, John M. : *Mensæ Secundæ*, 250.

Robertson, Rev. W. G. : *Neglected English Classics*, 59.

Rorie, Dr. David : *The Auld Doctor and Other Poems and Songs in Scots*, 152.

Shirras, G. Findlay : *Memorandum on the Price of Silver*, 61.

Skinner, Robert T. : *From the Castle to Holyrood—"The Royal Mile,"* 63.

Smith, G. Watt : *Men and Marks of the Christian Era*, 155.

Smith, Rev. Harry : *The Layman's Book of the General Assembly of 1920*, 66.

*Studia Semitica et Orientalia*, 155.

*Subject Index to Periodicals, The*, 1917-19, 157.

Terry, C. Sanford : *A History of Scotland*, 151.

Terry, C. Sanford [trans.] : *Johann Sebastian Bach, his Life, Art, and Work*, 57.

Thomson, J. Arthur : *The System of Animal Nature*, 146.

Tout, T. F. : *The Captivity and Death of Edward of Carnarvon*, 65.

*University of Edinburgh Roll of Honour*, 1914-19, 251.

Warrack, John : *Domestic Life in Scotland*, 1488-1688, 253.

Weekley, Ernest : *An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*, 252.

Yeaxlee, Basil A. : *An Educated Nation*, 156.

Rezin, Edwin : note on, 81.

Richards, Marion B. : note on, 88.

Richards, Dr. Robert : F.R.C.S., Ed., 85.

Ritchie, George N. : note on, 278.

Ritchie, Dr. James : his *Influence of Man on Animal Life in Scotland* reviewed, 149; notes on, 179, 278.

Ritchie, Dr. John : note on, 179.

Ritchie, Professor R. L. G. : note on, 278.

Robertson, Alexander M. S. : death of, 287.

Robertson, Rev. Canon Charles : death of, 191.

Robertson, Francis M'D. : note on, 85.

Robertson, Dr. George J. : bequest to University, 73; death of, 95.

Robertson, Rev. Dr. James : death of, 187.

- Robertson, Rev. Professor James A.: D.D., 172.
- Robertson, Rev. John: note on, 183.
- Robertson, Rev. Principal W. G.: his *Neglected English Classics* reviewed, 59.
- Roger, Dr. John: death of, 95.
- Rorie, Dr. David: *The Auld Doctor, etc.*, reviewed, 152.
- Rose, Rev. James J.: death of, 191.
- Ross, Rev. Donald J.: note on, 179.
- Ross, Rev. James: note on, 179.
- Royal Visits to the University, 68.
- Russell, W. A.: note on, 185.
- SCHOLLE, Dr. William: death of, 285.
- Science Degree: new Ordinance, 70.
- Scorgie, Frank: note on, 279.
- Scorgie, William: death of, 191.
- Scott, Dr. Douglas S.: note on, 279.
- Selbie, Capt. William P.: note on, 180.
- Semple, Rev. Dr. Robert: note on, 279.
- Shand, Harry E.: note on, 85.
- Shepherd, Maj. Arthur: death of, 95.
- Shepherd, George: death of, 287.
- Shepherd, William, H.: death of, 95.
- Shewan James: death of, 95.
- Shirras, G. Findlay: F.S.S., 85; his *Memorandum on the Price of Silver* reviewed, 61; note on, 279.
- Simpson, David: note on, 180.
- Simpson, John B.: note on, 180.
- Simpson, William D.: Lecturer in British History, 72; note on, 279.
- Sinclair, Edmond: note on, 85.
- Skene, Dr. Macgregor: Lecturer in Plant Physiology, 72; reviews Professor Harvey-Gibson's *Outlines of the History of Botany*, 58.
- Skinner, Rev. Dr. John: note on, 279.
- Skinner, Robert T.: his *From the Castle to Holyrood — "The Royal Mile"* reviewed, 63; J.P., 180.
- Skinner, Rev. Dr. William: note on, 279.
- Sleigh, Charles W.: note on, 180.
- Slesser, William D. V.: note on, 85.
- Smart, Alexander: note on, 279.
- Smith, Alexander: note on, 76.
- Smith, Alexander: note on, 85.
- Smith, Alexander E.: note on, 192.
- Smith, Edward A.: note on, 76.
- Smith, Rev. Gavin: note on, 85.
- Smith, Dr. George: note on, 273.
- Smith, Principal Sir George Adam: notes on, 173, 273.
- Smith, Rev. George C.: senior graduate, King's Coll., 183.
- Smith, Rev. G. Watt: his *Men and Marks of the Christian Era* reviewed, 155.
- Smith, Rev. Dr. James: note on, 279.
- Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop: death of, 288.
- Smith, William: note on, 85.
- Smith, Lady Adam: J.P., 79.
- Smith-Shand, Mrs.: bequest for stained glass window, 73.
- Soo, Sew Tung: note on, 269.
- Sophocles, "Antigone,"* 781. By Professor John Harrower (translation), 36.
- Sorley, Professor W. R.: reviews J. Arthur Thomson's *System of Animate Nature*, 146.
- Sorrie, George: death of, 287.
- Souper, Hugh R.: M.D., 76.
- Souter, Professor Alexander: reviews *The Captivi, The Trinumus, and Mensa Secunda*, 250.
- Souter, Eliza H.: note on, 88.
- Souter, William: notes on, 76, 279.
- Spiller, Capt. Thomas, R.: note on, 86.
- Stark, Rev. W. Aylmer: note on, 279.
- Stephen James Alexander: death of, 191.
- Stephen, Capt. William: note on, 180.
- Stewart, Rev. William R.: note on, 279.
- Still, Katharine L.: note on, 182.
- Stormonth, Georgina W.: note on, 182.
- Strachan, Rev. John: note on, 180.
- Strath, William: note on, 86.
- Stuart, Professor A. Mackenzie: note on, 173.
- Students' "Gala Week," 267.
- Students' Hall of Residence, 72, 165, 266.
- Students, Increase of, 262.
- Student Life at Aberdeen University in the Seventies.* By Rev. George Henderson, 47.
- Sutherland, A. W. M.: *In a Fir Wood*, 230; *Portrait*, 230.
- Sutherland, Christina: note on, 85.
- Sutherland, Rev. George: death of, 95.
- Sutherland, Dr. George A.: C.B.E., 86.
- Sutherland, Margaret A.: note on, 281.
- Sutherland, Rev. Dr. William S.: notes on, 172, 280.
- Sylvester, Dep.-Surg.-Genl. Charles J.: death of, 191.
- TAWSE, James: death of, 192.
- Taylor, James: death of, 96.
- Taylor, W. D.: Lecturer in English, 72.
- Teachers, Classes for, 70.
- Terry, Professor, C. S.: his *History of Scotland* reviewed, 151; his *Johann Sebastian Bach* reviewed, 57; notes on, 88, 273.
- Teunon, Justice William: knighted, 272.
- Thain, Annie: note on, 269.
- Third, Alexander S.: note on, 280.
- Thompson, Rev. George L.: note on, 86.
- Thomson, Arthur L.: D.Sc. 76; note on, 89.
- Thomson, George: note on, 81.
- Thomson, Dr. George: note on, 86.
- Thomson, James, A. K.: note on, 183.
- Thomson, J. Alexander: note on, 274.
- Thomson, Professor J. Arthur: *Isle of Wight Bee Disease: The Aberdeen Discoveries*, 37; his *System of Animate Nature* reviewed, 146; notes on, 79, 174, 273, 281.
- Thomson, William G.: note on, 86.



- Thomson, Rev. W. Stewart: bursary in memory, 75.  
 Thomson (John Farquhar) Lectureship, 163.  
 Tonnochy, Eva M. C.: note on, 281.  
 Trail, Dr. George S.: note on, 180.  
 Trail, Dr. John A.: note on, 86.  
 Trail, Mary M.: note on, 89.  
 Troup, Lady: presents medallion of Dr. George MacDonald, 73.  
 Turner, Dr. Robert S.: note on, 181.  
 Turriff, George: death of, 192.  
 Tytler, Dr. Peter: death of, 288.
- UNIONS (Students'), Need for, 257.  
 University, The: bequests and gifts, 73, 163, 256, 261; fees, 75, 263; gifts to Library, 73, 163, 261; library extension, 257; presentation of old graduation theses, 74, 261; visit of Queen and Princess Mary, 67; previous royal visits, 68; the distress in Central Europe, 267.  
 University Clubs and Associations, 78.  
 University Family, Remarkable Longevity in, 143.  
*University Greek Play, The.* By Professor John Harrower, 119.  
 University Roll of Service, The, 267.  
*University Topics*, 67, 163, 256.  
 Urquhart, Robert W.: note on, 86.  
 Urquhart, Rev. Dr. William S.: note on, 280.
- VAN GREZZEL, Lt.-Col. John L.: C.I.E., 272.
- WALKER, Robert: death of, 90; appreciation of, by P. J. Anderson, 42; reference by the Principal, 46; portrait of, 42.  
 Watson, Rev. Dr. Robert A.: death of, 192.  
 Watt, Dr. Alexander: death of, 288.  
 Watt, Maj. Edward W.: notes on, 181, 280; T.D., 81.  
 Watt, Rev. Gordon B.: note on, 86.  
 Watt, Rev. Thomas M.: note on, 280.  
 Watt, Dr. William R.: note on, 181.  
 Wattie, Dr. James M.: note on, 89.  
 Wattie, Katherine M. B.: note on, 88.  
 Webster, Alexander: bequest of books to Library, 74; death of, 96.  
 Weir, William: note on, 86.  
 Whyte, Rev. Dr. Alexander: death of, 186.  
 Will, James: notes on, 86, 181.  
 Williamson, Alexander M.: note on, 181.  
 Williamson, Williamina C.: note on, 88.  
 Wilson, Maj. Alexander M.: note on, 87.  
 Wilson, Annie F.: note on, 89.  
 Wilson, George: note on, 87.  
 Wilson, Dr. Robert M.: note on, 180.  
 Wilson, Professor William S.: notes on, 87, 181.  
 Wiseman, David C.: note on, 182.  
 Wishart, Dr. John: note on, 87.  
 Wishart, Rev. William P.: note on, 182.  
 Women on the Entrance Board, 71.  
 Wright, Rev. Dr. H. W.: reviews Professor Terry's *Johann Sebastian Bach*, 57.
- YOUNG, Dr. Hilda S.: note on, 88.  
 Young, John: note on, 281.  
 Yule, Dr. Burton: note on, 87.  
 Yule, Dr. Vincent T. B.: note on, 81.

## Illustrations.

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT COWDRAY	. . . . .	<i>Frontispiece</i>
MR. ROBERT WALKER, LL.D.	. . . . .	42
SKETCH OF NAPOLEON	. . . . .	238

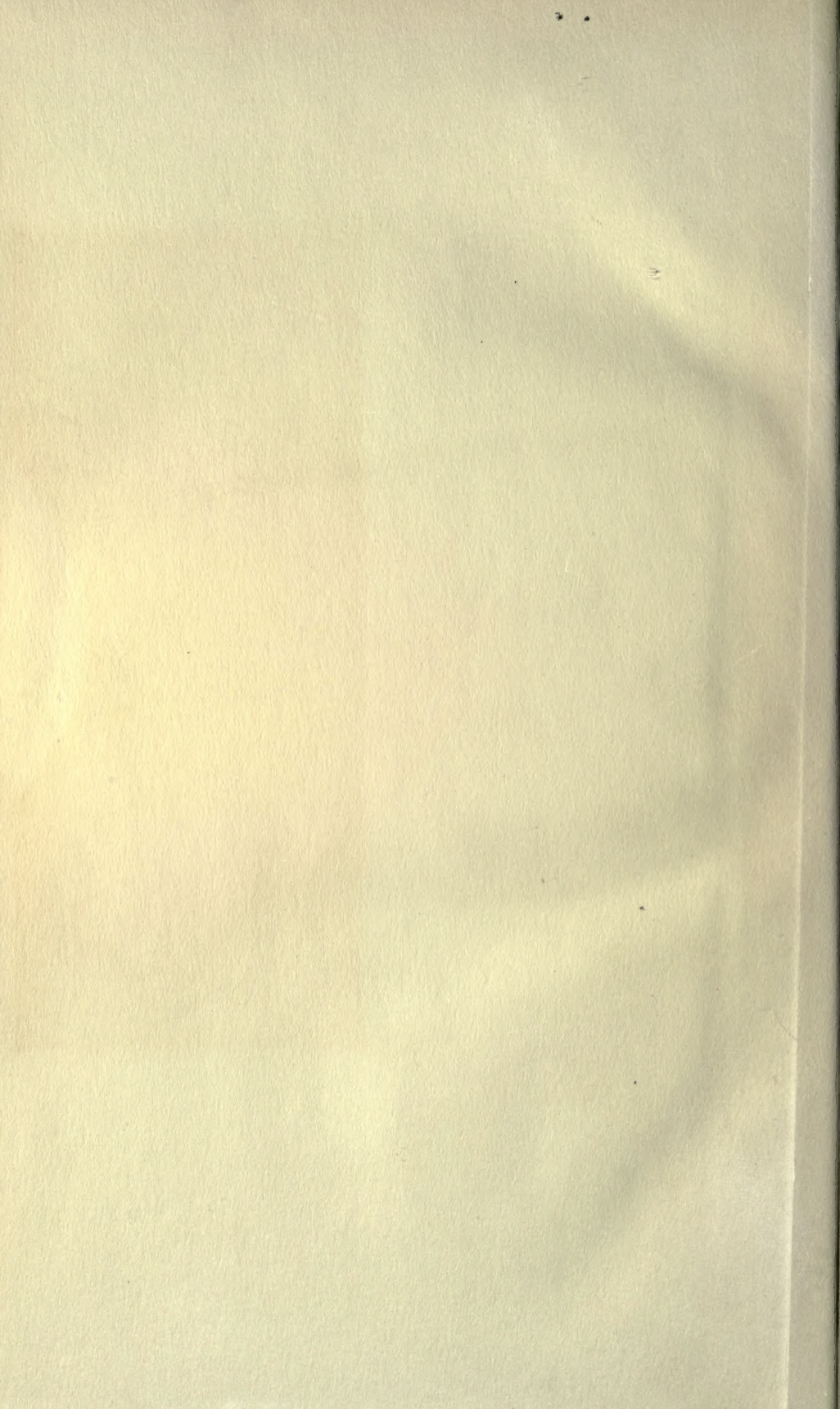














BINDING LIG MAY 15 1941

LH  
5  
A3  
v.8

The Aberdeen university review

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

---

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

---



